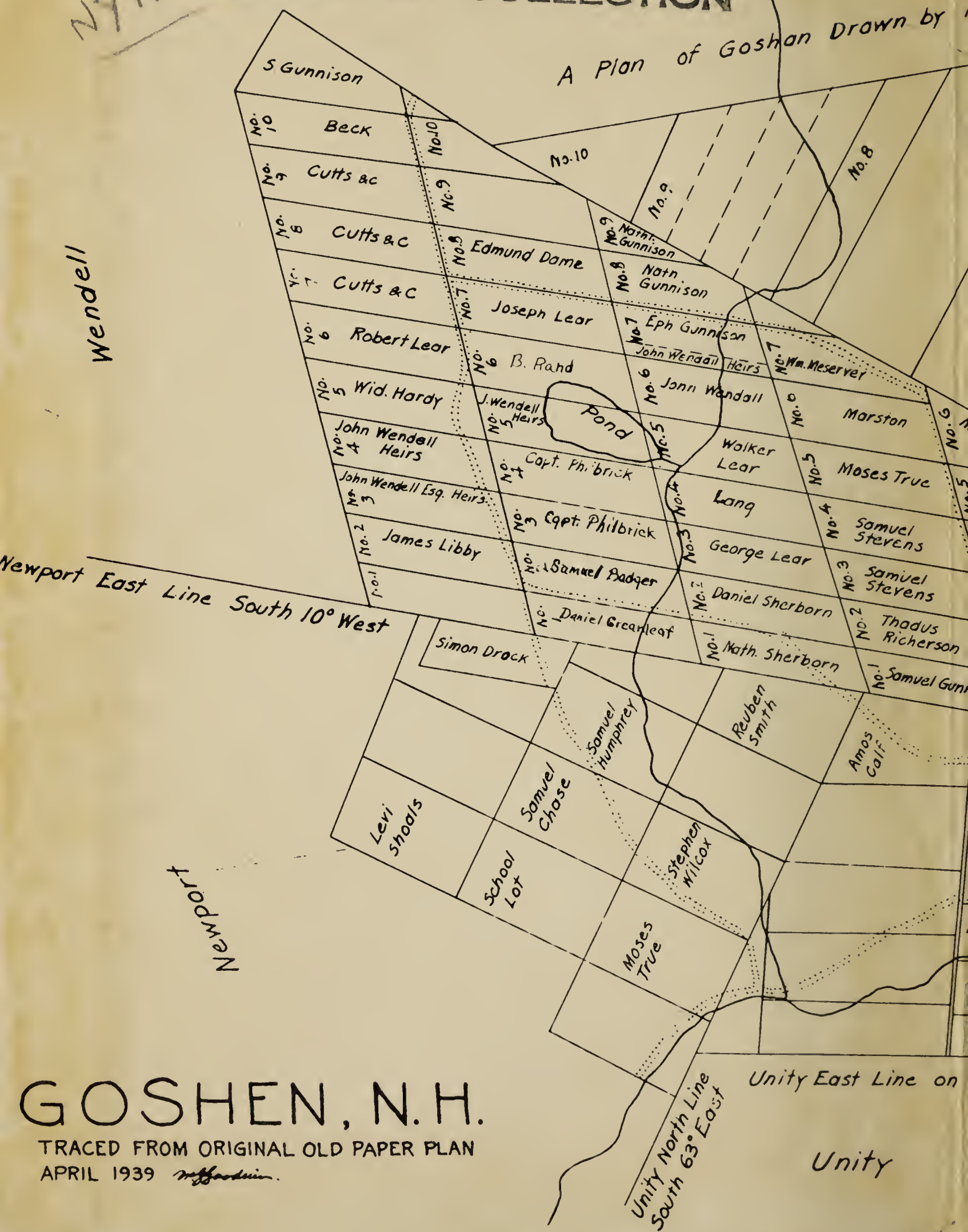


Gc
974.202
G69n
1253517

Map of Goshen, dated 1837, copied by M. G. N. H. Highway Dept., 1939. Original presented the late N. O. Whitford. Although inaccuracies early in the Rand's Pond area and again in the southwest portion of the town, it is the only known map giving divergent boundary-lines and names of owners thus early.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

A Plan of Goshen Drawn by



GOSHEN, N.H.
TRACED FROM ORIGINAL OLD PAPER PLAN
APRIL 1939

Unity

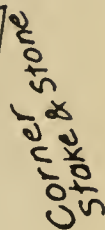
bury

Wadley

3 1833 01096 3566

Sept. 25th 1837 and laid down on a scale of 100 rods to an inch

			ton	stone
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Washington

This piece of Land taken from Washington
four Miles

82° East four Miles

South 10° West
Leomster East L

Curve Line

Linster North
Line Ave East
& West

Lemster

Corrected according to Original
Apr. 6, 1952 W.R. Nelson



Arthur W. Nelson
See p. 235

THE LEAD MINE

HISTORY OF GOSHEN

NEW HAMPSHIRE

SETTLED, 1769

INCORPORATED, 1791

By WALTER R. NELSON

1957

NUMBER

EVANS PRINTING COMPANY
CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

1253517

Goshen Hill

Concerning the poem given below, the author says: "My last return to Goshen was not long before the death of my wife and furnished the inspiration for my poem Goshen Hill. Returning from a reading and lecture appointment before the Vermont Author's League, I took Eleanor over the mountain and down to Goshen. I showed her the room in which I and my mother was born, and then we went out to the tie-up. Dropping back to Mill Village, I bought crackers and cheese from John Pike and went up to the pasture owned by my Grandfather after he sold the old place to his son Fred. I intended to take my wife up the path over which a barefooted boy had traveled to 'fetch' the cows, but a storm drove us back to our car. Shortly before her death Eleanor asked me if I remembered how steep it was when we came down Goshen Hill and hence the poem . . ."

Do you remember Goshen Hill?
Goshen Hill . . . Goshen Hill . . .
It was so very very steep:
The valley was so very deep
And dark with spruce and awesome-still.

Tell me more of Goshen Hill:
Goshen Hill . . . Goshen Hill . . .
What is on the other side?
It seems to stretch so far and wide
That one would reach the Evening Star
If he should journey out so far
Beyond the green of Goshen Hill.

Some day we both shall go — we will —
Up . . . and over . . . Goshen Hill:
Over Goshen Hill — and down —
Miles and miles beyond the town
Into the shade of Goshen Hill.

Harry Elmore Hurd



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<https://archive.org/details/historyofgoshenn00nels>

Preface

Fifty-five years' accumulation of stray bits of information about our town and its people is herein brought to fruition. The ingathering has been a constant source of new surprise and fascination; its correlation and presentation has proved to be a matter of tedious and often burdensome detail which I had too long postponed. Needless to say, it is with a deep sense of gratitude to all concerned that this page is written.

In 1902 I had no intent to do more than preserve, if I might, the recollections of the older people then entertaining a boy of twenty, who was hobbling about after a serious infection arising from a dog-bite. Very little printed matter concerning the town was in being at that time and none of it collected, although there had never been a lack of persons capable of the task. Fortunately, anecdotes, names and dates were then gathered that would shortly have been lost for all time. The work was necessarily hasty and it was never in proper shape for a printer. The estimates of the few commercial publishers contacted were out of my reach, relatively small though they were. To do my own printing, then, seemed the only way of accomplishing my purpose. During the early spring of 1903 I took the job of splitting nearly thirty cords of beech and maple block-wood for Uncle Oren Farr and invested the proceeds in the smallest — and cheapest — printing-press advertised in *The Youth's Companion*, that most valuable household journal of the time. The chase of this little press was only three by five inches in type-space, but upon it an edition of 145 copies of "An Historical and Industrial Sketch of Goshen," of ninety pages, was laboriously set and printed by hand, one page at a time. Frequently the home-made type-case became so depleted that the text had to be revised in order to make use of other letters that were in stock. When the cast-iron pressure-arm snapped in two during operation, it was O. A. Lear, the village-blacksmith, who laid aside his other work to fashion with great care a new arm from a bar of toughest drill-steel. Printing was completed in June, when the days were long and warm, and the pamphlets, stapled and bound in blue blotting-paper covers, were offered for sale at fifty cents each.

It was by this very amateurish production that I became an historian. Occasionally thereafter notes from old letters, family genealogy and the like were brought to my attention and the notations, often made upon such scraps of paper as were at hand when the informant was speaking, collected in increasing confusion.

In 1918, during World War I, and again in the years of the Second World War, 1942, '43 and '44, I made what use I could, aside from work at the shipyards, of the vital-records in which Portsmouth abounds, to round out the background of the Goshen pioneers at the source.

Into our busy family-circle there came, in 1921, a veritable fairy god-mother of genealogical lore in the person of Mrs. Anna Margaret (Chandler) Riley, then living in Claremont, though born in Newbury, Jan. 15, 1838. She was, therefore, eighty-three years of age, although her sprightliness and vigor of mind gave little hint of it. She had vainly offered her services in the preparation of a history of Newbury, years before, a task for which she was preeminently fitted could she have forgotten and forgiven more of the old frictions. It was now her consuming desire to press my delayed work to completion. She spent the spring and early summer with us, copying town, school and church records in her very exact longhand, and supplying much genealogical material from her own overflowing note-books. We were all such busy folks then and every dollar of income was earmarked by necessity for furtherance of the family welfare. No financial sponsor appearing, her hopes were again frustrated. Would that it might have been otherwise.

However, during portions of 1934 and '35, I wrote a series of historical articles which Editor Harry B. Metcalf of the *Argus-Champion* kindly printed, thereby augmenting readily available data to the extent that some of the papers in which they appeared were laid aside for further reference. The need for a more permanent record still persisted and efforts were twice put forth in town-meeting to provide a small sum for the purpose, met opposition and came to naught.

At the annual town-meeting in March, 1953, an article was inserted in the warrant, to see if the town would "print the

history of Goshen." It appears that Albert DeRobertis, then chairman of the Board of Selectmen and a promoter of the local Kiwanis Club, sponsored the article, with a reprint of the little *Sketch* of 1903 in mind. He had slipped the item in hastily, without approval by the Budget Committee, and the proposition would have died ignominiously then and there had not legal quibbles been overcome during debate to allow the approval of \$100.00 to be spent for historical purposes. That the actual compilation of a revised and extended history would better serve the public than a reprint of the early edition was manifest to those of us who had for so long persisted in hope. Mr. DeRobertis gracefully accepted this view and I was given — or seized, the point not being quite clear here — the coveted honor of writing Chapter I, Formation of the Town, with the express provision that this portion, if opportunity offered, would serve as a part of the proposed volume-to-come. A pamphlet of 22 pages was produced as a result and distributed without charge to all inhabitants of the town and such friends abroad as would seem to appreciate it. The response to this visual appeal was sufficient to ensure the further appropriation, in March, 1954, of \$500. The knowledge that printing-costs were at an all-time high and the appropriation insufficient did not lessen the rejoicing of the friends of the History; a concrete foundation had been supplied and efforts were at once put forth to build well upon it.

A History Committee of three was appointed by the Moderator to conserve the appropriated fund and comprised Arthur W. Nelson, Jr., chairman and treasurer, Doris C. Newman and Ivan E. Scranton. The members of this Committee deserve great credit for their understanding collaboration.

Completion of the work has been delayed overlong. Apologies will avail little. What counts most, it seems to me, is that delay and discouragement have been, not victors, but vanquished.

WALTER R. NELSON

Goshen, New Hampshire

Acknowledgments

The years since publication of the little *Sketch* have been so many that I realize full well the impossibility of giving due credit to all those who have helped in my historical searchings and those who have tried to help. It appears that I am not one easily assisted. I have to grope along in an unsystematic way all my own.

Those most vitally affected have been the beloved members of my own family who have had to live with me during the span of this obsession — my parents, ever optimistic and hopeful that my dream of a creditable history would some day be fulfilled; my wife, bearing all things with sweetness; my daughter Doris who has corrected proof and advised as to form and construction; my brother Arthur W., and my nephew, Arthur, Jr., without whose opportune and steadfast help this volume would not have taken form.

The elderly friends of my boyhood were named in the *Sketch*: Mr. Hiram Sholes; John R. Cutts; Jonathan Ingalls; Miss Lemira Underwood and her sister Mary, my revered teacher; F. L. Hanson; Mrs. Harvey Baker; Mrs. Ellen Pike; Mr. and Mrs. Oren E. Farr; Mr. Wm. H. McCrillis and C. M. Brown, the two latter of Newport.

In later years there were correspondents from farther points, some of whom I never saw: genial Austin B. Willey of Claremont; John B. Meserve, Esq., member of the Shipping Board in President Wilson's administration; George S. Woodward of Belmont, Mass.; Lt. Com. Matthew Thornton Betton, ret., of Portsmouth; Mrs. Grace (Lear) Woodward, Orford; John McCrillis, Esq. of Newport; Maj. S. H. Edes, gracious historian, to name but a few.

Then of the present there are my fellow-townsmen, John G. Pike, Mrs. Helen A. Brigham, Imri G. Crane, Harry G. Bartlett, Mrs. Lucy F. Newton, Mrs. C. J. Oliphant, Albert DeRobertis, all having a vital share in this production.

At Keene probate records and the files of Cheshire County deeds proved of such fascination to me that I may have erred in giving too much space to boundaries and surveys. In defense

I would point out the proven value therein contained of names definitely located on certain dates. The New Hampshire Historical Society at Concord early became my headquarters during legislative sessions and every courtesy has been extended to me by the Librarian, Miss Charlotte Conover, and her fellow-workers. Mrs. Alice Thompson, professional genealogist of Concord, has also been of the utmost assistance. At the N. H. Highway Department, the late N. O. Whitford brought forth a long-lost Wadleigh map of Goshen and devoted hours of his valuable time to discussion of early roads, in which he was an authority. Ernest L. Sherman, Director of the State Planning and Development Commission, has freely shared his knowledge of Colonial New Hampshire with me. Indeed, courtesies and helpfulness without stint or measure have met me at every turn.

We are known to be powerfully influenced by our early surroundings. My recollections have largely been of Goshen, its sounds, its far vistas, the tang of the far-off sea when the wind draws from the east, the pungency of wood-smoke, the heat of the summer sun in haying-fields; all these have made up the intangibles that are woven into a man's heart and fiber. I am not ashamed to own it. There were starlight nights when the farm-horse, drawing us resolutely up the hills from evening prayer-meeting, would breast the last rise and break into a trot for the home-barn. The encircling mountains, whom we knew intimately by day, lay before us dim with mystery and if Mother did not murmur the inspired words of the Psalmist we knew they were on her lips and our eyes and hearts were lifted up to the eternal majesty of Creation. Could it have been otherwise — that a definite devotion, even the imperfect writing of a history, should have had its birth in such an hour?

In conclusion it may not be amiss to add that if the same forbearance be practiced by the reader as shown by the printers, The Evans Printing Company, this work may prove to fill the needful office so fondly hoped for it.

WALTER R. NELSON

Table of Contents

	PAGE
PREFACE	5
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	9
CHAPTER	
I. Formation of the Town; Incorporation, First Census	13
II. Early Settlement	27
III. The Province Road	32
IV. Mason's Curve Line in the Saville Area	48
V. Corey's Town and Road	59
VI. Early Families. First Section; Grindle, Gunnison, Lang, Lear, Rand, Sherburne	66
VII. Indian Days	100
VIII. Signers of the "Association Test." Trials of War	105
IX. Old Roads. County Road; Croydon Turnpike	112
X. Early Religious Influences	122
XI. Goshen's First Minister	126
XII. Taverns	129
XIII. The Militia System	135
XIV. Wild Game	139
XV. Happenings in the Town	145
XVI. Early Industries	166
XVII. The Old Town Meeting House	201
XVIII. Churches	210
XIX. The Pierce Graphite Mine	235
XX. Schools and Schoolhouses	245
XXI. Mail Service	257
XXII. Captain John W. Gunnison	259
XXIII. Merchants and Tradespeople	273
XXIV. Professional History	292
XXV. Narratives	308
XXVI. Library Matters	323
XXVII. The Eventful Later Years	330
XXVIII. Farming and Allied Activities	342
XXIX. Endeavors in Many Fields	353
Resident Voters and Elected Officials, 1956 ..	367
XXX. Military Records	371
XXXI. Early Families. Second Section	383
INDEX	442

Illustrations

	PAGE
The Lead Mine	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Portion of early Holland map	18
Portion of Mason Curve Line	50
Portion of map of Wendell	58
	FACING PAGE
Old Mills	166
Mill Dam and Saw Mill	166
Horse-powered Log Saw	167
Old Blacksmith Shop	167
Rev. E. D. Farr	228
Community Baptist Church	228
Sunapee Mountain	229
Congregational Church	229
Capt. John W. Gunnison	260
Old Goshen Home	260
Monument at Goshen	261
Fireplace in Boyhood Home	261
Stairway in Boyhood Home	261
Althine F. Lear	302
Harry Elmore Hurd?	302
Walter R. Nelson	302
Dr. Fred P. Jones	302
Village Streets, 1930	303
Dedication of Memorial	332
Clover Ridge Creamery	332
Chimney Rock	332
Old Rand House	332
Sunapee Mt. Grange Hall	333
Dedication of Goshen-Lempster Cooperative School	333
First Gas Station	360
F. L. Hanson Store	360
North Main Street	361
Views of the McCrillis Centennial Celebration, 1873	412
Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison	413
Thaddeus M. Fuller	413
Hiram Sholes	413
Hial F. Nelson	413

HISTORY OF GOSHEN

CHAPTER I

Formation of the Town

GOSHEN was formed from adjoining portions of Fishersfield (Newbury), Wendell (first Corey's Town, then Saville, now Sunapee), Newport, Unity and Lempster, with a narrow strip of mountain-land from the town of Washington. It was incorporated December 27, 1791.

Historical matters are thus complicated, because original records of the contributing towns must be examined and compared.

Swinging in a strong and rugged curve to east and south, the Sunapee mountain range is thrown, making a barrier difficult to cross, and inverse to the historic Mason's Curve Line which, established by Royal grant in 1729, laid its invisible sovereignty over a large part of New Hampshire. In short, had the mountain curved the other way, bowing west instead of east, the Curve Line would have practically followed along its crest and there would have been no need of a new township. But the mountain and the Curve Line did not coincide and the boundary laid down did leave portions of Newbury — albeit they were very rough portions — at a discouraging distance from the ancient town-center shown on early maps with its graveyard and meeting-house, the latter long since gone.

On these westerly mountain-slopes several small streams have their sources, flowing down into the narrow valley of the South Branch of Sugar River. In reality it is this watershed that by act of incorporation became united in the new town of Goshen.

To citizens of Fishersfield formation of the new town was entirely logical. In a petition to the General Court, May 20, 1791, bearing the signatures of thirty-six Fishersfield voters, it was represented "that the Southwest Corner of this Town, Lying

upon the west side of a great Mountain, so that it is Impossible for it to be commoded by the Center† of this Town which is the reason for its not being settled before now for they could not get from the Corner of said Town without going through a part of Wendell to (or, around. Ed.) the north End of said Mountain and when travel'd five Miles they would be no nearer the Center than when first set out Therefore we think it reasonable and Necessary that it should be Incorporated with the corners of several other Towns. Provided it does not include Samuel Gunnison farm.”* In a subsequent petition, Oct. 18, the farm of William Gunnison, as well, was to be reserved to Fishersfield, both men highly esteemed by their neighbors. Finally, no Fishersfield citizen was disannexed.

With whom the idea first originated is not known. The “Petition of Daniel Grindle and others” gives the earliest mention of the proposed separation. This probably refers to the Petition for a new town, 1789, given in N. H. Town Papers, Vol. 13, p. 501-2, although Daniel Grindle’s name therein is placed almost at the last of the signers, as will be seen. By this the inference may be drawn that he was certainly one of the active participants in the agitation. The record follows:

“The Petition of us the Subscribers Inhabitants of Wendell Lempster Unity Newport and Fishersfield living on a Tract of Land lying in the Remote corners of the Towns aforesaid which makes it Exceedingly Inconvenient on account of all Town affairs as Publick Town Meetings and Religious Societies by our being at Such A Distance from the Center of those Towns that we are now Incorporated with, Therefore the Prayers of your petitioners is that your Honrs will Consider us in our Situation and Incorporate us as a Town as shall be Set forth in the Plan herewith Exhibited or otherwise as your Honrs in your Wisdom Seem meet and your petitioners as in duty bound Shall ever Pray

Lemster December ye 22 A D 1789

Asa Hebard	John Wheeler	William Lang
Benjn Willey	James Libbey	Stephen Lang
Allen Willey Jr	Parker Tandy	Daniel Grendel
Milan Hebard	George W. Lear	Arthur Humphrey
Luther Martin	Joseph Lear	Stephen Gilman

†The old Newbury Town Center, one mile east of Highway 103, is a place of much interest to the visitor. Only its cemetery, overgrown with low blueberries, and its cellar-holes remain.

*Town Papers, Vol. 12, p. 667.

Nathan Willey	Benjamin Rand	Elisha Thacher
Reuben Willey	Benjamin Rand	Ephraim Gull (nn)ison
Eleazer Cary	Junr	George Ayres
Daniel Shirbon	Nathanill Gunnison	
Daniel Shirbon Jr	Moses True	

N. B Said Town to be bounded as followeth (viz) Beginning on Newport South line About fifty Rods west of gilmans mils thence South four Milds and three Quaters or So far as to be parralel with the South line of fishers-field thence East four milds thence North five milds and 140 Rods thence westerly four milds and One third to the first mentoned bounds.”

The proposition was at once assailed by a large majority of Lempster citizens and strongly-worded protests are found upon record (see “Lempster”, N. H. Town Papers, Vol. 12, p. 399-403). Sixty-two names in opposition to the plan are found affixed to a petition to the General Court, dated May 17, 1790, but were somewhat offset by a counter-petition a year later, May 24, 1791, signed by twenty-four Lempster inhabitants, including Charles, David and Allen Willey, Phineas, Sylvester and Elijah Abell, Peter Lowell, Resolved Wheeler, and some others who were probably residents of the portion later to be known as Goshen Four Corners. These are familiar Goshen names; their owners felt that the severance of the northeast corner, as proposed, would not hurt the town of Lempster, but would “leave it in a better situation”.

A dry sarcasm creeps into a remonstrance (Ibid, p. 400-1) made by Vine Bingham, William Story, David Gordon and Calvin Bingham, Dec. 25, 1790, as follows:

“ — Your Petitioners beg leave to inform your Honours that we are very unwilling to be incorporated as requested by . . . Daniel Grendell and Others — that the (proposed) line will divide our farms, leaving part in one town and part in another; and if our citation is remote from the center as is represented . . . we would inform your Honors that we had much rather live in a remote part of the Town of Lemster than in a remote part of their intended new Township.”

However, the second signer, Story*, was soon led to reverse his stand and sponsored a petition in favor of separation; so stated by the selectmen of Newport, Nov. 7, 1791, at which time in a legal town-meeting, the voters of Newport made no objection to the incorporation of the new town (Ibid, p. 402).

*William Story lived on or near, what has more recently been known as the Dero Farm, south of Goshen Corners and against present Lempster line.

That Story canvassed Unity too, with his petition is evident. From the first, Unity, as well as Newbury (Fishersfield), showed the organizers of the proposed new town no hostility and voted for the proposal at a legal town-meeting Jan. 14, 1790, and again Sept. 12, 1791, when it was agreed that the dividing line should run "on the North End of the first Range North of Corys Road, in favour of a petition of William Story and others" (Town Papers, Vol. 13, p. 581-2). The observation was made in the preceding May, a petition addressed to the Legislature, that if the line should extend fifty or sixty rods further west it would be for the ultimate benefit of Unity, "as there is a Very bad hill Running aCross said town and all East of said hill will be much more convenient to the New Town than to any part of (Unity)."

A remonstrance, it must be admitted, is on record, signed by nearly fifty solid citizens of Unity, protesting the ceding of any more land than agreed upon to the new town, but a note of personal grievance against the selectmen is detected in it and a larger matter was being simultaneously forced upon them, namely a proposal to divide the town into two "parishes", severing the west part of Unity to be united with north Charlestown. In the face of such a threatened mortal dismemberment — though the plan was never adopted — the issue of parting with a much smaller portion of its eastern end must have seemed innocuous enough. The favorable vote stood.

In general, Unity occupies a high elevation (1200 to 1800 ft.) and thus ascent to its uplands from any side encounters strong grades. Yet it must be said that, toward Goshen, the grade frequently becomes a declivity, owing to glacial action as well as the age-long wearing of the South Branch of Sugar River, at its foot. The road up it, long known as Lear hill, though somewhat to the north of the original location of "Corey's Road", just mentioned, is still very steep. And yet, so strangely do boundary lines fall, at the bottom of this "Very bad hill" was situated Unity's first and for some time, only, mill property, taking a profitable water-power from the plunge of the river over a nine-foot natural falls, to which the timbered dam added six more feet.

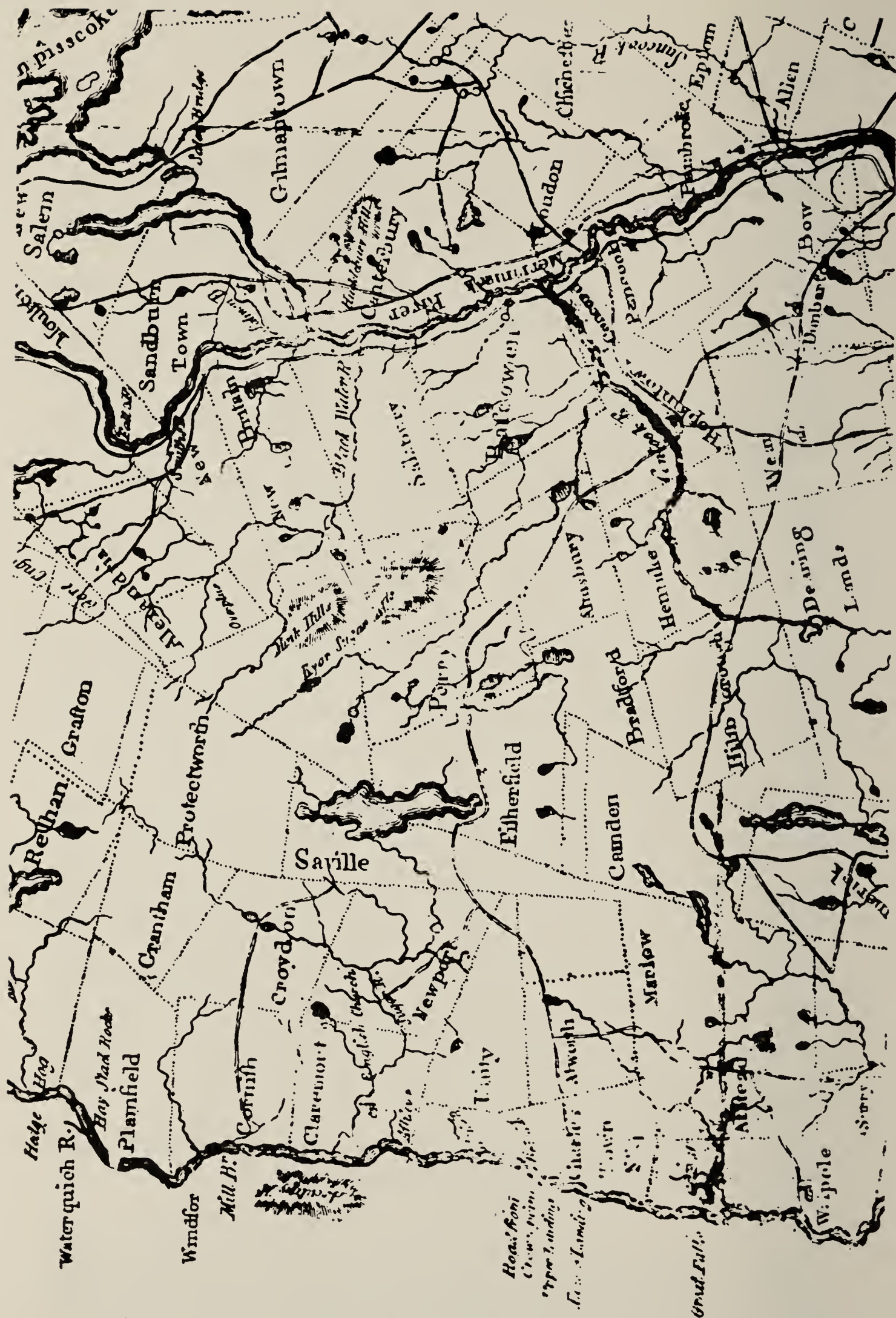
The mills were built by Stephen Gilman, year uncertain, the lot surrounding the falls having been given him for that purpose by the Proprietors of Unity. We know this by the recorded transfer of the property (Cheshire County Reg.) Aug. 26, 1790, from Stephen and Anna Gilman to Amos Hall, Jr., of Newport, described thus: "Bounded on Newport line, thence running South 116 (?) rods, from thence East 210 rods to a birch, from thence North 38 rods to Newport line, thence gine (against?) New Poplin to the first-mentioned bound, with a dwelling house and grist mill and saw mill on said lot."

Had it not been for this fortunate record, the existence of a saw-mill at this early date would have escaped attention. Collection of oral data for the Sketch of Goshen, in 1903, elicited from elderly residents only recollections of Capt. Hall and his grist-mill, the saw-mill and the actual builder of both enterprises, Stephen Gilman, having been, even then, forgotten. The arrangement of the saw-mill, whether a separate building, or combined with the grist-mill, can only be conjectured. The latter always stood on the east bank of the stream, close by present Route 10.

Emphasis has been placed upon this point because in later years the two mills occupied opposite ends of the dam, with flumes and water-wheels for each. Yet tradition indicates that a fulling-mill was the first industry to utilize the west bank, date unknown, but believed built around 1800. The fullery was swept away by the great freshet of 1828 and, though immediately rebuilt, went out of business within a dozen years. It was not until 1865, or thereabouts, that the first known saw-mill, of the "up-and-down" type, was put in operation on the abandoned fullery-site.

The "dwelling house" purchased by Amos Hall stood back from the east bank, facing the mills from across the road that came in from Croydon in the year 1779*.

*(Note) Wheeler's Hist. of Newport. "The road from Croydon (through Newport village) to Goshen line was built 1779." An earlier road, shown by Holland, originated on the old river-road to Claremont in Kelleyville and swung around Call's hill, through Pollard's Mills, across Route 10 at the old, red schoolhouse and continued on over Page hill to join the Province Road near the former Amos Trudeau, Sr., farmhouse in Goshen. Though quite direct, it was a hilly road and failed to play any important role in the new town's development.



Portion of an early Holland map. Original at the N. H. Historical Society, Concord.

Note the Province Road, double-lined, past the southern end of Lake Sunapee, also branch extending from it through Newport to Sugar river. The longer stretch of road coming east from the Connecticut river at Cornish is believed to have connected with the Province Road near the summit of Maxfield, or Morrison, hill in Goshen.

Though admittedly inconvenient for the majority of Unity residents, the mills were of great potential value to the general region roundabout. The above-mentioned road, then, would have had two normal objectives, the mills and a union with the Province Road a quarter-of-a-mile beyond them, near the present Goshen library. Much has been written about the Province Road†; much more remains to be discovered and transcribed. In this place it can only be treated with the greatest brevity. Suffice to say, it came down over the hills from Mount Sunapee, westerly toward Charlestown, old Number Four; a fordway across the South Branch, in the rear of the Grange hall, is still recognizable.

At this point, it must be recognized, the road divided, the "straight road" built under direction of Oliver Corey, Esq., unquestionably, crossing the intervale, long owned by John S. Smart, in a diagonal course, to make the sharp climb toward Unity.

The old scouting trail that became the Province Road in 1768-72 by action of Gov. John Wentworth and the provincial legislature avoided the direct ascent of the bluff by turning somewhat to the southwest, over the "south road" in Unity, perhaps, and through a corner of Lempster and Acworth. So Holland's now-famous map of New Hampshire portrays it. Five years after Capt. Hall's purchase, a bridge was built across the river, below the mills. The wording of the vote at the town-meeting authorizing its construction indicates it to have been the first structure of the kind at that point.

If Capt. Hall had near neighbors, a diligent search has failed to reveal them. The only other Newport family incorporated in the new town was that of Arthur Humphrey, comprising eight members, and, a generation later, Humphrey was identified with the Amos Trudeau, Jr., farm on the Rand's Pond road.*

†See Geo. B. Upham's "Province Road", *Gran. Monthly*, Nov., 1920.

*An interesting sidelight is thrown upon this small area by the original map of Unity, a copy of which is to be found at the N. H. Historical Society, Concord. Lot 50 thereon is credited to Nathaniel Huntoon, a man of great worth to Unity, but never mentioned in connection with Goshen's development. Lot 50 practically covers the site of the present village. Why it was not assigned to Stephen Gilman is a moot question. The other lot-owners in the portion surrendered to Goshen are presumably those of absentee investors.

That houses soon began to appear about the mills is certain. A forceful individual had arrived in the person of Capt. Hall; his influence was at once thrown in with the advocates of the new township.

Lempster citizens were still pretty solidly against the proposal, however. There, too, a special town-meeting was called Nov. 15, 1791, and, despite the hopeful statements of the twenty-four supporters, the town voted by a "large majority" against any severance of territory, with a sustaining supplementary vote of protest from a group, who, for various reasons, did not attend this special meeting. "Depositions of Peter Porter, Nathan Willey, Charles Willey and Allen Willey were introduced, from which it appears that one reason why the town opposed the separation was the extra tax it would be on those who remained, to support Rev. Elias Fisher." (Hammond)

But the movement had too great an impetus to be easily stopped. Possibly before the discouraging vote of Lempster had been cast, still another petition was making the rounds of the people concerned, in favor of the separation; it was in order and presented to the state legislature at their assembly in the following month of December. Heading the list of signers was the name of the new mill-owner, Amos Hall.

Thus supplemented and encouraged, the forces favoring the new town were ready for a more strenuous campaign, but victory was quickly won.

In the bound Vol. 5, Laws of N. H., p. 815-17, the following record is found:

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND INTO A TOWNSHIP BY THE NAME OF GOSHEN

Whereas Amos Hall and others Inhabitants of the Towns of Fishersfield, Wendall, Newport, Unity & Lemster in this State have petitioned the General Court representing that they are so remote from the centers of the respective Towns in which they now live — That they cannot with conveniency meet with the Inhabitants of said Towns and are consequently deprived of many advantages which they might enjoy if they were incorporated into a town — That they had obtained the consent of all the towns

excepting Lemster in which they now live — Wherefore they prayed that they might be incorporated into a Town — Which after a full hearing appeared to be reasonable — Therefore

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened that a Township be and hereby is erected and incorporated by the name of Goshen — butted bounded and described as follows to wit, Beginning at a stake in the first range of lots in Wendall and North of Coreys road so called and upon the line of Fishersfield — Thence West about seventeen degrees South on the North end of the lots to Newport line — Thence Southwardly on Newport line to the first lot in the fifth division . . . (The very irregular line against Newport is described here but is uninteresting except to surveyors. Ed.) Thence South about one mile and a hundred and Ninety rods to the line of Lemster — Thence South two miles in Lemster — Thence East eight degrees South four miles — Thence Northwardly to the bound first mentioned —

And the Inhabitants of said tract of land are hereby erected into a body politic and corporate to have continuance and succession forever. And are invested with all the powers and enfranchised with all the rights, privileges benefits and immunities which any towns in this State by law hold or enjoy — To have and To hold to said Inhabitants and their Successors forever —

And Thomas Pennyman Esquire is hereby appointed authorized and empowered to call the first meeting of said Inhabitants for the purpose of choosing all necessary and customary Town Officers, giving at least fourteen days notice of the time and place of holding said meeting in said town of Goshen and the articles to be acted upon who shall attend and preside in said meeting until a Moderator shall be chosen: And the Officers then & there chosen shall be invested with all the power and authority that like Officers of any other Towns in this State are by Law invested with —

And the meetings of the Inhabitants of said Town for the choice of Town Officers shall be holden on the second Thursday of March annually forever —

And be it further Enacted that the Inhabitants of said Town of Goshen who live in that part of said Town which is taken from the said Town of Lemster shall be liable to pay their proportionable part of taxes towards the Reverend Mr. Fisher's salary annually, so long as he shall continue to be the Minister of said Lemster, and the Selectmen of said Lemster are hereby authorized to tax them accordingly. And the Constables or Collectors for said Lemster shall have the same power to collect said taxes from said Inhabitants as tho' this Act had not been passed

And be it further Enacted that any person living in that part of said Goshen which is taken from said Lemster shall have liberty of polling his person and estate to said Lemster: And any person Inhabitant of said Lemster owning land in that part of said Goshen which is taken from said Lemster shall have liberty of polling the same to said Lemster Provided said polling be recorded in the Records of each of said Towns within One Year from the passing of this Act. And the persons so polling, their fam-

ilies, heirs and Assigns, and the estates so polled shall be disannexed from said Goshen and annexed to said Lemster forever to all intents and purposes as fully as though this Act had not been made; and that Samuel Gunnison, William Gunnison and Jesse Chandler have liberty of polling their persons and estate to said Fishersfield within the time and manner as above directed —

And Be it further Enacted that the Inhabitants of said Goshen their polls and estates shall be taxed and liable to pay their respective proportions of all State and County taxes in the respective Towns in which they lived in the same manner as tho' this Act had not been passed until a new proportion throughout the State shall be made, and also pay their proportion of all arrearages of taxes now charged against them —

And Be it further Enacted that the said Town of Goshen, shall be a part of & within our County of Cheshire —

The Legislature was at this time assembled at Portsmouth. The above Act of Incorporation was passed by the House of Representatives, Dec. 26, 1791, and was signed by E. Payne, Speaker. It reached the Senate the next day, Dec. 27th., where it passed without apparent opposition and was made law with the signature of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, President of the Senate.

Today automotive transportation has placed Newport within the radius of a matter of minutes — five to eight miles away — and a large number of our people drive there daily to work, to school, or in trade. The South branch of Sugar River, too, rises in Lempster and flows through the western edge of Goshen to unite with the Sugar River proper at Newport village, so that terrain is favorable to travel in this direction. Access to Sunapee is correspondingly easy. Was there then an inconsistency in the plea of being “so remote?” The answer must be that in 1791 the charge was undoubtedly true. Newbury's old town-center, far up on its hillside, would have been sufficiently so and the same held true of Lempster's town meeting-house, then standing at its early location in the Cutler district. Unity Center, by ox-team, too, would hardly have seemed adjacent. Thus the claim of “Amos Hall and others” may be considered reasonable.

Incorporation having been obtained in the closing days of

1791, the first listing of persons, a census taken by town-officials, evidently, was made, bearing date 1792. It follows:

All in this Column were taken from Wendell				These from Lempster, Newport and Unity			
	Free White Males, 16 and Upward	Males Under 16	Females		Free White Males, 16 and Upward	Males Under 16	Females
Arthur Humphrey	2	2	4	Benjamin Rand, Jr.	1	1	1
Elijah Woodward	1	1	2	Amos Hall	1	2	2
Widow M. Williams				Abner Colby			
Thomas Rankin	1		1	Ezekiel Challis	1	3	2
William Lang	1		2	Samuel Stevens			
Daniel Sherburne,				Nathan Willey L	2		2
Junior,				Reuben Willey			
Daniel Grindall	1		2	Widow Lavina Cary L			2
George Lear	1	1	3	Allen Willey L	2		1
Parker Tandy	1	2	4	Elisha Thatcher	1	1	2
James Libbey	1	1	2	Benjamin Willey	1		1
John Wheeler	2	1	1	William Story L	1	1	6
Daniel Sherburne	2	5	5	Barnabas Phelps L	2	4	4
Joseph Lear	1	1	4	Daniel Gunnison			
Benjamin Rand	1	1	2	Luther Martin L	1	1	4
Ephraim Gunnison	3		2	Thomas Cutts			
Nathaniel Gunnison	1		2	Calvin Bingham			
George Heirs				Vine Bingham			
or Ayres	1		2				
Edward Dame	1		1				
Moses True	1	2	1				
Joseph Cutts	4	1	3				
William Cutts	1		2				

1790

No. of Polls from 18 to 70 years.	39
No. of Acres of arable tillage land	27
No. of Acres of mowing land	54
No. of Acres of pasture land	39
No. of Horses and mares	15
No. of Oxen	26
No. of Cows	50
No. of Horses and cattle, 3 yrs. old	14
No. of Horses and cattle, 2 yrs. old	28
No. of Horses and cattle, 1 yr. old	37
Sum total of the value of all buildings & real estate unimproved owned by the inhabitants,	£31.9
Sum total of the value of all real estate not owned by the inhabitants,	£51.9

With these pitifully inadequate resources — inadequate by any standard, in men, in tillage land, having an average of less than one acre of arable land per family, in livestock — the new town set forth. If there were fears they were not allowed utterance. In contrast to their earlier struggles and privations, it is probable they felt a justifiable confidence in the future.

The chosen name, Goshen, is of Biblical origin. (See Gen. 46:34. "that ye may dwell in the land of Goshen".) It is a name highly favored throughout the United States. Who suggested naming the new town thus is unknown. A reasonable deduction is that the Connecticut settlers of Lempster brought it with them.*

A warrant for a town meeting was duly posted, beginning in this fashion:

TO Mr. Allen Willey of Goshen in said county of Cheshire —†

Greeting:

Pursuant to an act of the General Court at the last session holden at Portsmouth, A. D., 1791 — These are therefore in the name of the State of New Hampshire to will and require you forthwith to warn all citizens, freeholders and inhabitants of the town aforesaid (Incorporate) to assemble at the dwelling-house of Mr. John Wheeler on the Eighth day of March next (1792) at Ten of the o'clock, A. M.

Given under hand and seal of Thomas Penniman, at Washington.

Attest, Allen Willey, Clerk.

Upon the date set town-meeting was duly convened. Twenty seven votes were cast and this, without doubt, represented all the citizens of voting-age then in town.

For governor‡, His Excellency Josiah Bartlett received unanimous support; senatorial candidates, John Bellows and Gen. Amos Shepherd, drawing twenty-three votes apiece.

*The Buel family, prominent in early Newport, are known to have been associated with Goshen, Conn.

Marana Norton, b. 1755, married Capt. Jonathan Buel, Jr., of Goshen, Conn., Nov. 20, 1774. (N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Apr., 1900). Samuel Norton was a resident of the same town.

†"President", the records give it. By the constitution adopted in 1792 the title of the state's chief executive was changed from President to Governor and may have been still unfamiliar.

‡Sullivan County was not incorporated until 1827.

The following town officers were elected:

Thos. Penniman, Moderator.
 Allen Willey, Clerk.
 Elijah Woodward }
 Luther Martin } Selectmen
 Edward Dam (e) }
 Amos Hall, Treasury (-er).
 Arthur Humphrey, Constable
 Ezekiel Chellis
 Daniel Grindul (-le), Tithingmen.

Five highway-surveyors were elected, then another committee of five “to lay out highways” — presumably for the first to survey. Two fenceviewers were also added to the list of officers, which may have included twenty out of the twenty-seven registered voters. Then four were appointed a committee “to pitch upon a place for the Center of the Town.”

“Voted to raise Twenty Pounds to be worked out on Highways.”

“Voted to raise Six Pounds toward expense of obtaining Incorporation of said Goshen.”

So passed the first town-meeting!

Broad-minded public measures characterized the year of 1796. At meetings held in March and May, £50 was set aside for the building of schoolhouses, \$30. for hiring preaching and \$4. appropriated to build a stock pound. It was also voted to lay out a road from Newport to Washington. Just how this road ran is not known, nor whether it was actually built, but in any case must have been closely followed by the Croydon Turnpike (1806).

Through the years up to 1805, about \$100. sufficed each year to defray the expenses of maintaining roads and bridges, this being made possible only by the extremely low wages paid laborers — six cents an hour in summer, reduced to *four* cents during winter-months.

Teacher's salaries, too, were on a similar plane, as evidenced by the entries:

"Nov. 9th., 1793. Hannah Bartlett received three pounds 13 shillings, for teaching a school five months, in Goshen South District."

"Paid Ruth Sherburne three dollars and fifty cents for teaching a school in Goshen." 1794.

With the new town safely launched upon the political stream, it will be well to turn the page back to those early pioneers who attacked the wilderness with such dauntless determination — in some cases amounting to desperation — that it opened before them.

CHAPTER II

Early Settlement

MINDFUL of the origin of their town, as the inhabitants of its component parts must always have been, it is evident that they mutually refrained from assumption of prior settlement, so meager are the records they left us. Indeed, no public or private efforts to establish facts of early settlement are known to have been made for more than thirty years.

Then, in the New Hampshire Gazeteer of Farmer and Moore, published 1823, there appeared an account that was to be reprinted by Hayward (N. E. Gazeteer) in 1839, and by all subsequent historians to the present day. It follows herewith:

“The first settlement (of Goshen) was made about the year 1769, by Capt. Benjamin Rand, William Lang and Daniel Grindle, whose sufferings and hardships were very great. The crops of the first settlers were greatly injured, and sometimes entirely destroyed by early frosts. In such cases they procured grain from Walpole and other places. At a certain time of scarcity, Capt. Rand went to that place after grain, and being detained by a violent snow storm, his family was obliged to live without provision for six days, during which time Mrs. Rand sustained one of his children, 5 years old, by the milk from her breast, having a short time before buried her infant child.”

For plain, sheer grimness there are few tales that excel this of a lonely family snow-bound in the forest in the grip of our upland winter, without food. Furthermore, it stands up under about every factual test. Specifically, we know the Province Road was under construction during the years 1768 and -69 and, despite its limitations, would have afforded Capt. Rand a certain measure of access to his chosen Lot No. 6, not otherwise allowed had the forest been pathless.

Again, the boy, Benjamin, Jr., born 1765, was unquestionably the child referred to by Farmer and Moore. At five years of age, the date would have been the winter of 1770, following the

coming of the family in 1769 to that portion of Saville which was to be set off later into Goshen. Usually a settler endeavored to get onto his new claim in the spring, that winter should find him with crops stored and cabin snugly tightened. It is not known if Capt. Rand followed this customary procedure or not.

Application to N. H. Province Deeds* yields much of interest concerning the speed of early transfers of property in Saville†, but is discouraging in its direct light upon Captain Rand's title. Thus, quoting the registrar, Oliver Corey of Charlestown in the Province of New Hampshire, Gentleman, on the 4th. of February, 1769. deeded to James Haslett of Portsmouth, Leather Dresser, Lot. No. 6, in the first division, which he had received from the Proprietors of Saville, previously Corey's Town, Nov. 7, 1768. Haslett immediately resold the lot to Thomas Martin, Esq., influential merchant and promoter of up-country real-estate, who, Jan. 6, 1772, deeded it to Captain Rand, the actual settler, said Rand to preserve from forfeiture the right of Oliver Corey.

Did Capt. Rand, then, have an oral agreement with promoter Martin, whereby settling-requirements were to be carried forward by him for a short period, in lieu of a deed? Or did the captain avail himself of "squatter's rights"? Or was the delay in securing his deed a natural sequel to the difficulties experienced by distant homesteaders in the processes of law and the filing of deeds, a matter which had become extremely serious?

"Hitherto‡ there had been no county divisions in New Hampshire. All courts of law were located at Portsmouth. Persons having business relating to the probate of wills or registration of deeds might well have to travel all the way from Hanover or Lyme to the seacoast. In many cases, costs of traveling to and from court made the collection of small debts out of the question. Finally, in 1771, through the interposition of the Governor, * * the province was divided into five counties — three to be

*Vol. 80, pps. 294, 467, 468.

†Saville, formerly Coreystown, was incorporated as Wendell, now the town of Sunapee.

‡Revolutionary N. H. Richard F. Upton. 1936.

organized at once, and the other two to await a larger population. The act received royal approval in 1771 and in 1773 all five counties were functioning. The Governor named them — Rockingham, after his relative, the liberal Whig leader, — Hillsborough, after the Secretary of State for the colonies, — Cheshire, after the well-known English county, — Grafton, after the Duke of Grafton, Prime Minister, — and Strafford, after the famous earl, member of the Wentworth family.”

Location argues strongly for the priority of this Lot No. 6 of Captain Rand's, situated as it is upon a warm hillside above the sparkling body of water called in his deed “little Sunapee pond,” but known ever since the Captain's time by his name, Rand's pond. There is still good trout-fishing, and an occasional flock of ducks cut down onto the pond in the autumn. Travelers on the Great Road, though keeping along the hill-crest somewhat to the north, would have passed the skirts of his clearing and, in the course of time, were doubtless repaired or re-shod according to their several needs, at his blacksmith-shop.

In the grouping by Farmer and Moore of the first settlers of Goshen, we have better success with Grindle's deed*; which places Grindle in Saville in the summer of 1770 certainly. The date of the deed is Oct. 4, of that year. Several items of interest will be noted by the reader, besides the relatively large purchase-price.

“Know all men by these Presents That I John Wendell of Portsmouth in the Province of New Hampshire, for and in consideration of the Sum of Seven Pounds ten Shillings lawful money of said Province to me in hand paid before the Delivery hereof by Daniel Grendal late of said Portsmouth but now of the Township of Saville in said Province Mason.† * do hereby * convey *

All that Seventy Five Acre Lot of Land which was pitch'd upon to the original Right of Joseph Moulton in the Township of Saville afores'd, being the Lot No. One in ye first Division on ye South Side of ye Great Road & begins on ye Line between Newport and Saville at a stake & to run from thence South Seventy five Deg. East about Sixty Rods to a tree marked -1-2-

*N. H. Province Deeds, Vol. 80, p. 560.

†“Province Mason” here seems used as though synonymous with Province of New Hampshire, even though we know — and the writers of this deed must also have known — that Saville was outside Mason's Curve Line, to the west, and therefore could have no part in the title “Mason.”

& thence runs South Ten Deg West on a parrallel line with the aforementioned Line two hundred and ten rods to contain about 79 acres, allowing the privilege of a Publick Highway or road thro the same two rods wide, provided nevertheless and it is agreed that ye Grendal shall reside on the same and pay all future tax and quit rent in proportion as the said Seventy Five acres bear to the whole right. * * .”

This conveyance was acknowledged in Portsmouth by the grantor, Wendell, before no less a person than Governor John Wentworth, who, however, signed himself merely, Justice of the Peace. John Wendell was deeply interested in the development of Saville and became its most powerful and substantial patron. It is of interest that he married, first, 1753, Sarah Wentworth, a distant relative of Governor Benning Wentworth, and, upon her death, he married again, in 1778, Dorothy, daughter of Henry Sherburne of Portsmouth, akin to his first wife. “By the two he had some twenty children . . (he was) a lawyer of speculative disposition, much concerned with the development of the unsettled regions of New Hampshire and Vermont and patriarchally prolific.” (“Barrett Wendell and His Letters,” 1924)

Of the third settler, William Lang, Province Deeds, Vol. 90, p. 280, records the transaction whereby he purchased of John Wendell, on Sept. 20, 1770, for the sum of five shillings, the lot containing 53 acres which was thereafter to be his home. It was a part of Lot No. 2 “on the South side of the Great Road thro’ said Township” and had been originally granted to Theodore Atkinson, Esqr. The bounds were an “ash staddle” and hemlock stakes that were appropriately lettered “WL” and “2 & 3”. A closing stipulation providing that “said Lang, Yeoman, of Portsmouth, actually settles on the said Land with his Family.”

Henry W. Hardon, attorney and genealogist of New York City, accepted this deed as proof that the Langs removed to Saville in 1770, a course of action possible only if a cabin had been erected during the preceding summer months. William³ was a soldier in the French and Indian War (Att’y Gen’l’s rep., vol. 2, p. 206) and is believed to have had two brothers in Rye, John and Benjamin (Parson’s Hist. of Rye, p. 405). He was bapt. about 1730, and married Dec. 9, 1751, Elizabeth Rand,

daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Pray) Rand, born about 1730 (Parson's *Rye*). In 1758 he was a soldier in Ewett's Co.

The son William was bapt. at Portsmouth, Sept. 4, 1756, third child. He enlisted in the First N. H. Regiment Feb. 18, 1777, (Kidder's History, 1868) and saw much service and was in important engagements* throughout the Revolution. In a report from Col. Cilley's N. H. Regt., stationed at Valley Forge, Jan. 10, 1778, young William was absent, "sick." He was then 22 years of age, 5 ft., 7 in. in height, with light complexion, light hair and eyes; of Capt. Nathaniel Hutchin's Co., Sgt. He served at Stillwater, designated a Lieutenant; was discharged May, 1781 (Moore). He died, probably unmarried, before 1789.†

The time-honored custom of passing a certain given name down from father to son and to son's son is a source of much grief to genealogists. If William was thus favored by the Langs, it was Benjamin among the Rands, even to the fourth generation. With the Lears of Portsmouth, Tobias was repeated over and over — Goshen had one Tobias Lear — and in the Gunnison family, Samuel was borne by many related men and is still carried on.

In the author's early *Sketch of Goshen*, 1903, the statement was made, for reasons then deemed good, that two, at least, of Goshen's accredited first settlers were unmarried in 1769. This conclusion, which had occurred naturally enough through failure to differentiate between dates that could relate to either the pioneer or his son, has, unfortunately, been quoted in works of rather wide distribution. Unfortunately, we say, for it did not prove to be true.

Grindle, indeed, was unmarried. The other two were mature men with wives and families.

*H. P. Moore, 1935.

†Many references are given in N. H. State Papers, viz: Vol. 14, p. 578, 610; Vol. 16, p. 647; Vol. 15, p. 439, 717; Vol. 13, p. 448, 501.

CHAPTER III

The Province Road

IN the shaping of the territory now Goshen, two contributing factors have been mentioned, Mason's Curve Line and the Province Road. That the latter was a branch of a proposed state-wide system of roads, to be built by the Province of New Hampshire, is now known and does not in the least minimize its early importance, although a distinguishing title is sorely needed, as the east side, from Durham north through Gilman-ton and beyond, has its own Province Road, the main stem of the system as it may be termed. The other branches of the Province system have received appropriate names through common use: the Road to the Lower Coos at Haverhill, on the Connecticut River; the Governor's Road to Wolfeborough, with planned penetration of the White Hills to Lancaster and Northumberland, in the Upper Coos, and the College Road to Hanover.

Strangely enough, memory of our strategic east-west Province Road lapsed with the passing of its generation; in Goshen, at least, it was forgotten and became merely a back-road of no importance. Indeed, Mr. Upham's published re-discovery in 1920, brought protests from some of the old-time residents. Did not their forbears find their way into the wilderness by marked trees? A road? — certainly there was no road! This denial has been echoed, too, in later years.*

Yet positive proof of the road's existence was never far afield, nor hard to find. A casual glance at the map of Wendell (Colby, 1821) in the selectmen's office at Sunapee would have shown that the southern tip of Saville, where its first settlers made

*Ex-Gov. Bartlett, in his *Story of Sunapee*, 1941, p. 23, says: "On the day of Saville's grant there was not a road of any kind from it to any other town — none at all, not even to Newport." This statement, as will be seen, could easily have been corrected from data within his reach. In fact, the map of Saville, on page 14, in his history, shows a "mark'd road," with direction and location coinciding with the Province Road, which he did not try to explain.

their clearings — from Portsmouth, a matter here of major import — was crossed by a road that gave a head-line for their lots. Upon the formation of the new township of Goshen, this road shaped its northern boundary. On the map it is named "Corey's Road," the layout of the lots being designated "North (and South) of Corey's Road." Were not the deeds of Grindle and Lang based upon the "Great Road that runs through said Township" (p. 18). It will be noted that, construction having been ordered by the Provincial Assembly, the whole route to Boscawen, regardless of local terms or methods of finance, may properly be called "The Province Road."

Charlestown records state that in March, 1767, a committee was appointed to mark a road to Boscawen. In the following December the committee reported, though the transcript of their report was omitted, and it was "Voted that the same Commitee will finish marking the road to Sunapee Pond."

During the succeeding spring and summer of 1768 the project expanded, and Oct. 18th of that year the selectmen of Charlestown petitioned the Governor and "his Majesty's Council & House of Representatives . . . that the Inhabitants of said Charlestown with those of adjoining Towns have Looked out and marked a Road, and in part Cleared* the same, between said Charlestown & Boscawen and are of opinion the same may be made a good Carriage Road" providing "a much nearer and easier Communication with the Metropolis (Portsmouth) . . . which is tho't would greatly Fecilitate the settlement of many new Townships, hitherto much retarded by want of good Roads."

*Mayo, in his "John Wentworth," p. 41, says:

"Roadbuilding in New Hampshire in the eighteenth century was not a matter of crushed stone and tar. Far from it. First the surveyor and his party explored the country to be traversed and blazed a rough trail; Then followed a crew with axes, who felled the trees and removed the underbrush until there was an avenue three rods wide through the wilderness. This process was known as "cutting and clearing." The great trunks were hauled out of the way by teams of oxen, or, if the land was boggy, they were laid together in rows and thus formed a solid though uneven causeway.† The completed road was probably little more than a wide, rough bridle-path, bristling with stumps and flanked with brush, but one could easily travel over it on horseback or even persuade oxen to plod through it with wagons. The rest was left to time and development, and usually it was many a long year before the road became smooth enough for a coach or other horse-drawn vehicle.

†Belknap's Hist. of N. H., 111, 75 et seq.

The House voted "that the Petitioners have liberty to bring in a Bill to Oblige the Proprietors of the Several Towns through which Said Road Marked out as mentioned in the Petition passes, to Clear and make Said Road Passable" (State Papers, Vol. 9, p. 98-99).

Thus, at the behest of the Charlestown selectmen — and, we must believe, other important figures who wished to remain in the background — the state was poised to issue directives in the building of the road to Number 4, quite apart from the other branches then proposed. However, when the bill came before the House on Oct. 29th, "a sharp divergence of opinion developed between the executive and the House," over the exemption of non-resident owners from taxation for the building of the road and the Governor prorogued the session before action could be taken, though it was passed with the exempting clause a short time later.

A description, purely local, of the Charlestown end is found in the town-records for that year, although the use of names so long vanished makes it meaningless to all but the local student:

"Begins and turns out of ye road that leads to Aaron Brown's on a 30 a lot No. 24 belonging to Jonathan Wetherbee and proceeds easterly through a 50 a No. 26 and through a 50 a and 30 a laid out to Wm. Heywood, thence easterly as ye marks direct to ye east line of ye town."*

Mr. Joseph S. Hunt, a native of Charlestown, in a paper written for the Acworth Woman's Club, in 1933, explained this:

"The Indian trail from Charlestown (and he included in this term the Province Road) follows the old road south of the cemetery (in said Charlestown) which was used until 1793 by all who went north towards Claremont, or southeast to Keene. The branch in the road near the corner of the cemetery is marked by the old sycamore tree."

With equal accuracy High Street could be considered the beginning of the trail; both branches came together outside the village. Itemizing every turn and deviation of the road with

*Data furnished from town records by Mrs. Martha Frizzell, recently engaged upon a new history of Charlestown. She notes that Col. William Heywood seemed to be the chairman of the committee.

minute care, Mr. Hunt placed its course slightly to the north of Acworth village.†

Research for the material for Mr. Upham's‡ articles had been conducted both in this country and abroad. His work is of vital interest; our excerpts from it are necessarily condensed. He wrote (*The Province Road*, p. 428-30):

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"We know that Champlain, in 1609, found the Iroquois on the lake that bears his name. We know that the early settlers at Penacook were told by the Indians that they had long dwelt in that vicinity and had been attacked repeatedly by the Iroquois.* We further know that Otter Creek and Black River, the latter emptying into the Connecticut nearly opposite Charlestown, Number Four, formed a favorite Indian route from Lake Champlain to the Connecticut River, so the white men called it the "Indian Road." This trail doubtless continued from the mouth of Black River to Penacook, passing the southern end of Sunapee Lake. To have gone north of it, or south of Sunapee and Lempster Mountains, would have been much out of their way. Authorities on early American history agree that scouts, trappers, traders and settlers followed the Indian and that the road followed the trail. (Encl. Brit. Vol. XIV, p. 475) If therefore we can find the line of the first road we can also, probably, trace both the scouting path and the Indian trail.

As early as December, 1742, the importance of means of communication between the Connecticut River, at a point near Number Four, and the Merrimack River was recognized by Gov. Benning Wentworth when he 'Impowered Josiah Willard, Esqr. and Ebenezer Hinsdell to Imploy four faithfull men in whom you can confide &c to Survey & mark out a Suitable & Convenient Road from Connecticut River beginning to the Northward of No. 4 . . . , to run due East to the River called Merrimack, if the Land will admit of it . . . and you are directed to make a return hereof as soon as you can with Conveniency.' (N. H. State Papers, Vol. 18, p. 142). It does not appear that Willard and Hinsdell ever made any 'return.' The frequency

‡Special credit must be given Mr. Hunt and, also, Mr. Frank B. Kingsbury, who is now living in Keene, but Acworth reared, for their painstaking work in tracing the Province Road across their respective towns.

†George Baxter Upham, attorney and man of affairs, born in Claremont, died at his home in Boston, Mass., January, 1944, at the age of 87. Known as the "Father of the Boston Subway," he was the instigator of many measures for the public welfare; was the first in America to propose the establishment of the "one-way street."

In the leisure of his later years he wrote of the valley of the Connecticut River above and below Claremont, of Indian days, early settlement, flat-boating days. In this work he came upon repeated references to an old thoroughfare which he believed must have been used in the French and Indian wars, as well as in the Revolution. So carefully did he weigh his evidence in his published work that none of his statements have been seriously challenged. Supporting details have since been added, particularly by the late Prof. Lawrence Shaw Mayo the following year in his authoritative "John Wentworth" (Harvard University Press, 1921).

To this substantial background the late Prof. J. W. Goldthwaite, geologist and professor at Dartmouth College, added very interesting and detailed description of the East Side Province Road system, in the departmental "New Hampshire Highways," during 1931-2. Collected and published in one volume, these contributing articles would constitute a reference-work of great value.

*Bouton's Hist. of Concord notes the early existence of an Indian fort of great size on the east bank of the Merrimack, near "Sugar Ball."

of Indian attacks probably made it difficult 'to Imploy four faithfull men' for the small stipend then paid for such services.

Had the victory at Quebec in September, 1759, been delayed for a year or two longer, the road from Charlestown to 'Pennycook' would, probably, have been completed by General Amherst's order and by men experienced in building the 'Crown Point Road.' "

"That a fairly good trail existed between these places (Gran. Monthly, Aug., 1920, p. 313) at least as early as the summer of 1754 may be gathered from the fact that Capt. Peter Powers, who in that year went from Rumford to the Cowass (Haverhill and Newbury) Intervales via Baker's River, sent four of his men who were disabled 'by reason of sprains in the ankles and weakness of body,' sixty miles down the Connecticut in a canoe to return to Rumford from Number Four. (See Powers' Coos Country, p. 25) The distance from the latter place to Rumford was nearly as far as direct from Cowass, but by the direct route there was no well-worn trail.

Late in July, 1755, Col. Joseph Blanchard of Dunstable sent his regiment of five hundred men from the fort near the Merrimack, then recently built at Bakerstown, now within the limits of Franklin, 'directly to Charlestown,' Number Four, and thence via Fort Dummer to Albany to join General William Johnson's command. With Blanchard's men as captain was Robert Rogers, as lieutenant, John Stark, both as yet unknown to fame. Two months later a part of these men rendered effective service in turning defeat into victory over Baron Dieskau at Lake George (N. H. State Papers, Vol. 18, p. 432).

No report or diary has yet been found describing the route taken by this regiment between Bakerstown and Number Four, but a little study . . . leads to the confident belief that it was just south of Sunapee Lake, between it and the mountain . . . , and thence over the hills of what are now Goshen, Unity and Acworth, where thirteen or fourteen years later the first road from the Connecticut to the Merrimack was built across western New Hampshire. . . [Upham's thoroughly reasoned position has been sustained by the recent writer, William Howard Brown, (*Col. John Goffe*, p. 115), who has added some details: "By Tuesday afternoon, (July 22, 1755) the last of the troops had left Stevenstown, although Blanchard himself stayed on until Wednesday to complete the breaking of camp. He then hurried on after his men, expecting to catch up with them at the Connecticut River. Trudging on with only the most necessary supplies in their packs, these men cut across New Hampshire, probably following the Indian trails which later became the Province Road, bearing west from Boscawen past the southern tip of Lake Sunapee, to Number 4. From there they were to go down the river to Fort Dummer, where Blanchard expected to join them."]

During the 'Seven Years War' several other regiments marched across western New Hampshire to Number Four, some of them doubtless by this same trail."

Those stirring days ended with the capture of Louisburg in 1758, the fall of Quebec in September, 1759, and the final treaty of peace at Paris, 1763, thus ending the French power in Amer-

ica and opening the way to peaceful settlement of all the northern country.

On Aug. 13, 1759, General Amherst wrote from his "Camp at Crown Point" to Governor Wentworth:

"For the easier Communication of your two provinces with this Post, I have Already for Some Days past had a Number of Men in the Woods, that are Employed In Cutting a Road between this & No. 4, which will be finished before You Receive this; to Compleat it quite up to Pennycook — which must be of Still Greater Advantage to Your Province — Whom I doubt not will very Gladly Improve so favorable and promising an Opportunity; the Rangers Who are Busy on the Road to No. 4 are Ordered to Mark the Trees In the proper direction, So that your people will have only to Cutt them to make the Communication open between Pennycook and No. 4 Which I Would have You to Recommend to Set about without delay." (S. P., Vol. 18, pps. 497-49).

As it proved, Amherst was over-sanguine in his expectation of the early completion of his military road across Vermont; it was not actually finished until the following year and then by John Stark's neighbor and friend, Col. John Goffe. It is doubtful if much was accomplished on the trail to "Pennycook" by men of Amherst's army.

The way was open for "up country" development. The needful spark was provided in the appointment by the Crown, Aug. 11, 1766, of young and energetic John Wentworth to succeed his uncle, Benning Wentworth, as Royal Governor of New Hampshire.

Of his great project the young governor wrote, on the 23rd Dec., 1768, to his kinsman, Hugh Hall Wentworth "at the Grenadoes":

"As you'll find Cargoes from this port (Portsmouth) will be daily made up with more valuable goods, And that large Quantity of provisions must be exported from hence — For this purpose I have been making roads to Connecticut River, so much shorter and better than formerly and than are now to Boston that we cannot fail to soon be the first provision Market in New England. It seems therefore important to secure this Growing Commerce to your House . . . " (Wentworth's Letter Book, p. 189.)

"Wentworth would have preferred to have the Assembly make an out and out appropriation for thoroughfares across New Hampshire . . . * But since the economy and sectionalism of the

*Mayo's "John Wentworth," p. 40.

legislature made outright appropriations impossible, the Governor conceived an interesting substitute. Land in New Hampshire was held in fee simple, but grants made after 1741 were supposed to yield a small quitrent to the Crown each year. The proprietors and inhabitants of new towns were free from this incubus for ten years after the date of their charter, but when that period had elapsed every landowner was expected to pay a quitrent on the basis of a shilling for every hundred acres. In this matter, as in some others, Benning Wentworth had been decidedly easy-going, and his nephew was now confronted with the unpleasant task not only of collecting quitrents coming due in the future, but also of extracting arrears from the 'poor peasants.' He knew well enough that this kind of land tenure was detested by the colonists, and that they found paying quitrents to a royal official suggestive of oppression. Nevertheless the dues must be collected. How could this be accomplished with the least irritation to the people? John Wentworth decided that the solution lay in expending the revenue conspicuously for the good of the public, and from his point of view the money could be used to the best advantage in the construction of roads from the interior to Portsmouth.

His scheme was as statesmanlike as it was astute, and fortunately it met with approval in England. In 1771 he devoted 500 pounds of quitrent receipts to this purpose, and reported to the Colonial Secretary that he thus 'procured more than two hundred miles of road to be opened and made passable from the western limits of the province to the seacoast, in parallel directions'."

It is a matter of no small importance that he had personal knowledge of "the Lands on Sugar River" (Letter to Col. Eliphalet Dyer, June 25, 1767). A remarkable stand of virgin pine, reserved for masts for the King's navy, then grew in the area where the Sugar River empties into the Connecticut. In January, 1769, positive information reached Governor Wentworth that these mast-trees were being illegally cut at what is now Windsor, Vt., but then described by him as "in the County of Cumberland, Province of New York."

"As it was of essential Consequence to make an Example of these Offenders who defyd the Law," he wrote afterward (Letter Book, p. 252), "I undertook the journey and in sixteen days having travell'd 300 miles in excessive cold and Snow, thro' a Wilderness almost uninhabited, I return'd to Portsmo. having found and seized upwards 500 Logs which were then on the River frozen, and not withstanding all possible care of the Men whom I left to guard them, went down the River in an unexpected and uncommonly high freshet . . . This Example has putt a final Stop to ye destruction of Mast Timber in that Country which abounds with Great Qtys. of the finest white pine Timber on this continent."*

This incident, which has been little publicized, reveals a phase of Wentworth's character vastly different from that usually held. Dressed for the woods and without the entourage and calculated publicity that attended his dramatic trip to Dartmouth College, in August, 1771, he took his way upon snowshoes through the wintry forest to confront men whom he would have every reason to believe hostile. That he performed his delicate mission so successfully is a compliment to his firmness and utter intrepidity. He nowhere enlarges upon his statement that he went "thro' a Wilderness almost uninhabited," but as the Province Road would have afforded the only known way of reaching the Sugar River country, beyond doubt he followed the guidance of its blazed trees through the snowy maze.

The Governor had been able to get his 200 miles of road through at a bargain-price, manifestly made possible only by good use of thoroughfares already existing in the various towns crossed.

No such good fortune was shared by his brother-in-law, John Fisher, Esq.,† whose newly-developing township, now Newbury, lay in difficult terrain surmounting height of land. Here costs ran up. It was in February, 1772, that Mr. Fisher received confirmation of his grant from the Masonian Proprietors (N. H. Town Papers, Vol. 12, p. 666). Immediately, he and his partner, John Peirce of Portsmouth, "were called upon by the Government to clear the Province Road, so called, through said Town,

*Seventeen of the trees measured from 28 to 40 inches in diameter and from eighty to one hundred feet in length.

†Gov. Wentworth wrote of him to an acquaintance (Letter Book, N. H. Hist. Society): "Again, my friend, permit me to recommend to you this much-loved Brother — as the Man whose happiness more warmly animates me than my own welfare. You may rely on his virtue and in Ev'ry Kindness to him will heap Occasion of increasing Gratitude & Delight upon my heart."

which was done accordingly & cost the said Fisher £101, 10, 10 L M'y."*

This should have completed the road to Boscawen, as Col. Edward G. Lutwyche of Merrimack, who, with Capt. John Church and Lieut. William Heywood both of Charlestown, had been duly appointed by the Governor a committee for overseeing construction, reported Sept. 23, 1771, (S. P., Vol. 28) that the road, save for a section in the Warner "Gore" and one in Fishersfield, was "fit for teams to pass," no doubt the "Horses and Sleds" that he had mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Yet events were fast shaping that were to profoundly affect the Province Road, as well as society in general.

On one hand, Portsmouth merchants were undeniably less aggressive in pressing the advantages of their port than were their Boston rivals and left the matter of bringing down the products of the rich Connecticut River intervals largely with their governor. On the other hand, travelers were seeking easier grades. The old trail, coursing westward from the Merrimack, led from one hilltop to another, the better "to view for Smoaks," or other signs of hostile raiding-parties in the distance. To the road-builders there were certain advantages in this, because on high land the streams, being nearer their sources, were smaller and therefore more easily crossed.

As settlers increased, moreover, their saw-and-grist-mills had to be located where water-power was available and farmers looked with growing interest upon the flat-lands of the valleys. Side-roads for their convenience developed.

In time the Province Road would doubtless have fallen apart through these natural causes, but its demise was unquestionably greatly hastened by the coming of the Revolution, with the consequent removal of both its powerful sponsor and its source of revenue. Briefly, historical events may pass in review.

New Hampshire endorsed the Virginia Resolves of 1768-69, which denied the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. The

*It will be noticed that confirmation of all points in question is here established: (a) the time was 1772; (b) it was done by order of the State Government; (c) the road was "cleared"; (d) it was from the first named the "Province Road," not a title assumed for it in recent years and, lastly, the cost for the six miles across Fishersfield is given, a substantial sum for those days.

Boston Massacre, as it is known, occurred in 1770, the forced flight to safety with British forces of Governor Wentworth* in the spring of 1774, and on Dec. 13, 1774, came what is now recognized as the first overt act of the war, in the seizing of Fort William and Mary in Portsmouth harbor, with its gunpowder and light arms.

Stark's troops, flocking west to Number 4 and Bennington, made good use of the Road, but when peace was finally restored the scenes in what is now Sullivan County had materially changed. Replacing Charlestown as a general depot of supplies, many smaller market-places had sprung up, Claremont, Windsor, Cornish, Newport, each convenient to growing communities. It now became apparent, too, that Boston had seized the region's trade away from its logical shipping-point, Portsmouth, and roads leading to Boston became the more heavily thronged.

All this had passed so rapidly, amidst such a titanic social and political upheaval, that we may not place too much blame upon the harried settlers of Saville and adjoining towns for forgetting their once Great Road, still great, by all standards, in the breadth and vision of its inception.

Why it was so consistently termed the "Road to Boscawen," has been something of a puzzle to present-day users of Highway 103, with Concord, the state capital, a most logical destination. The answer lies in the fact that one of the earliest roads out of Durham led, with more or less success, to the fort in Canterbury, whence in the fall of 1745, Capt. Jeremiah Clough brought a cannon, their "great Gun," and was paid 50 shillings by the provincial government for his "trouble" in so doing.†

*Prof. E. D. Sanborn (Hist of N. H., 1875), says of Gov. Wentworth:

"He possessed business tact, executive energy, a pacific temper and a cultivated taste. In ordinary times he would have made a popular and successful governor; but, at the perilous crisis of his administration, no man could serve two masters. If he was true to the king, he was false to the people. Still, during a considerable portion of his official life, he was highly acceptable. He went to England soon after leaving the province, and was there created a baronet and appointed lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick."

†Lyford's Hist. of Canterbury.

Capt. Clough's probable route is well described in a report of the committee of the original proprietors of Peeling, now Woodstock, as given in *The Granite Monthly*, 1907, p. 415:

"Minutes of the Journey. Nov. 8, 1763.

This day set out from Madbury for to lay out the Town of Peeling in the County of Grafton in the state of N. H., at Ten O Clock forenoon went through Barrington Nottingham and arrived at Capt. Mac Claries in Ipsom and put up the ninth day it Rain'd and we set out for Canterbury Crost part Chichester and arrived at Insign John Moors in Canterbury at twelve O Clock and lay by that afternoon and the tenth day it being very Rainy the leventh day we Set out and Crost the ferry over to Contoocook (Boscawen) then proceeded to Bakers Town (Salisbury) to Antoney Bo (w)ens at twelve O Clock . . . "

Boscawen's straggling up-river settlements held an important place in the province. Travel was largely alongside the river, save for "Long Street" a straight road extending from east to west across the northern end of the township. Of it Charles Carleton Coffin, in his "History of Boscawen," (p. 103), describing events in the year 1770, says: "The Proprietors held a meeting and voted to clear a road leading to 'No. 4.' This road was Long Street, as laid out in the first survey by John Brown . . . This great highway was opened under the direction of the province, and known as the Province Road." He describes Long Street as "the highway leading from High Street in Boscawen to Corser Hill and from thence by White Plains to Warner."

Dearborn's History of Salisbury, N. H., relates that "In June, 1777, Capt. Ebenezer Webster, Lieut. Peter Kimball of Boscawen and Ensign Richard Herbert of Concord, marched with seventy men (and ten baggage-horses) to relieve Ticonderoga."

The first two groups would unquestionably have followed the above route. The Concord men may have come practically all the way to Hopkinton on what is still the main road west; this is asserted because of such authentic markers as the Bradley monument, opposite the Christian Science Home, and the site of the Kimball garrison, near the junction of the road from Dunbarton, once Stark's Town. Capt. Baker's Candia company must have used the Dunbarton road to some extent, perhaps following the route oft taken by Capt. Robert Rogers and his Rangers. Several other companies, their muster-rolls given in

full in Rev. State Papers, marched over these roads, to converge in Warner upon the one thoroughfare that was to take them over Kimball's Hill in Sutton at Eaton Grange, thence past the village of South Sutton and over, or past, Nelson Hill to the Newbury town-line. At this point the Province Road is now discontinued, but is still easily traced and reappears on the dirt-road leading through the old Cheney neighborhood and ascends the hills to Newbury's ancient town-center.

Here, a century and more ago, was a now vanished village, very similar in planned location to the splendid villages of Washington and Acworth Town that are fortunately preserved to us. When visited by Mr. Upham, in 1920,* of the dozen or more cellar holes only one had any of the old timbers leaning over it. The meeting house was long-since gone (shown in a plan of 1809), only the stonewalled graveyard and the immediately adjoining stonewalled village pound being in a recognizable state of preservation. Parts of the huge, old-growth, pine timbers which formed the gateway of the pound then lay on the ground, still showing the strokes of the axe where they were hewn. "The little churchyard is now overgrown with low-bush blueberries; men who fought in the War of the Revolution lie buried there. One thinks of the many sad processions that have left that little, hilltop graveyard† in years long past, of their descendants who have gone out into the great world, beyond the outline of the mountains blue in the distance, and forgotten whence they came."

To provide a village street running east and west across the breast of the hill, with a consequent southerly slope and panoramic view of Bear Hill and Bald Sunapee, may have been in John Fisher's plan, or that of his predecessors. If so, it caused a rather wide swing to the east and an added rise of around 200 feet (to 1500 ft.) above the altitude at which a direct course

*The Granite Monthly, Nov., 1920.

†Among the clustered graves, some are marked only with a rough field-stone, others with upright, lettered slabs. A few inscriptions, taken at random in 1946, will suffice to indicate the families once resident here: Lieut. William Dodge, d. 1797, and Sarah, his wife, d. 1830; Dorcas Farmer, d. 1804; Deacon William Gunnison, d. 1831, age 78, and Hannah, his (1st) wife, d. 1813, age 57; Wm. Adams; Mrs. Hannah Lain, wife of Mr. Robert Lain, d. 1817, age 44 yrs.; Joseph and Sally Cutler, 1816; Dexter, son of Benjamin and Sarah Twiss, d. 1814.

could have been followed to the south end of the Lake (alt. 1100 ft.), where for the first time since leaving Warner Village, the Province Road rejoins Route 103.

Within the last few years, coincident with the development of Mount Sunapee State Park, vast changes have been made in road-location in the short distance along the lake, between it and the crags of the mountain.

If it were not for some remaining traces of the old road, such as the sharp pitch and left curve at Newbury station and the road at Lakewood Manor, there would be a grave danger that its previous course would be quite overlooked, because unsuspected. It closely followed the indentations of the shore-line, we know, because of the beautifully-executed map in State Papers, Vol. 28, p. 94.

At the margin of "Lilly Bay," just before reaching the outlet of Mountainview Lake and the present Park bathing-beach, the road once came up a natural draw between sand-hills, past Zephaniah Clark's hospitable door — a fine, new house has been recently built nearby by Albert A. Ritchie — and turned southwest to compensate for the direction lost in rounding the end of the mountain. A small stone-bridge in good condition is still to be seen close by the main thoroughfare 103 and, until recent years, had carried the chance traveler up past the old Mount Sunapee schoolhouse, lately remodeled into a dwelling, to join the Park Road some ways above.

The State Park now dominates the whole area, the pride of visitor and native alike. No one can allow more than a fleeting regret for the old order. It has all been vastly improved and beautified. And the old road to Number Four is still there, though regraded and overlaid with blacktop to the park's entrance. The dirt road keeps straight on, continuing on high ground toward the valley's headwall. For a quarter-of-a-mile at this point the wheel-tracks are laid squarely upon the Mason Curve Line, which, as we know, formed the boundary between Sullivan and Merrimack Counties and between the towns of Goshen and Newbury, as well. The Line persists in the geo-

graphical contours of many localities in New Hampshire, but this is one of its most interesting and accessible sections.

This mountain glen was early settled and houses still remain, with several cellar-holes marking the location of more. At the old Beck place in Goshen the road turns sharply right and, overhung with splendid oaks and other hardwoods, climbs steeply up over the headwall to plunge down again to the once well-known Maxfield farm. It is Morrison Hill, 1660 feet above sea-level, a flanking out-thrust of the mountain and justly famed for the view afforded to west and northwest, with Mount Ascutney and the Green Mountains in splendid perspective across the Connecticut River valley in Vermont.

At a point somewhat below the farmhouse-site, the road from Cornish and Croydon, shown on the Holland map, p. 8, once made its entry. Local tradition and more recent research* are in accord on this. A short section of this road may be seen at the former Frank Muzzey farm, between the present blacktop Rand's Pond road and the newly-located main route 103. It thence passed through the hollow at the old Dea. Asahel Lear place and may still be traced, leading northerly through pasture and woodland, intermittently paralleled by crumbling stone-walls or carried over hand-laid culverts, to connect, within a mile-and-a-quarter, with the present highway in the Olney Nutting district. Undoubtedly, the traveled road that continues on down into Sunapee village and, south of Perkin's Pond, to Ryder Corner in the edge of Croydon, very closely follows the old location. It was designated a "mark'd road" on Colby's map, running from a "Stake: Newport & Croydon corner," to an undetermined position approximating Sunapee Harbor and determined the layout of adjoining lots as did Corey's Road at the town's southern end.

The importance of these early highways has been stressed because of their relationship to the Province Road, each "feeder branch" established providing fresh evidence of the importance of the main artery.

*The assistance of J. Leighton Russell, Mount Sunapee, has been deeply appreciated by the writer.

It must be borne in mind that within the present limits of Goshen three different towns were originally involved in the construction of the Province Road: Saville, with $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Newport, one mile, and Unity, with a very short portion, but with the development of their township presumably much to the fore.

No problems are presented in the Saville section. With but one exception the present country-road — good, save in the worst winter storms and in mud-time — may be declared upon original location. That exception occurs at the North Goshen cemetery where the present highway passes it to the north and into the hollow beyond. Yet it is evident that the previous road must have gone south of the cemetery-knoll in order to have reached its known position, much higher on the hillside than at present.

A well-preserved portion of the old road-grading was found in 1920, by Mr. Upham's field-party, of which the writer was a member, several rods up in the woods south of the Bennett-Kelly house. The old and the new are again joined near the former Weeks place. The re-location is described in surveyor's terms in Vol. 1, p. 13, Sunapee Clerk's records, the preamble reading: "We the subscribers, being called thereto with the assistance of Zephaniah Clark as surveyor, have laid out a highway . . . : Beginning at a stake standing two rods North 10° East from a Burch Tree standing in the Province Road, so-called, which tree is about eighteen Rods South East from the ruins of Mr. John Wendell's old log house." That "the above work was completed on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1784," is attested by Daniel Sherburn, Robert Young and George W. Lear, Committee.

The significance of ruins of an old log house beside the Province Road, in the year 1784, cannot be lightly dismissed, though Ex. Gov. Bartlett, in his "Story of Sunapee," easily hurdled the problem by saying (p. 41): "He (Wendell) built a log cabin near the first settlers from Portsmouth. It was later burned down." The authority for the latter portion of his statement is not given and the writer is of the belief that something

of historical value is still blurred in outline. Certainly, the natural processes of decay could hardly have caused a log house to be called "old" in the short span of fifteen years since known settlement. Its supposed site corresponds rather closely to that of the small buildings, now removed, but known twenty years ago as the Rafferty place, from its then owner. A spring of water, said to be of fine quality, is still preserved, just across the road in a hollow. The various theories that have been advanced all fail of proof either of the reason for Wendell's building, or of the date. Only in perusal of the Wendell papers may the answer be found.

Beyond Grindle's clearing the Province Road came into the edge of the town of Newport and soon received the branch way, already mentioned (footnote, p. 17), that came in from Sugar River, at or near Kelleyville, over Page hill. Much of this mileage, save from the Dr. Casagrande farm to H. G. Silver's at the top of Page Hill, is still used and some of it blacktopped.

At the Trudeau-Purmort farm, once owned by Arthur Humphrey, the present highway descends the rapid Gunnison Brook valley, with the consequent building of three expensive cement-bridges required, whereas the Province Road kept to the hillside where small culverts sufficed to bring it safely down beneath overhanging maples to the main Keene-Newport road at the Goshen library building, as before noted. The chimney-rock, "Lane's Chimney," on Walling's county-map, still stands sentinel beside it as of yore and beyond the narrow river-interval the bluff face of Oak Hill, that "Very bad hill," rises with a grimness that forces the traveler to choose whether he will pass it to the south on Blanchard's trail, or to the north with Oliver Corey. Direct ascent is impractical.

CHAPTER IV

Mason's Curve Line in the Saville Area

TO duly appreciate the lasting influence of this historic curve, it must be realized that some part of the boundary lines of thirty New Hampshire towns and of three counties were fixed by and today coincide with its famous arc.

It was in 1620 that King James I was graciously pleased to grant to forty men of distinction a charter for a corporation which became known as the Council for New England. Their grant to Gorges and Mason of the "Province of Maine" in 1622, and the ensuing claims of Capt. Mason upon the New Hampshire seaboard were, for more than a century, a source of trial and controversy, only settled when the heirs of Mason finally sold their interests, in 1746, to the so-called Masonian Proprietors, all of whom were New Hampshire men* desiring the advancement of their province. A survey to establish the western bounds of their domain was essential.

In 1751 the proprietors employed for that purpose Joseph Blanchard, Jr., son of Col. Blanchard of Dunstable, whose regiment crossed to Charlestown four years later. The young surveyor was twenty-one years old. He started at the southwest corner of what is now Fitzwilliam and ran straight lines for five miles as chords of the curve which was supposed to be sixty miles from the sea.

Blanchard and his party of nine men surveyed through swamps, over mountains, into the virgin forest, marking the trees in a manner that he was to recognize a half-century later.† Their course took them west of Monadnock and Sunapee mountains. Sunapee Lake was crossed on a hastily-constructed raft of logs, the line cutting Great Island. At Newfound Lake, sixty-seven miles by measure from their starting-point, they desisted

*Hon. Elwin L. Page, Historical N. H., Aug., 1953.

†An interesting transcript of Blanchard's deposition in 1804 is on file at the Cheshire County Registry, Keene.

because "some of the hands were Worried and the Provisions faild."

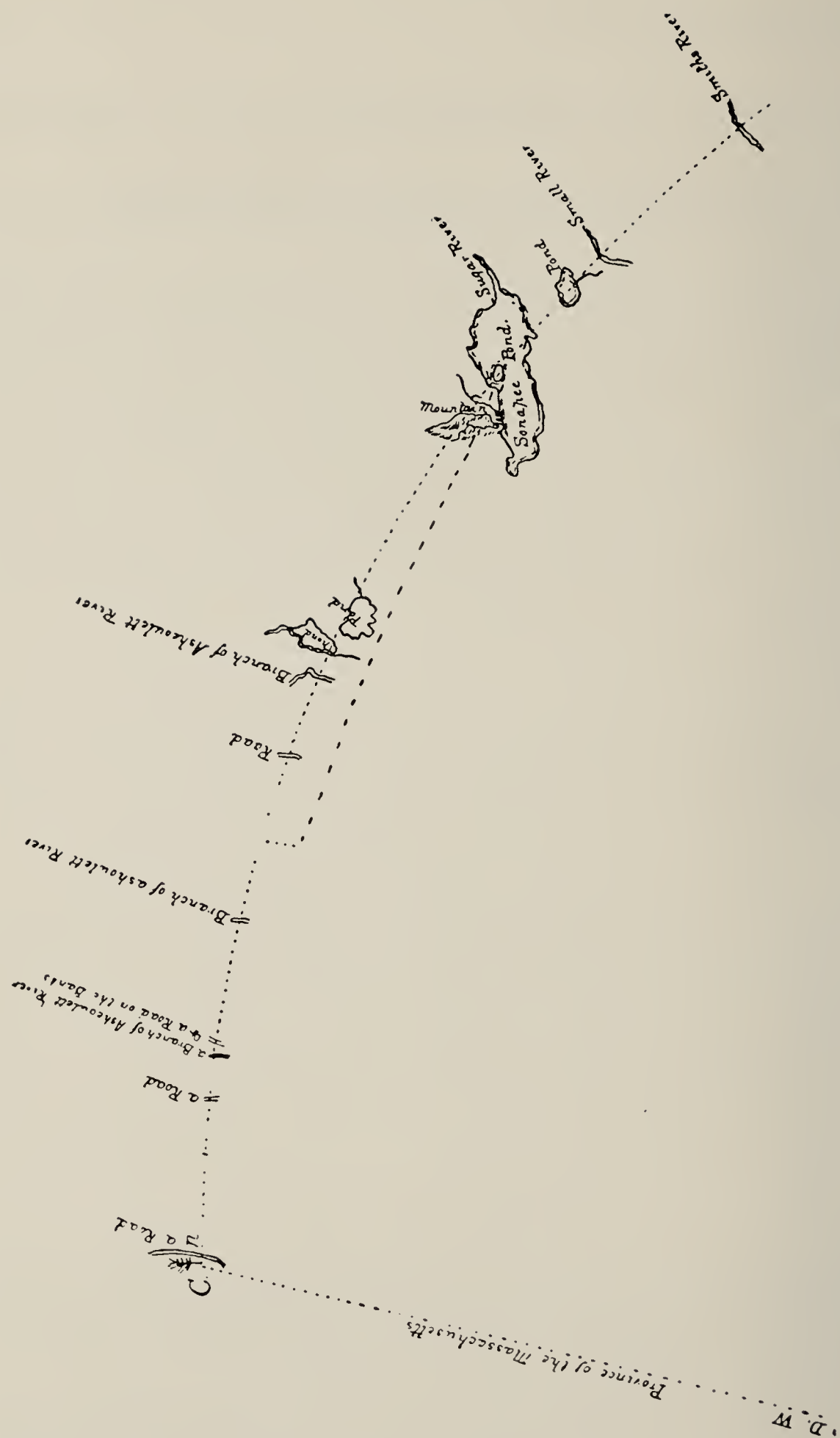
Beyond any question this was the first running of the Curve Line, but it is equally unquestioned that a second line not many years thereafter appeared inside the true curve, two-and-one-half miles, or more, in greatest width, at the southwest corner of Stoddard, and running out to a point at Great Island in Sunapee Lake, the well-known pivot that Blanchard's survey had established. When, or by whom, this was done is unknown to the writer. Blanchard acknowledged its markings were "ancient" in 1803 and, while carefully refraining from any charges as to the authorship of the spurious line, declared unequivocally that it was no portion of his survey, citing his own peculiar mark as proof.*

That the conflicting lines had become a matter of concern in 1767 is indicated by the depositions of Kendall and Farwell, two of Blanchard's original party, when they declared "that any Representation or Insinuation that the Line aforesaid (Blanchard's) is not well Run & Markd to all Intents and Purposes is false, Scandalous & without the Least foundation."

The attending uncertainty led to a decision by the proprietors to have the Curve completed to west and north and rechecked by Robert Fletcher, deputy surveyor, whom they had previously employed on the eastern boundary. June 1, 1769, eighteen years after Blanchard's survey, Fletcher was commissioned to set out at once upon this task. While surveying he was directed to note "the most remarkable monuments" met with on the line, as well as any parts of townships encountered and also "to note

*There had been many previous surveys, for varying purposes. Massachusetts early attempted the formation of a line of towns to the north, as a Barrier against the Indians. In January, 1735-6, eleven eminent men were placed in charge of the Line from Concord to Charlestown and for a time matters were pushed energetically. The 26th of the following March John Jeffries, Esq., brought down a plat of the towns, "in which Platt is set forth the true bearings and distances between the said Falls (Bellow's Falls) and the townships of Rumford (Concord) and Contoocook (Boscawen), as the same was run with a Chain by Col. Josiah Willard and others."

During the summer of 1736 a more extensive survey was made, with the discovery "that the North Bounds of the Equivalent Lands on the West side of Connecticut River did not run West as we platted it, but was twenty-two degrees thirty minutes North," which obliged them to alter their previous maps and send some of the committee to view and run the lines of the Ashuelot Townships, "that we might be certain of not interfering with them," the record explains and further, "we found that one of our towns did actually interfere with one of the Ashuelots, and we were therefore obliged to alter the Lines of all the four Townships on the East side of the said River and have reformed them in the said Grand Plat accordingly."



Portion of Fletcher's Plan of the Mason Curve Line. "Taken," as he says, "at the Request of the Proprietors Purchasers of The Right of John Tufton Mason, Esq. in the Province Aforesaid — In pursuance of the Verbal Orders Given to Me by Isaac Rindge Esq. Surveyor General of All His Majesties Lands in the Province Aforesaid — from the 13th Day of August 1768. to the 29th day of the same Month . . . by Robert Fletcher Deputy Surveyor." The troublesome offset in the Line is clearly shown. (N. H. State Papers, Vol. 29, p. 308)

any peices or Tracts of land between any of our Granted Townships and ye line, or between the Towns we granted, and also to get certain Information of what number of settlers are on our Granted Towns . . . ” It was an exacting order.

The mileage inland from the sea had been previously established on the base line, otherwise the northern boundary of Massachusetts, and the point of departure northward was fixed and well-known. From this definite point Fletcher proceeded north on a true course for twenty miles, which brought him to the southwest corner of Stoddard. Here he entered upon his map (reproduced in S. P., Vol. 29, facing p. 308) the offset to the east that denoted the second line. It is true that the town-lines between Sullivan and Nelson bear the same relative offset, yet Fletcher had not recognized the latter up to this point. Why, then, did he take it up at the Stoddard corner?

It becomes increasingly evident, from this and other accounts of the time, that the false line was well marked and locally accepted. Otherwise, Fletcher would have reported but the one true Line — which his map makes entirely plain — to his superiors at Portsmouth and there the dispute would have ended. That he did not feel warranted in officially supporting the one and discrediting the other and so report is evident from the letter of Reuben Kidder to George Jaffrey, Esq., Oct. 29, 1771, in which he defended his failure in returning a plan of Camden (Washington) because “by the new Line being Run, taking in a Piece of Land on the west side of the Town, and when I was at Portsmouth Last it was not concluded on which Line I should go to.” (S. P. Vol. 28, p. 409).

The puzzling inference of a “new Line” is echoed in a postscript to a report made by Enoch Hale, April 24, 1770, when he wrote: “It appeareth that ye Curve Line When Run between Marlo and Limbrick (Stoddard) Cut off from Marlo four faml’s viz, Church marther Tubs and Backwith.” (Ibid, p. 280). That Hale referred to the Fletcher survey, just made, is self-evident.

Yet it is equally evident that Fletcher’s westward line was exactly on Blanchard’s course of 1751. Contemporaneous testimony corroborates this fact. Oddly enough, one of the many

supporting statements is found in the complaint to the Masonian proprietors of a committee representing Lempster and Stoddard, Sept. 1, 1785, in which they protested that they had "no desire to take part in the Public dispute respecting your Western Line but we are fully Sensable that Sd. Line Never was Desired to come within Our Towns but by Mistake of Mr Joseph Blancher who first Run sd. line to Run the Line about two & half Miles on these Towns — we suppose without your knowledge . . ." (S. P. Vol. 29, p. 334-5)

This testimony is notable in that, according to their belief, Blanchard's line was found too far to the west, or precisely where the true curve had to fall, whoever the surveyor who ran it.

It is of record that Lempster was awarded land in question up to one-and-a-half miles in width. This was on the "mountain," an area now largely reverted to woodland. The present-day boundary shows the projected angle thus formed.

But this victory must have been won on grounds other than those charged, viz: an incorrect survey. Depositions were taken from many of Blanchard's men and all testified to the accuracy of his work, each in turn being as loyal to him as were Kendall and Farwell. John Stearns stated in after years, "I well remember going to the West of what the men who were with me called Sunapee Mountain, very near to it" (Ibid p. 384), apparently combating a current claim that the false line, for false it proved to be, perhaps followed along the mountain's crest, if not east of it. Basically, this was the principle that lay behind the eventual formation of Goshen — recognition of that same "great Mountain" barrier as a natural dividing-line.

After considering every detail, the unavoidable conclusion must be reached that the spurious line came in from the Connecticut River side, as promoters had laid out, one by one, adjoining townships. Indeed, Blanchard himself quite frankly suggested this possibility in his later years. It is not surprising, either, that the promoters failed to allow enough room for the westward bulge of the Curve and eventually found their fringe sections unduly narrowed by it. This supposition is borne out

by Colby's map of the original Saville (original in Sunapee Town Offices), whereon 17 tiers of 75-acre lots are laid out on Corey's Road and yet only ten were found there when actual allotments were made (see Wadleigh's map of Goshen). It is obvious that the equivalent of those seven revoked lots, carried out all along Saville's east boundary, would have resulted in establishing its territory well at the top of the ridge.

For Saville, however, the uncertainty was soon ended, but with a regrettable discovery that Zephaniah Clark, who honestly thought he was acquiring land in Saville, found his holdings to be east of the true Curve and therefore in Hereford (Newbury). Regrettable, because Clark is officially credited with being the first settler on Lake Sunapee and his talent and influence would have been of more direct aid to Saville had this not happened.

The statement in *Hayward's N. E. Gazeteer* that Clark came to Newbury in 1762 is at variance with the known facts. Jos. W. Parmelee, in his delightful narrative of Newport in Hurd's History of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties, makes this very plain. He affirms that Clark first arrived in Newport among the Connecticut settlers of that town, and erected a log-cabin on the "plain" (p. 208). It was the hostelry of the settlement. Town records note that an adjourned town-meeting was held at the house of Zephaniah Clark, innkeeper, Oct. 16, 1767, when it was voted "That Zephaniah Clark, Eben'r Merritt, Benj'n Bragg, Sam'l Hurd and Jesse Wilcox, *having families now in Newport*, have each 80 acres of land . . . " Their wives had arrived in town that year. Parmelee adds, "Zephaniah Clark removed to Newbury; was also one of the first settlers of that town and its Representative in the Legislature in 1785."*

Clark had, of course, come up the Connecticut valley and in by way of Number Four, but it could not have been long before his appreciative gaze rested upon the dimpling surface of Lake Sunapee, the Wild Goose Water of the Indians, eight miles away. He was a surveyor and there would be much surveying in this area that was newer even than Newport. Then, too,

*Official records state that Clark was a member of the House, representing Fishersfield, Sutton and Warner, June, 1786, to Jan. 18, 1787. (*Laws of N. H.*, Vol. 5, p. 153).

an improved road sponsored by the province was already in the planning-stage, to give direct communication with Boscawen and Portsmouth. Business acumen would have shown Clark that a rare opportunity lay before him. He took up a hundred acres of land bordering Great Bay, or Lily Bay, "Beginning at a White Pine Tree, a little to the Northward of a Large Brook and running West 160 Rods, then South 100 Rods, then East 160 Rods & Lastly North to the White Pine Tree began at." His lines coincide with neither Saville nor Fishersfield, suggesting that he laid them out prior at least to the plotting of Saville.

Then through the woods Fletcher's surveying-party came — it could have been no other — and the renewed Curve Line enclosed Clark's "Lilly Bay" within the bounds of the then Hereford. How Blanchard's marks could have become so obscured in the meantime as to escape recognition may never be known.

Clark's subsequent course of action is well told by Vere Royce, a man of affairs in the eastern parts of the state.* How Clark came to obtain his services is not known, but they were apparently efficient. The text of his petition follows:†

"To the Hon'ble Proprietors of Mason's Patent

The Petition of Vere Royse in behalf of Zephaniah Clark of Hereford in the County of Cheshire in the Province of N. H., Gentleman, humbly shews —

That the said Zephaniah was first encouraged to take up a Hundred Acres of Land on condition of settling it in the Township of Saville which he accordingly did & took possession thereof agreeably to the Plan herewith delivered. Afterwards upon the running of the Curve Line his said hundred acres fell within the bounds of Hereford, which gave him great uneasiness till he received a Letter from Majr Price to pursue his said Settlement and as he was the Proprietor of Hereford (which said Clarke also understood) he would quiet him in his possession of said Tract. Agree-

*In an article in *The Granite Monthly*, Vol. 1907, p. 219, Richard E. Merrill wrote: "I have heard my father tell of a number of these men (of Fryeburg, Maine) . . . and Capt. Vere Royce and wife . . . As was the fashion, Capt. Royce and his wife went to ride on horseback, the captain in front and his good wife seated on a 'pillion' behind. They were obliged to cross a river, probably the Saco, and as the horse entered the stream and the water grew deeper, Mrs. Royce began to get nervous and tremblingly said, 'Captain Royce, I will fall off.' 'No you won't, sit still,' says her liege lord. The water continued to grow deeper, and Mrs. Royce, growing more and more frightened, screamed, 'I tell you, Captain Royce, I will fall off!' and off she went into the river."

In 1769, Capt. Royce, a surveyor and Indian fighter, was granted 2,000 acres of land in the town of Bartlett.

†S. P. Vol. 28, p. 302.

able thereto, he, said Clarke, removed with his family on said Land and has built him a large house and got his land under good Improvements and purposes to keep a public House for the benefit of Travellers and has expended all his Capital for the bringing forward said Farm which if taken from him will so distress him as to prove his ruin wherefore he prays from the Hon'ble Proprietors a Confirmation of his said Hundred Acres to be reserved for him in Case the Prop'rs of s'd Patent should make a Grant of Hereford And as in duty bound he shall ever pray

Vere Royse
in behalf of Zephaniah Clarke

With the acceptance of Fletcher's line, wording of the text indicates that Clark suspended all further operations at Lily Bay, or "Sunapee Farms," as the back of his drawing is inscribed,* until he could hear from Major Price. If the Major lived at Boston, as inferred, this would have been a matter of considerable delay and winter may well have set in before anything definite came of it. This view is supported by the records of the following spring, June 8, 1770, when the Masonian Proprietors convened at Portsmouth at the request of Major Ezekiel Price, to listen to a plea for his colleagues, Henry Price and Robert Jenkins, who had labored for a charter since 1755, with the avowed expenditure of "£50 lawful in laying out lots and surveying."† This brief period is the only one discovered when Major Ezekiel officially represented the original promoters of Hereford. He was, however, put off until he could get, at his own expense, an accurate plan of Hereford made by actual survey, on which its division into 500-acre lots was to be shown. But the Prices were unable to get a surveyor and again winter came.

According to Royce's statement, Clark, after receiving the major's reassuring letter, "removed with his family on said Land." That this was during the year 1770 is a reasonable deduction.

Shortly thereafter news must have reached Lake Sunapee that the Price and Jenkins contract had been declared in default, putting Clark's farm again in jeopardy. Chronological sequence would indicate Royce's services to have been engaged in the year

*The original sketch is on file at the N. H. Hist. Society.

†S. P. Vol. 28, p. 85.

1771, because of the known date, Feb. 5, 1772, when Hereford was granted to John Fisher, Esq., of Salem, Mass. It was from Fisher that Clark finally received his deed, Aug. 22, 1775.

Clark's acreage had meantime been increased to 195 acres,* but his primary bound was the same as before, the "White Pine Tree marked ZC standing upon the West bank of Great Sunnipee Pond about four or five rods North of the mouth of a large Brook . . . " The brook will be recognized as the outlet of Mountainview, augmented by Johnson Brook. A strip of marshland bordered the stream and wild grasses no doubt grew there.

The slight, unwallled depression that marked the site of his early hostelry was visible ten years ago; it was on a sandy knoll beside the glade up which the Province Road must have climbed from the lakeshore, with balm-of-gilead saplings, redolent in spring-time, about it.

Trade must have been brisk for the Clark's during 1777, with the passage of many troops, usually in small detachments, hurrying westward, or returning quietly with reduced numbers. Lieut. Abraham Fitts, of Capt. Baker's Candia company, en route to Saratoga, records that they "Lodged at Clark's in Fishersfield, by Great Sunepy,"† on Friday, the 3rd of October. There were twenty-nine men and three baggage-horses to be cared for, bringing a bustle and excitement that could not be forgotten. Years afterward, Anna Margaret Chandler, then a small girl, was told of a company of soldiers who had camped overnight in her grandfather's apple-orchard.‡ With the knowledge that Nathaniel Chandler had come into possession of the Clark farm by 1809 (Allen Willey's Map of Fishersfield), it leads to the belief that the story may have actually recalled Capt. Baker's encampment, though many other detachments, some of them larger in number, are known to have come through by the same route.

About Clark and in the Park valley there gathered a group of energetic men whose connections should have drawn them to Saville. This included Samuel Gunnison, Jr., entitled Captain,

*Cheshire County Registry, Vol. 4, p. 487.

†Diary, Appendix Rev. Rolls, Vol. 3.

‡It cannot be assumed that the apple-orchard was in being, 1777.

as was his father, Samuel Gunnison, Sr., the pioneer. The younger man is buried in the family-plot at North Goshen, as "Late of Fishersfield." Dea. William Gunnison, too, with his large family, was a close kinsman. Then there was Dea. Joseph Chandler, Clark's nearest neighbor, who had been, by report, brought up in the elder Samuel Gunnison's household in Saville and married their daughter, Margaret.

70
3

South of
Cory Road
- 1/2 - Road
Cory's

75th of
Nov
Road
Cory

Ranges of
100 acre Lots

3

/

Sc
L.

The above portion of Colby's map of Wendell is reproduced from a copy made in 1923 by Maj. Otis G. Hammond, then Director of the N. H. Hist. Society. Attention is directed not only to Oliver Corey's Lot No. 6 and Corey's Road, but also to the undue width of the township, being seventeen lots from east to west, when actually the survey by Wadleigh allows but ten lots. The reason for this discrepancy is explained in text.

CHAPTER V

Corey's-Town and Corey's Road

UNLIKE the fanciful titles given many neighboring towns in their emerging forms, *Corey's-town* is meaningful. Historically, its life was brief, being largely covered by a bare outline drawing and an accompanying certificate which reads:

Province of New Hampshire

Portsmouth 31st Oct'o 1768.

These certify that this plan of Corey's Town, containing Twenty Three Thousand and Forty Acres is a true copy of an Original Plan or Survey of said Township as taken and returned to me (by) Mess's Wm. Heywood and Leonard Whiting Dep'y Surv'rs.

Attest Is: Rindge, Surv'r Gen'l.*

The charter of Saville, supplanting Corey's-town, was granted by Gov. John Wentworth one week later, Nov. 7, 1768, in which document, besides the rigorous charge to complete a road "for carriages of all kinds," within one year from date, the names of its ninety-odd grantees are headed by Oliver Corey, with Oliver Corey, Jr., lower in the list.

Authorities naturally agree that Corey's-town was named for Oliver Corey.† Yet he was not of the closely-knit Portsmouth merchant-families, who were then engaged in speculative ventures in western New Hampshire, nor was he a titled baronet.

Oliver Corey, Esq., was the son of Lieutenant Samuel and Mary — Corey of Chelmsford and Littleton, Mass., and was born in Littleton, Aug. 21, 1729. He married Mary King, dau. of Richard King of Littleton and resided at Littleton till about 1768 when they removed to Charlestown, N. H. Corey was an original grantee of Grafton and St. Albans, Vt., as well as of Saville, and was one of the builders of the Charlestown bridge across the Connecticut River in 1780. He died in Charlestown, N. H., and his widow died at the home of her son-in-law, Judge Alexander Campbell, M. D., at Rockingham, Vt., in 1818.

*S. P. Vol. 25, p. 562.

†N. H. Manual, 1949, p. 183.

They had eight children, all born in Littleton:

(1) Mary or Molley, b. Nov. 28, 1750, m. March 6, 1769, Hon. Josiah Stearns of Lunenburg, Mass., member of the Governor's council.

(2) Susanna, b. Feb. 3, 1753, m. Ensign Elisha Hubbard and died at Windsor, Vt., Oct. 10, 1778. No children.

(3) Elizabeth, b. Feb. 28, 1755.

(4) Martha, b. April 3, 1757, m. John Lovell of Rockingham, Vt.

(5) Lois, b. June 3, 1759, m. Oct. 1, 1782, Watts Hubbard of Windsor, Vt.

(6) Hannah, b. Oct. 17, 1761, m. a Mr. Wheelock.

(7) Oliver Corey, Jr.,* b. March 15, 1764, m. Mary York; moved to Cooperstown, N. Y., when thirty years of age. Schoolmaster there for many years, during which time he had as one of his pupils, James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist and author of the famous *Leather-stocking Tales*. Died at his residence in Middlefield, N. Y., at the age of ninety-four. A daughter, Susan, married Nicholas Farwell of Claremont.

(8) Rhoda, b. Dec. 1767. (Not recorded in the Littleton records, but in family Bible) m. Hon. Alexander Campbell of Rockingham, Vt.; d. June 13, 1825, aged 57.

*In his "Chronicles of Cooperstown," J. Fenimore Cooper wrote of his worthy "Master":

"He conducted the school of this place with commendable assiduity and great credit to himself for many years. Nearly all the prominent inhabitants of the village who are between the ages of forty and fifty-five received their elementary instruction from this respectable teacher.

Mr. Corey did not neglect religious instruction, but every Saturday was devoted to this object. His care in this respect, as well as his lessons in deportment, were attended with the most beneficial results, and it is to be regretted that they have not been imitated in our own times.

He kept his school originally in the Court House, and then in the first regular school-house built in this place; and subsequently he held his school in the Academy. The Academy, containing at that time (1795) the largest room in the place, was as much used for other purposes as for those of education. Religious meetings were generally held there, as well as other large assemblies of the people.

The school exhibitions of Mr. Corey, in which Brutus and Cassius figured in hats of the cut of 1776, blue coats faced with red, of no cut at all, and matross swords, are still (in 1838) the subject of mirth with those who remember the prodigies."

After this Mr. Corey engaged in business as a merchant; was repeatedly elected supervisor of the town, and at all times and in all positions, personal and official, was distinguished for his integrity, fidelity and especially for his courtesy and gentlemanly deportment throughout an unusually protracted life; down to the day of his death he was the best and most attractive specimen of a "fine old country gentleman" we ever beheld.

NOTE: The above quotation from an undated and unidentified newspaper clipping, and the Corey data given was furnished the writer, under date of May 8, 1924, by Mrs. Anna M. (Chandler) Riley, genealogist, born and brought up at Mount Sunapee, but removing to Claremont upon marriage. To Mrs. Riley's persevering zeal, largely unrewarded, this work owes much.

The Massachusetts Rev. Rolls, Vol. 3, pps. 1003-1025, list both Olivers as privates, with residence, Charlestown, N. H.

Solid and meritorious though the abilities of Oliver Corey, Sr., proved, it afforded no discernible occasion for attaching his name to a town, unless a warrant may be found to reside in some substantial service rendered provincial authorities by him. That such service was rendered and that it was in the building, or, at least, in the widening and perhaps limited clearing of the trail across the wedge-shaped township is, we believe, fully accredited by contemporary records.

In the first place, we have seen that "Corey's Road" is not only shown on the earliest complete map of Saville, but the same title was used in Unity and it endured for the span of years covering settlement, up to the incorporation of Goshen in 1791, being mentioned in the new charter. If, as all known data indicates, the road had been improved during the summer of 1768, the statement of the Charlestown selectmen and the hurried subsequent transactions in Corey's-town real-estate would become fully explained.

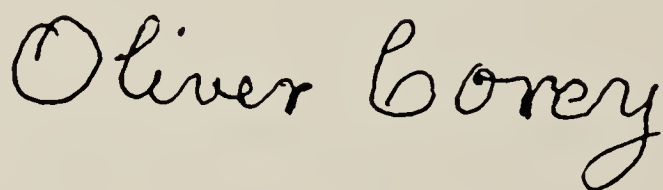
While final action of the New Hampshire House was still delayed by the question of who was to pay for building the road to Number 4, Surveyor General Rindge attested the plan of Corey's Town, on Oct. 31st, and one week later, Nov. 7, the charter of Saville was granted, Corey receiving from its proprietors, on the same date, a deed to Lot No. 6 in the First Division south (of Corey's Road), of 75 acre lots; it was above Rand's Pond and was soon settled upon by Benjamin Rand. Unquestionably, he received at the same time deeds to Lot No. 7 in the 8th range of 85 acre lots, against the Springfield line at George's Mills, as near as can be determined, and to two lots in the name of his minor son, Oliver, Jr., then, according to family-records, but four years old. In addition, two more lots were granted to Samuel Corey, relationship presumed.

Immediately, Corey sold Lot 6 to James Haslett for three pounds. July 31, 1769, Corey transferred the rights of Lemuel Hastings and Samuel Shattuck* to John Bevins of Charlestown,

*It is possible that these two men had been engaged by Charlestown to labor on the road to Boscawen.

for the sum of eighteen pounds (Cheshire Registry, Keene). The sum of his transfers — and in the case of Hastings and Shattuck, a commission, probably — seems grossly inadequate. Possibly the last sale occurred Jany. 23, 1788, when Oliver Corey (perhaps Oliver, Jr., as residence was Claremont, though signature may be that of his father) sold to John Wendell an original share of land for eighteen pounds, lawful money. If the father was the grantor in 1788, it is evident that his death occurred soon thereafter, as only Oliver of Claremont was listed in the 1790 census.

A picture of Corey's Town is not difficult to draw. Through the forest a rough-hewn road, and beside it, possibly at Lot 6, a log camp for the workmen. Certainly the distance to and from Charlestown was far too great for daily travel. The use of oxen here may be open to question, but if they were brought in for heavy hauling an enclosure of some sort would have been required. To a passing traveler, the bustling activity, the ring of axes, the wreaths of smoke from the campfire, may well have suggested the locating-phrase, "Over at Corey's," "Corey's Place" and, progressively, "Corey's Town"; that is, if — and only if — Corey was known to be in charge.

A facsimile of a handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Oliver Corey". The letters are fluid and connected, with a prominent loop at the end of the word "Corey".

The signature of which the above is a facsimile, was found upon an old deed at the Cheshire Registry, Keene. Conclusive proof is lacking, however, as to whether the signature is that of the father, or of the son.

Lightly speaking, the continuation of the Road into Unity has given the inquisitive student of today almost as much trouble as its builders could have experienced. The matter has been touched upon previously (p. 19) and is caused by the disparity between Holland's map and the road through East Unity and over Potato Hill, known to have been traversed by Revolu-

tionary soldiers, because one of them is buried near the old Huntoon tavern site on Potato Hill.*

When faced by the bluffs of Oak Hill in Goshen, as we have seen, the old trail turned southerly; Corey's road went to the north of the knob. A long-abandoned road-grade on the north side, in which mature trees are standing, is found at sufficiently related intervals to prove its existence. Practically upon the Unity town-line it joined the present traveled highway past the Newton farm, becoming that rarely-encountered phenomenon in New Hampshire, a straight road — of a certainty straighter far than Indians are known to have traveled over broken country and, therefore, plainly the work of white men. It so neatly bisects the town of Unity as to come under suspicion of having been as much a means of real-estate development as a purely cross-country artery. Yet two very simple alternatives are present to make it an entirely natural development: (a) the "pass" purported to exist over Perry Mountain, connecting with "the Borough," to which locality it is known a road was built from Charlestown in 1770. This is viewed with some skepticism by authorities: (b) that it branched away from the "cart road" which historian H. H. Metcalf, in 1911, declared had been built from Charlestown to Newport, "running over Unity hill." From this elevation eastward no compass would have been needed, as the turn of Sunapee Mountain, where the Province Road lay, was always in sight.

Logically, Corey's road-makers would have begun at the end nearest their homes. His contract may some day be found in

*The grave of this unknown Revolutionary soldier was marked, about 1924, by the D. A. R., with the assistance of the late Frank Reed of Unity, who was brought up at the old tavern and knew of the facts. So many men were passing and re-passing to Number Four, particularly in the early years of the war, that it is difficult to identify this soldier; equally so, to place the roads by which they traveled. For example, on the 4th of Oct., 1777, Lieut. Fitts records he marched "in Unity, by Judkins . . . to Grouts at No. 4." There were at least two families by the name of Judkins then in the town, viz, John, Jr., and Josiah. Lot numbers place John, Jr. in the east part and "Jo" Judkins at, or near, the later-named Huntoon tavern, yet it is possible that either one or both of their long, narrow farms would have extended through to the "South Road," making hasty premise untrustworthy.

Capt. Peter Kimball of Boscawen (Diary, Coffin's Hist. of Boscawen, p. 253) made a point of stopping over night in Unity, doing so July 6, 1777, and likewise upon his return the 10th. On his second expedition, this time to join Gen. Stark with 22 men — there were fourteen previously — they lodged July 25 at Saville. Returning on Tuesday, Sept. 23rd, he says, "I marcht to Unity (from Col. Hunt's at Number 4) and loged at Capt. Huntoon's." Capt. Nathaniel Huntoon lived on what has been known as the Lees place, just over the Goshen line west of the Winthrop C. Richmond place — definitely on the South road.

Proprietor's records of Unity, or Saville. Having established their starting-point, they pressed eastward deviating little from a true course in line with Sunapee North Ball. From each hill-top through the ensuing valleys, the white ribbon of roadway still dips and rises, as in its builders' day, with the looming bulk of Sunapee ever straight ahead.

Holland omitted to chart Corey's Road upon his map, though it was asuredly there at the time of his survey. Granted that as a road it left much to be desired, yet every tree cut from any pathway through the wilderness — Holland termed the Number Four trail, "Road to (the) Woods" — made the lot of the next comer easier and provided, withal, a speedier course for the gathering soldiers of Bennington and Saratoga, thus contributing to the ultimate good of all.

There was ample precedence for Corey's-town to retain its name indefinitely — at least until John Wendell's recognition — had not Governor Wentworth possessed so many titled acquaintances in England whom he wished to interest. That the new name, Saville, was in honor of Sir George Saville is now fully accepted, though there is still some question of identity.

Without doubt the most notable of the George Savilles was the Marquis of Halifax, born 1633; died 1695. (see *Gran. M'thly*, Feb., 1902). However, Gov. John Wentworth's Letterbook, p. 288, clearly implies a living contemporary by that name whom he highly esteemed. Writing to Joseph Harrison, Esqr., Collector of Customs at Boston, Sept. 24th, 1769, he said:

"As you once hinted Sir George Saville's Inclination to be interested on this Continent I shou'd think it a very Singular pleasure to have an Opportunity to promote his views — There are yet some Lands in this province which are very good, and our Government is more efficiently similar to Gr Britain than any other in America — perhaps Lord Rockingham* might join him, and add some other of their friends . . ."

This is apparently the man described in *Encyl. Brittanica*, series 1911, Vol. 24, p. 243 as follows:

"Sir George Savile (1726-1784) English politician, was only son of Sir George Savile, Bart., (d. 1743) of Rufford, Nottinghamshire, and was born in London on the 18th of July, 1726. He entered the House of Commons

*For whom Wentworth named Rockingham County.

as member for Yorkshire in 1759. In general he advocated views of a very liberal character, including measures of relief to Roman Catholics and to Protestant dissenters, and he defended the action of the American colonists. He refused to take office and in 1783 he resigned his seat in Parliament. He died unmarried in London on the 19th of Jan., 1784. Horace Walpole says Savile had 'a large fortune and a larger mind,' and Burke had also a very high opinion of him. He bequeathed Rufford and some of his other estates to his nephew, Richard Lumley."

It could have been but natural for Wentworth to appreciate in this man the qualities of mind and heart so paramount in himself. If Sir George "advocated views of a very liberal character," so did he; if generosity toward persecuted religious peoples,† that was displayed in his own official attitude; and sympathy for the struggling colonists of the new world, so close about him, so vitally interesting, was deep within his own bosom.

†Writing in 1935, Arthur G. Saville, then of Goshen, but now residing in Chicago, Ill. stated:

"Saville is of French origin and my grandfather never tired of relating the fact that his ancestors were Huguenots driven out of France for religious principles. Most of them landed in England . . ."

CHAPTER VI

Early Families

FIRST SECTION

RAND

BENJAMIN (1) RAND, blacksmith and farmer, was a native of Rye, N. H. Marriage intentions were published Aug. 6, 1749 to Catherine Chandler, youngest daughter of Capt. William and Elizabeth (Lucy) Chandler (*Old Kittery*, p. 316), Their children:

- 2 I Abigail, bapt. Nov. 11, 1755 (Forward)
- 3 II Lucy, bapt. July 11, 1757 (Forward)
- 4 III Benjamin, Jr., bapt. Sept. 22, 1765 (Forward)

(2) ABIGAIL RAND (Benjamin ¹) b. March 10, 1755; m. Sept. 30, 1772, William Sischo (or Sisco). In 1775 he entered the army under Capt. Samuel Massey, Col. George Reid's Regt., receiving bounty money at a later period from the town of Newport. In after years a statement was made that he was living in Unity at the time of his enlistment, but this is an evident error, as all his children — and this applies to those born during the war-years in question — are listed in Sunapee records as "born in Saville." During his long service he participated in the battles of Monmouth and Bunker Hill and was also in Gen. Sullivan's Campaign against the Indians. His experiences, told May 12, 1818, when applying for a pension (granted) merit notice. He stated that he served eight months under Col. Reid and just before that enlistment expired he "was *returned* by his officers for *during the war*," and although he did not re-enlist, he entered in the spring of 1776, Capt. Isaac Farwell's Co., Col. Cilley, New Hampshire Line, and served until just before the close of the war, when he received a furlough for four months to return home and visit his family; that after two months he started back to join the army and met his company returning

home, having been dismissed. He accordingly returned with them and so never received a discharge.

Feb. 27, 1837, Abigail Sischo, then eighty-three years of age, a widow, was living in Franklin, Vt., which had been her home for nearly twenty years. She recalled that she was seventeen on March 10 before her marriage and that they moved to Weathersfield, Vt., then to Swanton, Vt., and later to Franklin. A neighbor, Dorcas Glover, appearing for Mrs. Sischo, stated that, "In 1791 William Sischo and Abigail his wife lived on my father's farm in Weathersfield and I was well acquainted with them. I have often heard her father and mother and other friends say they were at the wedding."* Children:

- I Catherine, b. Sept. 29, 1774
- II Richard, b. March 22, 1775
- III Susannah, b. March 24, 1776
- IV Samuel, b. June 5, 1777
- V William, Jr., b. July 7, 1780
- VI Filonde, b. Sept. 6, 1783
- VII Elizabeth, b. Sept. 25, 1785
- VIII Rebecca, b. Oct. 18, 1788

(3) LUCY RAND (Benjamin¹) m. July 16, 1777, Elder Nehemiah Woodward (See *Early Religious Influences*). Ch:

- I Rhoda Woodward, b. in Wendell, June 13, 1778.
- II Nehemiah, b. W. Oct. 28, 1782; d. 1801.
- III Benjamin, b. W. April 15, 1785
- IV Emmy, b. W. June 17, 1788
- V Robert }
- VI Samuel } twins, b. W. Aug. 19, 1790
- VII John, b. W. Aug. 19, 1794
- VIII Lucy, b. W. March 24, 1796
- IX Betsey, b. W. July 19, 1799
- X Nabby, b. at Bridgewater, Vt., June 24, 1803

(4) BENJAMIN RAND, Jr., (Benjamin¹) m. Nov. 27, 1788, Temperance Dickinson, in Westminster, Vt. Seven years later he was described a blacksmith of Weathersfield, Vt. As the towns of Weathersfield and Westminster adjoin, it would have been

*Rev. Pension Papers, typescript, N. H. Hist. Society.

possible for him to have been in business, or working as a journeyman-blacksmith, in the former place at the time of his marriage. The confusion of given names is further complicated by a third Benjamin Rand, son of Robert of Westminster.* But it was definitely his son to whom Benjamin the pioneer deeded the blacksmith-shop and the 48½ acre farm in Goshen on July 30, 1785, consideration £30. This transaction may well mark the closing period of the old settler's life.

With the farm supplementing the income from the blacksmith-shop, Benjamin, Jr., carried on in the time-honored custom, teaching to his son Benjamin, who in one local record was termed "the 4th." the homely arts he had received. The first cabin of logs reportedly stood a few rods southwest of the sturdy frame-house, still standing, that was later built somewhat higher on the hillside. The family-ties with Weathersfield, Vt., were responsible for bringing Asahel Dickinson, probably a brother of Temperance, at an early date to the present Lillian Robillard farm in Goshen. He m. Aug. 20, 1795, Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rand) Lear. A descendant, Martin ("Old Mart") Dickinson, was living there in 1890. Children of Benjamin, Jr., and Temperance (Dickinson) Rand, the first three probably born in Vermont:

- I Azariah, b. Dec. 23, 1789; d. inf.
- II Temperance, b. Dec. 14, 1791; m. Jonathan Lang
- III Hannah, b. Oct. 10, 1793
- IV Azariah ('Riah), b. Dec. 15, 1795

*ROBERT RAND, b. 1750, a tailor by trade, came to Westminster, Vt., and located on a grant of fifty acres, being one of the first settlers in that section; had wife Emma; was unquestionably related to Benjamin¹ of Saville. Their 12 children were born in Westminster:

I BENJAMIN, b. Jan. 16, 1775; he m. (1) Cynthia Robinson, b. Oct. 30, 1780, and died Aug. 25, 1807. (2) Sarah Robinson, b. Sept. 3, 1780. She was a very beautiful woman and was beloved by all who knew her. She died at Bridgewater, Vt., Sept. 8, 1875, at the age of 95, having had 10 children. (*Gen. and Fam. Hist. of Vt.*)

- II Mary, b. July 10, 1779
- III Lucy, b. July 19, 1781
- IV Robert, b. July 26, 1783
- V Emma, b. Sept. 25, 1785
- VI Catherine, b. Aug. 13, 1787; d. Oct. 3, 1813
- VII Nehemiah } twins, b. Feb. 14, 1790
- VIII Betsey }
- IX Orpha, b. May 12, 1792; m. Oct. 26, 1806, Ayres Woodward, at Bridgewater, Vt.; by Nehemiah Woodward, minister. (*Sunapee Records*).
- X John, b. Nov. 7, 1794
- XI Olive, b. May 15, 1797
- XII Hiram, b. Nov. 10, 1799

(*The Rand Fam. in the U. S.*, 1898, Florence O. Rand)

- V Benjamin, "the 4th.," b. Nov. 28, 1797 (Forward)
- VI Asahel ("Asel"), b. July 10, 1800
- VII Elizabeth Chandler Rand, b. July 11, 1803

On Jan. 28, 1819, Benjamin the 4th., who had then become of age, took over management of shop and farm by purchase from his father of the homestead, "Lot No. 6 in the 2nd. range," (excepting the 1½ acres deeded to Joseph Lear almost fifty years before) "together with the buildings on said land and blacksmith shop and tools." The purchase price was \$1,000. and it is evident that the young owner resorted to a mortgage upon his newly-acquired property, reference being had to a deed from young Benjamin to John Cutts of Goshen in like amount, dated Aug. 7, 1819. (*Cheshire Co. Registry*, Vol. 83, p. 38). He married, Nov. 21, 1821, Margaret Chandler, eldest daughter of Benjamin (Dea. Joseph¹) and Mary (Cross) Chandler, b. in Fishersfield, Jan. 21, 1799. Old residents told that intemperate habits brought disaster to young Benjamin. He died April 7, 1825, aged 27, and his estate was represented insolvent.

In the following year, 1826, Margaret married (2nd.) Tobias Lear, son of Joseph and Mercy (Woodward) Lear, b. in Goshen April 8, 1794. Meanwhile young Benjamin's parents had remained at the old homestead and at this time were being assisted by the town, an outcome wholly unforeseen when bargaining away their property. In 1828 a lawsuit developed between the elder Rand and Margaret, in which the town naturally had a financial interest. However, by vote at a meeting held Nov. 3, of that year, the town declined to carry on the case further, after settling bills already incurred to the extent of \$116.68, including redemption of the old man's cow, which had been effected by "Esquire Newton" of Newport.

Benjamin² Jr. died Feb. ?, 1833, and was laid to rest in the unwall'd family burial-plot on the south slope facing the pond, supposed to contain between twenty and thirty graves. In 1919 a suitable tablet, affixed to a natural boulder, was dedicated at the spot with appropriate exercises. Mrs. Temperance Rand died 1839; was not buried in the Rand plot, but a road had to be shoveled out through heavy snow northerly to the Province Road

for the passage of the funeral procession, presumably to the burying-ground on the old Morey place.

Tobias Lear died on the home-place June 8, 1872. His wife, Margaret Chandler Rand, d. Nov. 25, 1882, nearly 84 years of age. By both Rand and Lear marriages there were six children, all born in Goshen:

I Alice Rand, born June 23, 1823; m. Sept. 14, 1840, John F. Jones, son of Zachariah and Sally (Humphrey) Jones, who was born Sept. 16, 1817, and died Oct. 24, 1896. She died Nov. 22, 1858, aged 35 yrs. They had four children:

(1) Belinda A. Jones, b. Jan. 17, 1841; married May 26, 1858, Ransom R. Emery and subsequently lived in Antrim, N. H.; (2) Henry W. Jones, b. June 28, 1842; enlisted in Co. K, Ninth Regiment, N. H. Vol. Infantry August 4; was mustered in as private, Aug. 15, 1862, and died at Nicholasville, Kentucky, Sept. 19, 1863; (3) Frances M. Jones, b. Feb. 11, 1844; married March 25, 1862, James W. Rogers of Goshen and died Oct. 6, 1896; (4) Alice J., b. July 13, 1858; d. inf.

II Electa Rand, b. Sept. 11, 1824; m. Eseck Sischo, son of Samuel Sischo, who died Feb. 9, 1902, aged 77 yrs. She died Sept. 3, 1853. One child: Margaret J. Sischo, b. June 8, 1850; died July 19, 1857.

III Mary C. Rand, b. Oct. 1825; died May 2, 1836, aged 16 yrs.

IV Arvilla M. Lear, b. July 21, 1827; d. Jan. 21, 1835.

V Margaret Jane Lear, b. March 5, 1832; married May 15, 1856, Delos G. Jones, son of Zachariah and Sally (Humphrey) Jones, who was b. Oct. 25, 1828, and died July 12, 1908. She died Feb. 17, 1905. They lived on the Benjamin Rand farm. One child: Isabel E. Jones, b. April 14, 1857; m. (1) in New York, Robert Lee of Virginia, from whom she was divorced; (2) William Burt of New Jersey.

VI Olive M. Lear, b. Feb., 1838; d., aged 2 yrs.

Delos G. Jones, whom the writer found at the old farm in 1903, stressed the fact that the farm had been retained by the family, although the Rand blood-line had admittedly disappeared. Mr. Jones then proved his knowledge of the farm-yard

by expertly digging out of the grass with his shoe-toe a saucer-shaped "core" of slag, perhaps extracted in the long-ago from the Captain's forge.

DANIEL SHERBURNE CLAIMED FIRST SETTLER

It is an old, slate gravestone in the little cemetery at North Goshen and it says simply:

"Here lies Mr. Daniel Sharburn, the First Settler in this Town, Who died March 16th, 1814, aged 74 years."

The grave is well over to the far side of the burying-ground. The area is clearly ordained for the purpose, being too small for any other use. It is hemmed in on the north by the dirt-road which deploys from the original course of the Province Road, while on its easterly side the range-road to Gunnison's, now black-topped, was carried by a stone-bridge over the mountain-stream that swings around the other side of the knoll and fills the overhanging trees with splashing murmurs.

Daniel Sherburne (modern spelling) was born in Portsmouth, in 1739-40, son of Nathaniel⁴ and Sarah (Sherburne) Sherburne. A son, Daniel, Jr., married Mehitable Gitchell, of Wendell, Dec. 15, 1791. A daughter, Ruth, shared honors with Hannah Bartlett in being one of Goshen's first "schoolmarms," teaching school in her father's barn until a log schoolhouse could be built nearby. She married James Philbrook (ick) in Goshen, Nov. 19, 1796.

The site of the Sherburne homestead was east of the present O. H. Michaelson place, in woodland now belonging to William H. Stevens. Fifty years ago the area was pasture, with one or two open mowing-fields, but no satisfactory trace of habitation, or cellar depression, was even then evident. Somewhere in the vicinity a Sherburne child's grave is hidden.

Because of the many transfers during succeeding generations the original bounds of Sherburne's farm are hard to define, though a copy of his homestead deed is on file at the Cheshire County Registry, Keene, wherein Thomas Martin, Merchant, of Portsmouth, for and in consideration of Five Shillings Lawful Money, conveys to Daniel Sherburne, "late of said Portsmouth,

but now of Saville, County of Cheshire, Husbandman," fifty acres of the 75-acre David Young lot.* This was Lot No. 2, second range, south division, that is, south of the Province Road, or Great Road. The date of transfer is Jan. 8, 1773.

The fact of Sherburne's location in the second range, when Rand, Lang and Grindle had all secured land abutting on the Great Road, though damaging, is not too important. Personal preference for lay of land, standing growth — hardwood being preferred — available water-supply and other details, were prime determining factors in settlement of a new land. His decision had caused him to cross the Gunnison brook and ascend the ridge that rises from it toward the Center district, to an elevation where a splendid view opens out west and north, with Mt. Ascutney, across the Connecticut river in Vermont, in central domination. What may not have been evident, but must have become discouragingly conclusive, was that the ground was very stony.

On Wadleigh's Map of Goshen (1837) the Sherburne farm, perhaps then tilled by Daniel, Jr., was flanked on the west, against the old Newport town line, by Nathaniel Sherburne (relationship undetermined), and on the other side, across the old "Farr Road," a cross-road now largely abandoned, by the George Walker Lear farm. In this same Second range, too, Samuel Gunnison, Sr., had early made his clearing at the foot of Sunapee Mountain and John Wendell held title to one of his many Saville lots; all good neighbors from the Portsmouth area, in a broad sense.

There are good grounds for believing Daniel's wife to have been Mary — , and that in July, 1771, he was a merchant, in a partnership, in Portsmouth,† but, in the first case, identity is not fully established.

Taking all in consideration, there must have been some foundation for the cemetery-epitaph, even though, unfortunately, its details have been lost. Yet it will be equally fair to qualify

*David Young sold this to Matthew Haslett of Portsmouth, 1769, and Haslett deeded the same to Martin, May 3, 1770.

†An action against John Sherburne, Esq., Daniel Sherburne and Samuel Sherburne, all of Portsmouth. Merchants, brought by Widow Elizabeth Wallingford, late of Somersworth, for correction of interest on a promissory note of £2,212. (Laws of N. H., Vol. 5, p. 235.)

the inscription by the addition of One — "One of the First Settlers."

The reason for the family's subsequent removal from town is likewise obscured by time. It was a large and important family. In 1790 (first U. S. Census), Daniel Sherburne listed twelve, seven males and five females, ages not given. He was elected moderator of the Wendell town-meeting, March, 1783, and filled other offices of trust over the years. Active in various real-estate transactions, he was associated with Samuel Sherburne and others in 1770, in the sale of group holdings in Protect-worth (Springfield) and again with Samuel, in 1773, in purchase of the John Underwood lot in Saville. Samuel was not a resident, so far as can be learned.

LEAR

George Walker Lear, the Sherburne's nearest neighbor, has the distinction of being the only original grantee of Saville who is known to have taken up actual settling-duties and residence in the new town. The full name possessed a significance which its owner was ever careful to preserve, the memory of a highly-respected and wealthy great-uncle, Captain George Walker of Portsmouth, a prominent citizen, an influential member of the Assembly for many years, owner of many properties and wharves "at the Bank so-called," and, though hard to believe, negro slaves! In a dated period of eight years an even dozen slaves are mentioned by name: Jupiter, Nancy, Benfidy, Caesar, Diana, Nimshy, Primus, Cato, etc. This was the period between Captain Walker's will of 1740 and the codicil, Nov. 15, 1748.

The will is fully itemized. After listing various bequests the following dictation is made: "Item; as to the rest of my Estate, both real and personal, not heretofore disposed of be the same where it will, I Give and bequeath the same unto my Nephew, Walker Lear, (the son of my sister, Elizabeth Lear), and unto his heirs forever. He, the said Walker Lear, paying unto my sister, Elizabeth, the sum of Two hundred pounds in two years after he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and unto my cousins, Ichabod Cheney and Hannah Spafford, the sum of fifty Pounds each . . . " (N. H. Probate Records, Vol. 2.) By

the codicil, made apparently shortly before the Captain's death, there was added to his half-sister Elizabeth Lear's share five hundred pounds, old tenor.

She had married, April 14, 1714, Tobias* Lear, Jr., son of Tobias, Sr., and Elizabeth (Sherburne) Lear. She was his second wife, and the mother of Walker Lear, who was born in Newcastle, N. H., Aug. 25, 1719. Walker Lear married, about 1743, Mary Nelson, eldest daughter of Joseph and Ann (White) Nelson, bapt. North Church, Portsmouth, Feb. 18, 1721/2. Records accepted for many years give their children as follows: Mary, bapt. Portsmouth, Jan. 1, 1745/6; George Walker, b. 1747, possibly in Barrington; Joseph, bapt. So. Church, Aug. 20, 1749; Elizabeth, bapt. Sept. 8, 1751 (m. — Cutts?); Margaret, b. Oct. 13, 1753; m. Feb. 12, 1778, Robert Neal, Jr.; William, bapt. 1756. Mary (Nelson) Lear died before 1757 and Walker Lear married (2nd) Jan. 12, 1758, Mary Cowell, her first cousin. Children by second marriage; John, bapt. 1759, and Ann, bapt. 1762, long a school-teacher in Portsmouth.

Returning to the affairs of George Walker Lear, it is a matter of some surprise to find that upon his removal to Saville, he did not locate upon his proprietary lot alongside Daniel Sherburne. Instead, in partnership with his younger brother Joseph, a seventy-five acre lot adjoining Benjamin Rand's farm on the east, was purchased from Zachariah Foss, Nov. 19, 1770, when Joseph had just turned twenty-one.

Presumably they had not viewed the terrain before buying; upon arrival they found a swampy area occupying the foreground next the Great Road, where a house by rights should be placed, yet a very pleasant, warm location was available just over their line on neighbor Rand's ridge. This explanation is in part assumed, but we know Joseph bought of Rand one-and-a-half acres and built his dwelling upon it. The plot was men-

*Lieut. Com. M. T. Betton, Ret., Portsmouth, whose kind helpfulness has greatly augmented the Lear records, commented in correspondence: "There has been much confusion between the four Tobias Lears (father, son, grandson and great-grandson) of Portsmouth. The 5th in descent was Washington's secretary. Their wills make it all quite plain. It is not known who the first Tobias Lear's parents were, but he came from Devonshire, England."

The question has been seriously asked if General Washington's private and military secretary was not the Goshen Tobias Lear. Of course we know this could not be true, yet the two men were cousins, somewhat removed. Indeed, Albee, the historian of Newcastle remarked that it seemed there could hardly be Lears without a Tobias.

tioned in subsequent transfer from Benjamin Rand, Sr., to his son, Benjamin, Jr., 1819. It was "the land Joseph Lear bought," yet there is confirmation that George W. contributed to the establishment of a home that both shared, while advancing his own clearing, two miles away, at a slower pace. No other conclusion makes sense of the town-meeting warrant of 1782, specifying that the meeting would be held "at the house of George and Joseph Lear's."

To this shared home Joseph brought a home-keeper, Sept. 7, 1773, in the person of Mrs. Elizabeth Rand, the marriage-ceremony having been performed by Benjamin Giles, Esq., of Newport. That the bride was of kin to Benjamin Rand is unquestioned; hardly a daughter, the prefix "Mrs." (attested by the Sunapee Town Clerk, O. R. Haven, 1951) denoting a previous marriage, although the term Mistress — written "Mrs." — is known to have been sometimes applied to a maiden lady who had become the head of her household.

The hardships endured by the settlers of Saville are on record. Either they were more severe than in neighboring settlements, or were given greater prominence by their narrators. The reasons for this are not immediately apparent. Certainly the lot of the colonists was not ameliorated by the coming of the Revolution, but increased. In the spring of 1782, when the war was drawing to a close and the town's situation should have materially improved, its sad state is described by Samuel Gunnison in a petition to State authorities, protesting their inequitable taxation, later in part abated. After a strict inquiry, he found but four families with bread-corn enough to last to "English Harvest" and all the rest were buyers of corn, some of them having nothing to buy with. Some of the families had but one cow, others two cows, others none at all.

"We humbly conceive," he continues, "there has been no Town settled by Inhabitants in Such Low Circumstances as this — as Some have ever been Obligated to go Twenty miles after Bread Corn to eat yearly (yet) we have Ever been Ready to Assist our Proportion in the Continental Army both Personal & in all other Exigencies . . . Our roads are in bad condition and having no mills we are obliged to go to the next Towns for Everything we may want in that way which makes our situation really distressing."*

*N. H. State Papers, Vol. 13, p. 496.

Under the provisions of the Provincial Congress, Col. Benjamin Bellows of Walpole, on March 15, 1776, returned a list of officers in the proposed 16th Regiment of New Hampshire Militia to be raised in ten towns in his immediate area (State Papers, Vol. 14, p. 298). Of the 10th Company, Saville, Samuel Gunnison was named Captain; Benjamin Thurber, 1st Lieut.; William Lang, 2nd Lieut.; George Lear, Ensign. Col. Bellows used the phrase, "Commissioned Officers," but this must be taken with reserve.

The militia-system, whereby the countryside turned out as minute-men and then returned to their farms and shops until the next alarm, though of great primal value, proved inadequate as a field-army and efforts were thenceforth made to provide a more substantial military organization. Eventually the state raised three regiments for three years' service, or for the duration of the war, commanded by Colonels Joseph Cilley, Nathan Hale and Alexander Scammell.* Outmoded by this new program, the "16th Regiment" could have had no more than a temporary existence.

Col. Bellows, indeed, took his "Regiment" to the defense of Ticonderoga, May 7 to June 21, 1777, but it comprised but two companies — 113 men including officers, as given in S. P. Vol. 15, p. 13. In this task-force were listed Joseph Lear, a corporal, and Amos Hall a sergeant, while Samuel Gunnison, a titular captain, served as a private. Regardless of petty rank, the sight of the splendid fortress of Ticonderoga, on its far bluff overlooking Lake Champlain, must have thrilled them alike and acquaintances were made that furnished an invaluable basis of understanding and mutual effort in the years that followed.

Hardly could these troops have arrived home, following their discharge June 19, before "dispatches came stating that General Burgoyne was within a few miles of Ticonderoga and that the American troops stationed there were not sufficient to hold the fortress. The alarm was general, as it was expected that if the enemy captured Ticonderoga he would invade the western part

*Sanborn's Hist. of N. H., p. 182.

of this state as well as Vermont. The militia was called upon to march at once and responded with alacrity.”†

In this crisis Col. Bellows again took the field with a very creditable regiment, whose formation much resembled the proposed “16th,” several companies being captained by men whom he had previously chosen; Oliver Ashley, of Claremont; Christopher Webber, of Walpole; Amos Shepard, of Alstead; Abel Walker, of Charlestown; William Keyes, of Acworth. A company marched from Lempster and Newport, June 29, having a complete roster of officers from each town, but were discharged July 2, without active skirmish-duty. Of this joint company, Josiah Stevens, who will be mentioned later, was a sergeant from Newport, matched by William Story of Lempster.

Because its meager clearings were confined largely to the proximity of the Province Road, the northern end of the town being as yet practically uninhabited, Saville had too few men to put out even half-a-company. Eighteen men signed the Association Test in July, 1776, and the selectmen declared that all in Saville had signed. Of these, at least three, William Lang (Jr.), William McBritton (Jr.)* and Samuel Sischo, were in full-time army-service. Benjamin Rand enlisted for the Rhode Island campaign amongst his old Rye neighbors. Captain Gunnison declared (S. P. Vol. 13, p. 499) they had a just right to challenge the whole state for participation in the war; that, excepting for a few old men, every man in the town had occasionally served in person, and whenever Col. Bellows sent out for them (Ibid. p. 500).

But in this major alarm, it was only Capt. Gunnison and his Ensign, George W. Lear, who set off July 4, 1777, by way of Charlestown, for beleaguered Ticonderoga. Though officers — with commissions? — they went as privates, a course of action for which classic example was not wanting.

Following their steps by parallel records and dates, it is evident they were joined two miles from home by Samuel Thurber.

†Isaac W. Hammond, Ed. S. P., Vol. 15, p. 22.

*Will McBritton, Jr., of the First N. H. Regiment, only child of his widowed mother, Janey McBritton, and her sole dependence, was wounded in battle and died, subsequent to Jan. 28, 1778. More data may possibly be found in unpublished Warner records, as the Warner selectmen asserted they had hired young McBritton from Saville (Ibid, p. 615).

The three — with Stephen Gilman — were hastily enrolled in a company numbering twenty-two men under Lieut. Uriah Wilcox of Newport, and hastily the group pressed on half-way to Ticonderoga — 56 out of 104 miles allowed previously to Saville men for travel-pay — when they were halted by the astounding news that Ticonderoga had been abandoned. A company from Hollis, which had marched out July 5, under Capt. Daniel Emerson, reached Cavendish, Vt., when, using the language of the official report, “we met Col. Bellows and his men on their retreat.”

Stout Col. Bellows — at a later period he weighed 330 pounds — with all his energy and resourcefulness, was powerless to stay the result of policies from higher up. It *was* a retreat and all knew it. The swarming men were discharged at Charlestown and returned to their homes, disheartened and apprehensive, having been out, on an average, but six days.

When Stark was given command in the west, Saville men again responded. July 21 Daniel Grindle enrolled as corporal in Capt. Abel Walker’s Company, with William Sischo, Benjamin Howard and Daniel Woodward, privates, to join the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga. (S. P. Vol. 15, p. 143). Grindle’s name is on the Bennington Rolls.

Claims of further service for Joseph Lear are on record. Joseph re-married in April 1790, his wife being Mercy Woodward, born 1760-61. He died Jan. 29, 1819. In mid-October, 1832, Mercy Lear unavailingly applied for a pension, averring that her husband enlisted in April, 1777, and marched to New York state, where he continued to serve until January, 1778; that she had often heard him speak of his army-service and tell of being in several engagements, among them being the battle of Stillwater, and that he was present when Burgoyne surrendered; that he also performed a tour of service as substitute for his brother, George Walker Lear, particulars lacking (*N. H. Rev. Pension Papers*, Vol. 24). Mercy was then seventy-two and in her relation of events the lapse of many years must be taken into considera-

Note: The U. S. War Dept. preserves in its files a permit, granting Joseph Lear and others leave to pass from Mt. Independence to New Hampshire, signed by Col. Bellows at Mt. Independence, June 6, 1777; also an unsigned warrant of Joseph Lear as Sergeant in Capt. Samuel Gunnison’s Co., Col. Benj. Bellows’ N. H. Militia Reg’t., dated Ticonderoga, June, 1777.

tion. Capt. Gunnison credited him with but 11½ months' service, otherwise a period which corresponds to that spent at Ticonderoga in the spring of 1777. A key to this seeming discrepancy may be found in the testimony of Samuel Sischo, in Mercy's behalf (Ibid), that Joseph Lear, then one of his intimate friends, with several others, joined the army in the spring of 1777 and *were together frequently* until after Burgoyne's surrender.

Sometime during this period, exact date not specified, Grindle served in the army five months "for the Messrs. Lear," and six months "for himself," in quaint phrasing.

Meanwhile, at Portsmouth, the war was bringing its vicissitudes to sister Margaret (Lear) Neal. Her story was well told by Hon. Thomas L. Tullock, in *The Granite Monthly*, April, 1881. For a short time after her marriage to Capt. Robert Neal she had resided at Newcastle. Tullock says: "The forts commanding the mouth of the Piscataqua river for the protection of Portsmouth were liable to be attacked by the British fleet and most of the women left the island for places of safety more remote from the seaboard. Mrs. Neal remained, notwithstanding the exposed position of the place, until her husband, a master-mariner, sailed from Portsmouth in a privateer which was captured by a British man-of-war, and the crew carried to England. . . . Then Mrs. Neal determined to visit her brothers, Joseph and George Walker Lear, who had moved previous to the war to Saville, now Goshen. . . . At the time the two brothers signed the 'Association Test,' 1776, it had sixty-five inhabitants, of all ages.

"Mrs. Neal accomplished the journey of more than one hundred miles riding horseback with her only child, an infant son, whom she carried in her arms. The route, part of the way, was over roads made by the King's surveyors for the conveyance of masts and spars for the royal navy, and at times through dense forests with no other path than that indicated by 'blazed trees,' marked probably by hardy trappers or scouts in the perilous times of Indian warfare. At one time, being chased by wolves, she took shelter in a friendly hut, and, at another, in a deserted one, the wild animals in the surrounding forests making

the night hideous with their noises." Occasionally coming to a small village, she was welcomed for night-shelter in the log-cabins of the settlers. At length, having been several days on the road, she reached the dwelling of her brother Joseph. Mr. Tullock visited Goshen in quest of data for his research, in 1859, and was shown the cellar where the house had stood. It is evident that his informants failed to include George W. in the family-circle. One of Joseph's sons, Goshen's Tobias Lear, was then living on the Rand farm and "upon being questioned why his father selected that elevated position in preference to the rich intervale lands of the Merrimack and Connecticut rivers, he replied that the early pioneers felt more secure in locating on high grounds, the better for observation, and because the wild beasts frequented the low lands and the Indians pursued the water courses."

"Mrs. Neal remained there two years or more, until after the declaration of peace,* when she started for Portsmouth, meeting her husband on the way, from whom she had not heard since his capture. She died at Portsmouth, Nov. 22, 1845, aged 93. She was frugal and industrious, short and spare. Capt. Robert Neal, who accompanied his mother to Goshen, was a captain in the U. S. 40th Infantry Reg't during the War of 1812, and commanded Fort McClary, opposite Fort Constitution, in Portsmouth harbor. Died, 1852."

Rejoicing at the end of the long and costly war with England was everywhere manifest, the reunion of Margaret and her husband being duplicated a thousandfold throughout the colonies.

Within less than a year, however, Joseph's home was saddened by the death of Elizabeth, his wife, Aug. 15, 1784. Three children were born to them: Robert, b. Feb. 6, 1774, the first birth registered in Saville; Lucy, b. Aug. 7, 1777; Walker, undoubtedly named for his paternal grandfather, Aug. 10, 1784.

Events transpired rapidly. On the 29th of the following September, George Walker Lear, termed "Gentleman," deeded to Joseph, "yeoman," his half-interest in the Foss lot they had jointly purchased fourteen years previously, consideration, five

*The Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris, Sept. 3, 1783.

pounds. By another deed, of like date, he conveyed to Joseph all his right and title "to half of that eighty-five acre lot No. One in the sixth range North division in Wendell, also the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the undivided land which belongs to my right in said Wendell." These lots would have been situated in the northern portion of present Sunapee. For this second parcel Joseph paid three pounds.

It was a critical period in Joseph's domestic life when the two men came to a parting of the ways, but plans had doubtless long been made, even as they had worked to forward the development of a clearing and home for George over on his own proprietor's lot by Daniel Sherburne's.

On Oct. 18, 1784, George Walker Lear and Miss Deborah Woodward, both of Wendell, Saville's new name, were married by Charles Huntoon, J.P. (Sunapee records), and must have taken up residence in their own new home.

Owing to their eventual removal to Vermont, much less data has been preserved of the George W. Lear line than that of Joseph, from whom the local families, once so numerous, have all descended.

In two deeds, dated Nov. 18, 1816, and Feb. 19, 1817, George W. and Deborah Lear conveyed their home-farm of "31 acres and forty rods, including all the buildings," to Daniel Gage of Goshen, for the sum of \$950.00. George Lear, Jr., then twenty eight years of age, signed both deeds as a witness. It is evident that this period marks the date of their emigration to Bridgewater, Vt.

The older generation of Bridgewater remembers the Lear family.* They at one time owned, or operated, a woodworking-mill which is no longer standing. It was supposed to be in Bridgewater, but was actually in the town of Woodstock.

George Lear, Jr., was born in Goshen in 1789 and died at Woodstock, Vt., Mar. 9, 1871, age 82. He married Miss Ruhama Tandy, who was born in Goshen, Mar. 24, 1793, dau. of Dea. Parker and Mary (Thorn) Tandy. She died in 1887, at the age of 94 yrs., 9 mos., and 20 dys. (Woodstock records) Children:

*Data furnished by James Ransehausen, Postmaster, Woodstock, 1953.

Oliver, Betsey, Sylvina?, Lucinda, Deborah, Benjamin G. Lear who m. Evelena E. Raymond.

After careful search of the pension and bounty-land records in the National Archives, Frank E. Bridgers, of the General Reference Section, reported, Nov., 1952, "No evidence has been found of anyone ever applying for or receiving Federal pension or bounty-land as the widow of (George W. Lear)."

DANIEL AND ELIZABETH GRINDLE

Daniel Grindle, son of William, was undoubtedly of kin to the Daniel and Elizabeth (Blagdon) Grindle who, on May 12, 1721, at Star Island, renounced administration of the estate of her brother, George Blagdon, in favor of a sister, Lydia (Blagdon) Kelly (*N. H. Probate Records*).

The manner in which Daniel became acquainted with Elizabeth Tandy of Kingston is unknown. Elizabeth's sister-in-law, Mary, or Molly, Thorn, her brother Parker's wife, related (Rev. Pension Documents) that in 1780 she was living in Kingston, N. H., in the house with her Father Tandy (William) "and in the winter of that year Daniel Grindle of Saville came where I lived and set out with Elizabeth Tandy, sister of my husband, and in company with my husband, to go to Parson Page in the town of Hawke (now Danville) to be married." Family tradition implies that the newlyweds journeyed immediately to the home he had prepared in Saville. The recorded date of their marriage is Feb. 20, 1780.

His soldiering was past and there are good reasons to believe that his wife's people were unsympathetic to his tales of the camp. It was therefore the privilege of Betsey White, a niece, to lend an attentive ear while visiting at her uncle's house in April, 1804. He told of being in the army and at the battle of Ticonderoga and gave particulars of that battle, how much he suffered in the engagement from heat and thirst. A neighbor, too, Samuel Sischo, stated that in 1777, while at Ticonderoga and at Stillwater, he saw Grindle, "and he (Grindle) served as a soldier at the taking of Burgoyne." This statement bestowing as it did a high honor, was supported by the Grindle's daughter,

Mary Brown, who, testifying in her mother's behalf (a pension) in 1839, stated that she had frequently heard her father speak of serving in 1776 and 1777 and of having been at Stillwater; that while living with her parents she saw his discharge, which he kept as long as he lived, and she meant to keep them (the papers), but in her absence they were destroyed (Ibid, Vol. 16, p. 143-5).

He died August 5, 1814*. By his will dated April 13, 1802, he gave to wife Elizabeth one-half of the farm whereon he lived and one-half of all personal estate; to daughter Mary the other half; appointed Allen Willey his sole executor. Joshua Challis, Nathaniel Sherburne and Allen Willey witnessed his signature.

Rev. Lorenzo Tandy, in an address before a family-gathering, 1877, said: "Great aunt Grindle had to depend very much on her own industry and economy as her husband was at Portsmouth most of the time, working at his trade, a mason, and he lacked the energy which she possessed in a high degree."

This uncomplimentary view may have resulted from Grindle's failure to build a proper cabin for his wife's brother, Parker Tandy. Owing to poor management, or inclement weather, or both, when the Tandys arrived in the spring of 1788, expecting a house in readiness for them, they found only the walls of the new cabin erected; it had no roof; snow and ice filled the interior and would be long in melting. The Grindles boarded the disappointed family until their domicile could be made fit for occupancy, but it is doubtful if Daniel was ever quite forgiven. Yet, in spite of all criticism, he proved a very substantial prop beneath the structure of state.

Concerning Mrs. Grindle, or "Aunt Betty," as she was familiarly called, a great fund of stories has collected.

It must have been a title of respect as well as affection, for its use was almost universal in Goshen. Perhaps it was somewhat owing to her long life among neighbors and their children and their children's children, that the bonds of esteem were knit so closely.

She lived to the great age of 104 years, not a large woman,

*U. S. Bureau of Pensions.

but keen and alert, mentally and physically. Indeed, she becomes more an epic, almost, than an individual, so numerous and remarkable are the anecdotes told of her. Herein lies a possibility of exaggeration, but Rev. Lorenzo Tandy certainly can be relied upon, for he said in 1877, "I remember well her looks and general appearance."

The writer is not enough versed in the vernacular to appreciate his pride in the fact that "the year she was ninety-three she spun 110 ten knot skeins of wool and tow on a great wheel." It sounds formidable. But his other contributions are readily understood. He says, "Aunt Grindle's experience in backwoods life was what our young folks would call pretty tough. She burned logs, (which undoubtedly her husband had felled during the winter — the writer's supposition), gathered up the ashes, leached them and made pot-ash. This she put in birch-bark boxes and, loading her horse with them, trudged off through the wild country to Dunbarton, where she exchanged her potash for provisions for her family."

The Sketch of Goshen, citing practically the same local informants earlier interviewed by Rev. Mr. Tandy, provides Aunt Grindle with a pair of rather lively steers with which she did her farming. She took a load of ear-corn to mill at Charlestown one fall with the steers. "An irregular road had been cut through the woods by this time and where the road was plainly defined she rode on the cart, (or possibly a wood-shod sled), but upon nearing open meadows or grassy stretches she hopped off and walked along ahead of the steers, coaxing them after her with corn-nubbins given at judicious intervals." The story of her overnight stay in a barn, connected therewith, must more properly belong to one of those trips to Dunbarton, according to the late Dea. Oren E. Farr.

It was at a Mr. Martin's in Fishersfield, now Newbury, grandfather of Mrs. Samuel Gunnison, Mr. Farr believed, where Aunt Grindle intended to put in for the night. But it was over-late when she reached the Martins' and the house was in total darkness. Unwilling to disturb them, she put her team into the barn and, crawling up upon a haymow, slept the night out com-

fortably enough. There Mr. Martin found her when he came to the barn next morning. "Why, is that you, Betty?" he exclaimed. "If I had known you was here I'd have come out and stayed with ye."

The idea that she needed a man for protection was so laughable that she told the story ever after with great relish.

"The making of potash was one of the most important early industries," writes George B. Upham in "Early Navigation of the Connecticut River," 1919. "Until the great potash deposits of Strassfurt, Germany, were developed a century later, wood-ashes were the chief commercial source of supply. * * * The upper Connecticut Valley remained for a period of forty or fifty years the principal source of potash for the world. The process of making was simple. The woodashes were leached with water, the lye boiled down and evaporated in great iron kettles, and the residue finally fused at red heat. The ashes of the wood fires which heated the kettles furnished material with which to begin the process anew. 'Potash houses' were everywhere."

"Soon after moving to Goshen," to quote Rev. Mr. Tandy, "Aunt Grindle and Mrs. Lang, a near neighbor, obtained some sheep which they kept together, one caring for them one week and the other the next week. Mrs. Lang, however, becoming unfaithful to her trust, the wolves got among the sheep and killed several of them. So Aunt Grindle said, 'I will watch them all the time.' Not long after this she heard a noise one night among the sheep in the hovel, and jumping out of bed and throwing a sheet around her, she hastened to the hovel to find it empty. Undaunted, she followed their trail by moonlight into the woods and soon found the frightened creatures. Calling them together, she kept them bunched by talking to them and patting their woolly backs, the wolves growling and their eyes shining at a little distance; but she was not molested. In the morning she took her sheep home triumphantly."

One of the most exciting tales of my childhood was of Aunt Grindle frightening a bear away from her pig-pen with flapping sheet and lusty screams. The late Benj. Frank Lear said, "She scared it up over the hill with a firebrand." A certain inherent

ability to do the right thing in an emergency characterized her. One more of those dateless experiences must be worth the telling.

It is conceivable that in days burdened with unremitting toil and little money there should have been a woman who decided there was nothing more to live for. The nature of her trouble and her name are forgotten. But she turned in desperation to Aunt Grindle.

It is evident she knew her Bible, with its injunction, "Thou shalt not kill," and irrationally conceived the idea of personally escaping its convicting voice by getting Aunt Grindle to drown her. Of Aunt Grindle's moral responsibility she gave little heed, nor could Aunt dissuade her from her purpose. Endearments, Scriptural quotations and forcible common-sense all failed to have any effect.

With a plan forming in her mind, Aunt Grindle finally suffered herself to be led away by the despondent woman to some deep pool in the nearby stream, and the two waded resolutely into the chill water. Even here, in the presence of stark reality, the woman's determination to die remained unshaken and there was no course left for Aunt Grindle but to plunge her forcibly beneath the surface. With fearful heart Aunt held her there as long as she dared, before bringing her again into the air. I think she would have inquired tersely, "Changed your mind yet?" But unfortunately the dialogue has not been preserved. At least her charge stubbornly persisted in desiring to die and again Aunt thrust her under, this time longer than before.

The cure worked. Actually half-drowned, choking and strangling, the woman decided to try life and the overcoming of her difficulties rather than death, and back the two women went to take up again their humdrum duties — or is life ever really humdrum?

Then there was the dissolute neighbor who leered in at her door one day; his reputation was known to everybody. Aunt Grindle caught up an axe from a convenient corner, saying decisively, "I keep this handy and I keep it sharp!" The hint was taken and her unwelcome caller vanished.

So the stories multiply, with rarely a reference to her husband. Yet their only daughter, Mary (Burnham) Brown, so cherished a kind father's memory that she named her youngest child for him, Daniel Grindle Brown.

Mary was born 1785. She married, first, Samuel Clarke Burnham, by whom she had two children, Polly and Samuel; married, second, Sept. 8, 1813, William Wilson Brown of Newport and had two more children, William and Daniel G. Local records give the marriage, Sept. 24, 1840, of Daniel G. Brown and Miss Mary E. Maxfield, dau. of David C. and Thankful (Cutts) Maxfield, all of Goshen. A son of the Brown's, Hon. Calvin Luther Brown, of St. Paul, Minn., became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota.

There was tragedy a-plenty in Mary's life, for she was again bereaved; William Wilson Brown died, it is believed, in June, 1819. But Mary raised up a son to be a Congregational minister and heard him preach for many years at Goshen Corners, Rev. Samuel C. Burnham. In 1839 he was the officiating clergyman at the funeral of Mrs. Temperance (Dickinson) Rand and it is known that Aunt Elizabeth Grindle, active centenarian, passed her last years at the home of her daughter in the minister's family. This was the house at Goshen Corners, just beyond the schoolhouse, known best as the Emery, or Whitney place, now owned by H. H. Wex. The Rev. Burnham married, 1834, Miss Roxena Rowell of Goshen.

Aunt Betty Grindle died as she had lived, a thorough-going Christian, full of years, June 22, 1849. The graves of the Grindle family are unmarked and unknown with certainty. An old burying-ground is known to exist near their home-farm, southwest from the former H. P. Morey house, in a roadside plot among scrubby trees. The cemetery at Goshen Corners must also be considered, for her brother Parker is buried there.

The old home on the Great Road has, like their graves, long since vanished into the rising brush of pastureland where over the mound wild roses grow.

A newspaper-clipping of 1929 noted the 80th anniversary of Elizabeth Grindle as follows:

“‘Why is Mrs. Grindle’s memory preserved 80 years after her death? you ask.

Not because she lived to an age of a few months more than 104 years — other spry old New England folk have attained greater age.

But Mrs. Grindle, in her last days, was one of SIX living generations in her family. She was the living great-great-great grandmother of a living child.”

LANG

William¹ Lang, the pioneer, established his dwelling at the southern tip of his property, near the Gunnison Brook, or “Wendell’s Mill Stream” as it is called in an early deed, thus availing himself of superior tillage-land, the excellent quality of which is still manifest. The small, low, one-story house that used to stand a few rods northwest of George C. Gregg’s buildings, disappeared more than fifty years ago, though a small barn still remains west of the house-spot, now owned by Geo. B. Bartlett, Jr. South of the brook the land extended up a clayey hillside to adjoin the clearing of Daniel Sherburne. A family connection between the two men seems to have existed. From this same hillside-clay later generations of Langs made bricks for many years, producing a maximum of 200,000 annually.

BRICKS FOR SALE.

55,000 GOOD BRICKS For sale at the yard of the subscriber in Goshen, at the low price of \$2.50 cents per thousand. Corn, Rye, Oats, Hay, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Pork, or almost any produce will be taken as payment.

Also a large quantity of jamb brick and tile.

WILLIAM LANG.

Goshen, Oct. 22, 1831.

43

— *The N. H. Spectator*

It was to become a self-sustaining community, with brick-yards, saw-mills, grist-mills, carding and fulling-mill, tanyards, shoemakers, cabinet-makers, even coffin-makers. With sugar made

from their own maple trees, hides of their own raising and curing, clothes cut out and made by local tailors, stockings and mittens knitted by hand, there were few needs unsupplied.

In advanced age the elder Lang became mentally deranged, so violent, in fact, that he had to be kept in close confinement within the house. Food was slipped through a small, tightly-shuttered window and straw for a bed pushed in by the same aperture, as though for an animal. Mrs. Lang had no recourse other than to appeal for town-aid. In 1811, following local custom, Robert Lear bid off the destitute couple at Vendue, agreeing to support them one year for \$79.00. The whole procedure sounds extremely harsh at this time, yet it was pointed out to the writer by the late Orra S. Lear, a lifelong friend, that in many cases the people most solicitous for the welfare of unfortunate relatives or neighbors would make the lowest bid at vendue sale, not in exploitation, but in kindness and compassion.

Note.

March 10, 1812, "Voted to set up Widow William Lang at Vendue to be bid off by the lowest bidder (who is) to have use of cow, furniture and land occupied by the late William Lang . . . Samuel Humphrey bid her off for 32 cts. per week, for a year if she lives so long." (Town records)

The death of the old Indian War veteran was announced in the "Patriot" of March 7, 1812, at the age of eighty-two. He was undoubtedly laid to rest in the small neighborhood burying-ground on the farm of the late H. P. Morey. There is reason to believe that the untimely death of their son William² deprived them of filial care, yet there were other children,* who were apparently unable, for undisclosed reasons, to come to their aid. Children of William¹ and Elizabeth (Rand) Lang, baptismal records, South Church, Portsmouth:

- i Elizabeth, Sept. 13, 1752, d. in infancy.
- ii Lucy, July 18, 1754, mar. Dec. 25, 1773, Samuel Smith.
- iii William, bapt. 1756, Lieut. (see p. 31)
- iv Jane, b. (family records) March 2, 1759, bapt. (So. Ch.) July 9, 1758; married 1779, William O. Bowler of Palermo, Me., a British soldier in Gen. Burgoyne's army, born in Sherwood Forest, Nottingham County, England, in 1757; d. in Indiana, 1835; 6 ch.

*The Lang Family, Howard P. Moore, 1935.

- v Margaret, bapt. Dec. 7, 1760.
- vi Stephen, bapt. Feb. 15, 1765; res. Wendell 1790 census, self and wife?
- vii Elizabeth, bapt. Mar. 2, 1767.

A daughter, Mary Lang, omitted in the above list by Moore, appears in N. H. Rev. War Pension Records, as the wife of Samuel Sischo; married in Unity (?) April 15, 1782, by Charles Huntoon, Justice of the Peace; marriage certified by Hial Bartlett, Town Clerk of Unity. July 6, 1839, Mary, then seventy-five years of age, testified that in 1777 she lived at Saville, and remembered that in the spring of that year Daniel Grindle, a near neighbor, left home for the army and "left the care of his family and farm with my father and did not return until late in the fall." Her inclusion of a "family" for Grindle is puzzling, as no other like suggestion is to be found. Samuel Sischo (or Sisco), Rev. War pensioner, credited with three years service in the New Hampshire Line under Capt. Farwell, Col. Cilley, Gen. Poor's Brigade, died at Goshen, Oct. 18, 1841, and Mary his wife died March 10, 1842, leaving three children: Samuel, b. 1785-6; PHEBE, wife of Stephen Scranton (forward); and Rebecca, who at age of seventeen was described "lame," wife of Ariel Cutts.

PHEBE SISCHO, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Lang) Sischo, m. Stephen Scranton, b. Nov. 12, 1762-3, who entered the army sometime in 1780 and "was gone about four years,"† during which time he contracted that scourge of Revolutionary army-camps, small-pox, and was ever after "lame in his right arm" from its effects. In 1820, his wife Phebe was thirty-nine years of age and their children were:

- Phebe Scranton, 12 yrs. of age.
- Mary Scranton, 10 yrs. of age.
- Nancy Scranton, 8 yrs. of age.
- Hannah P. Scranton, 5 yrs. of age.
- Stephen Scranton, 2 yrs. of age.

Recognition of Parsons' belief that William¹ had brothers, John and Benjamin (see p. 30), explains the appearance in Goshen of a William Lang somewhat removed in kinship from the pioneer William, a point made clear by the genealogist Haddon, which local sources of information had failed to denote:

"WILLIAM⁵ Lang (Benjamin,⁴ Benjamin,³ William,² John¹) of Gorham, 1821, Goshen, 1828, Nashua, 1851, farmer, merchant, born at Candia 19 Dec. 1797, died at Goshen, 1860. He married 1st., 1820, Elizabeth Rand (?), who was born at Goshen and died at Lowell, Mass., and secondly, at Methuen, Mass., Nancy Lee, b. 1798.

Children, all by first wife, the first four born at Gorham, the others at Goshen (town records):

- i Elizabeth, b. 13 May 1821; d. at Cambridgeport, Mass., 23 July 1907; m. at Lowell, Mass., 15 Oct. 1848 (town records) William F. Hobbs, s. of David

†Deposition of Aaron Nettleton of Newport, 1818.

and Lydia (), of Lowell, Mass., and Cambridgeport, Mass., clergyman, watchmaker, b. at Londonderry 31 Jan. 1824, d. at Worcester, Mass., 8 March 1905. Two children: William,⁷ d. unm., Elizabeth, d. in infancy.

ii Cyrus, b. 19 Oct. 1823; d. unm.

iii William, b. 27 July, 1825; d. unm. at Concord, 1847.

iv Fidelia, b. 27 Oct. 1826.

v Benjamin, b. died, aged 17 years.

vi Rosina, d. in infancy.

vii Rosilla, b. 1832; d. unm. at Unity 29 Jan. 1895.

viii Samuel, of Hubbardston, Mass., 1859, machinist, b. 3 Dec., 1833; d. at Fitchburg, Mass., 4 Apr. 1888; m. 1864, Clara S. Parkhurst, dau. of Alexander and Eunice (Johnson) Parkhurst. Only child b. at Fitchburg, Mass., William H., b. May 7, 1869; d. 1910; m. 1890, Ida B. Burnap."

ix Sylvia Jane, b. 25 Feb., 1836; d. at New London 6 Oct., 1903; m. 31 Dec. 1865, MOSES MESSER, son of Isaac and Thirzah (Hurd) Messer, of Goshen and New London, farmer, b. at Goshen 26 May 1846, d. 2 Sept. 1912: Children, born at Goshen.

1. Emma J., b. 29 Dec. 1867; m. (1) at New London 5 March 1887, Everett H. Messer, adopted son of Joseph H. and Judith S. (Whittier) Messer of N. L., farmer, b. at Candia 1 Aug. 1 Aug. 1867, d. m. (2nd) Rufus E. Lamson.

2. Harvey Almon, d. young.

ISAAC MESSER, son of Thomas of Wilmot, m. (1) Thirza, dau. of Peter and Mary (Atwood) Hurd of Newport, and res. in Wilmot, Sunapee, Goshen and New London; m (2) Mrs. Lydia Rothwell. Children:

1. Jane. m. Andrew J. Cutts.

2. Nathaniel P., m. Caroline Merrill.

3. Amanda F. m. Geo. K. Greeley.

4. Elisha H. unm., res. Newbury.

5. Moses, m. Sylvia J. Lang, dau. of William⁵ Lang, a brickmaker of Goshen. He was a man of reserved temperament and thrifty habits and acquired a snug property with the aid of his provident wife.*

6. Harvey H., m. Louise Whittaker and resided in Goshen practically all his life on the farm now owned by Stanley Williamson, overlooking the Sunapee basin. It was one of the show places of the town, with a windmill on a tall, steel tower, for pumping water to his buildings. Harvey Messer was one of Goshen's best citizens, a vigorous and highly-successful farmer, of tall and erect carriage, always meticulous in his personal appearance.

7. Alvin I., m. and res. in Milford.

*Hist. of New London, Myra Lord, p. 506.

JONATHAN⁵ LANG (*Benjamin*,⁴ (*Benjamin*,³ *William*,² *John*¹) of Goshen, 1819, and Gorham, farmer, b. at Candia 10 Apr. 1791; died 8 Jan. 1830. He had a wife Temperance.

Children (recorded at Gorham, town records);

i Irene, b. 7 May 1815, m. Haskell Walker of Unity, son of Andrew Walker, who was b. in Londonderry, Ireland.

ii Hannah, b. 4 July 1820, m. Solomon Walker, bro. of Haskell; son Ira, b. 1851

iii Ira Weston, b. 19 Oct. 1824.

ILL HEALTH AND DEATH OF AMOS HALL. SALE OF HIS MILLS

Amos Hall was one of the earliest settlers of Newport, a deed dated 1770, recording the purchase by him from Ezra Parmelee of a "fifty acre lot, No. 6, in the East range of Lots that was laid out for the first settlers, beginning at a hemlock tree marked by the highway." He emigrated from Stonington, Conn., wife Jemima Carter. Historian Wheeler gives the names of their children as Ezra, Uriah and Reuben, and that of the fourth child, Sarah, b. 1777, must be added. Elected town-clerk at the first town-meeting held in Newport, 1769, he was also honored by election twice to the office of selectman. In these records he is Amos Hall, Jr.

In military service 1 mo. 16 days, in Col. Benjamin Bellows' Regiment, sent to reinforce the Northern Continental Army at Ticonderoga, he was rated a sergeant at his discharge June 21, 1777. He also served 3 mos. 16 days in Capt. Peter Page's Co., for the defense of West Point.

Yet, in spite of the hardships imposed by war, Parmelee gives a delightful picture of the times. He writes: "Another wedding occurred at a very early period — Feb. 19, 1777 — that of Jonathan Brown and Sarah Emery at the house of Amos Hall, on the South road, near the Unity line. All the people in the town were invited. The turnouts on this occasion consisted of two one-horse cutters and twenty-four ox-sleds. The prancing bovines were hawed and geed through the snowdrifts up to the front door to deposit and receive the wedding-guests." It is not too great a strain upon the imagination to infer that the child born to the Halls that year of the wedding received the name of

Sarah in honor of the bride, Sarah Emery Brown. Jonathan Brown was a native of Boscawen; died July 26, 1817. She died Apr. 17, 1836.

In justice to the old residents whose veracity may seem to have been previously questioned, Capt. Hall undoubtedly made extensive repairs to the dam, flumes, and to the mills themselves, giving rise to the belief that he built them. No doubt, with some remodeling, the dwelling-house became Capt. Hall's tavern. The first license was granted him Feb. 9, 1793, "to sell or retail spiritous liquors of all kinds, by the larger or smaller quantity, for one year." He was appointed Taverner in the early spring of 1795.

The tavern stood on the present site of Faughnan's Lyn-Brook Lodge, which, by the way, is a far more beautiful hostelry than the old could possibly have been. The old tavern was described as a low, one-storied structure, with a long shed or barn at the rear.

Concerning the children, Reuben Hall studied medicine with Dr. Shaw of Unity and began practise in Goshen, where he married a Miss Willey. In reciprocity, Sarah Hall married, about 1796, Reuben Willey, son of David Willey of Goshen.

Amos Hall had given twenty of the best years of his life to Newport. Now, too soon after his transfer to Goshen and the ambitious development of his various enterprises here, the span of his days became shortened. He was only fifty-seven. No record exists as to the nature of his malady, but it is evident that its gravity became known to him.

By deed dated Dec. 1, 1796, the tavern and mill-property were sold to Tristram Sanborn of Deerfield, N. H., for the sum of \$1,000., Amos Hall signing over the signature "Martha Hall," through which a pen-line was drawn. The transfer was witnessed by Allen Willey, who presumably made out the writings, and by John Hall. It was "the House, Saw Mill, Grist Mill, together with all the buildings on said premises." Joseph Huntoon's corner was one of the bounds mentioned and Samuel Chase's land adjoined.

On a gravestone in the old Pine Street cemetery, Newport, standing in 1903, the inscription stated that Amos Hall's death

occurred Oct. 14, 1796. Reconciliation of this date with the signing of the mill-deed, Dec. 1, is rendered difficult.

Of a later generation, Ransom John Hall was born in Goshen, Nov. 14, 1842, son of Luther and Elizabeth (Russell) Hall; m. Henrietta Abbott. Children: Willis A., of Garden Home, Oregon; Grover C., of Barre, Vt., and Walter S., of Claremont. Had a brother, Clark Hall, of Union City, Mich.

SAMUEL GUNNISON AND HIS KIN

Into that portion of Saville, south of the Great Road, that was to be later included in Goshen, there early came a family that astounds one by its persistent, vital energy and industry, its mental capabilities, its knack at leadership, which gave to many generations a bright romance of achievement and color, regardless of the vocations embraced. Clergymen, soldiers, teachers, lawyers — a creditable array, march across the pages of history, not of Goshen, nor of New Hampshire alone, but of the American nation. Such being the importance of Samuel Gunnison's coming to Goshen, the date of his arrival should be accurately placed.

1. Samuel* (Jos.,⁴ Elihu,² Hugh¹) Gunnison was born in Kittery, Maine, Jan. 27, 1720-1, a carpenter by trade. He married there Jane Fernald, 1745, and in 1749 moved to Halifax, N. S., where within about a year, wife and second child both

*A Genealogy of the Descendants of Hugh Gunnison, compiled by Geo. W. Gunnison, A.M., 222 pps., 4¼x6", pub. Boston, 1880.

The author says, p. 80, "In 1850, I saw both Ephraim Gunnison (son of Capt. Samuel) and his wife enjoying a vigorous old age at the house of their son Vinal, in Goshen." What a golden opportunity for establishing facts concerning the history of the town, one must comment.

In his preface, Mr. Gunnison states: "During my childhood, my parents at Erie, Pa., were frequently visited by relatives from their Eastern home, which they left in 1815, to settle the (then) Far West. On these occasions, family matters would be the ever fruitful and ever interesting theme of conversation. The few facts communicated to my juvenile mind, and the glowing earnestness of my father, (Ebenezer D.) in rehearsing these facts, and the possibility that perhaps I might, myself, visit the scenes of that early history, laid the foundation for the settled determination on my part to collect all the facts within my reach, and write a book about the Gunnison family. * * ."

"In October, 1846, I visited New England for the first time. Subsequently, I spent the summer of 1848 in visiting my relatives in New England, and in collecting the materials for this book. I saw a number of very old persons, who have since passed away. From them I absorbed all kinds of information, and have classified and arranged it as best I could. While thus engaged, Lieut. John W. Gunnison of the United States Army, was so kind as to send me all the facts of the early settlers of our name, which he had accumulated. He had purposed to write the book himself, but as he found that I had gathered more material than he, the whole was relinquished to my hands. The book should have made its appearance soon after 1848, but I had not the means or leisure to publish it * * ."

died. He returned to Kittery and May 3, 1752, married for his second wife his first wife's second cousin, Alice Fernald, and in 1765 — so claimed by the family — moved to Goshen. If true, this startling claim would have Gunnison in Goshen four years before Rand. It would also make the twins, Ephraim and Nathaniel, birth-dates July 16, 1766, born here and no record of that has ever been found.

Plainly this claim cannot be true. Again and again, through the years in question, contemporary records note "Samuel Gunnison, joiner, of Kittery, County of York, Province of Massachusetts Bay." Of the man, or of his place of residence, there can be no mistake. In May, 1769, the year of Rand's accredited removal to Goshen, Samuel Gunnison was deeded "1½ of lot No. 171 in the fourth range" in Barrington, N. H., with accompanying house — and a mortgage — by John and Hannah Gunnison — relationship unproven. (Province Deeds, Vol. 98, p. 328) Three months later, Aug. 14, 1769, he purchased of Henry Sherburne and wife, "heretofore Margaret Gunnison,"* of Portsmouth, two acres of upland near Sagamore Creek (Prov. Deeds, vol. 90, p. 193), a mortgage upon the property being discharged Nov. 22, 1770. However, this was not the last of his local purchases, for on Dec. 11, 1771, he secured from the aforesaid John Gunnison, wife Hannah not mentioned — the remainder of lot 171 in Barrington, containing 55 acres. He was then, as before, Samuel Gunnison of Kittery, joiner. The same description was applied in the purchase from John Hurd, Esq., of Portsmouth, three days later, Dec. 14, of the 75 acre Foster lot, No. 8, and a portion of the Geo. Craigie lot adjoining, in Saville, that was henceforth to be his home and a family heritage through four generations. (Cheshire Co. Reg., Book 4, p. 256).

The purchase price of five shillings for one hundred acres indicates it to have been wild land, without shelter of any kind. It then seems most probable that he did not leave the civilization of old Kittery until the spring following purchase, otherwise in 1772, fond hopes to the contrary.

*Margaret Swain, fourth wife of Joseph Gunnison, Samuel's father, was widow of William Nelson of Portsmouth, 1739. It is evident that she married, 3d, Henry Sherburne of Portsmouth. Samuel was therefore dealing with his stepmother.

As will be seen by the Wadleigh map of 1837, lots 8 and 9 are thrust against, and sliced by, the Mason Line. Wadleigh properly assigned them to Nathaniel Gunnison, with Ephraim, the other twin, across the highway, west of Nathaniel, on Lot No. 7, which had been originally purchased by Dea. Joseph Chandler, as will be explained.

The location of the Gunnison home, long a moot question, has been definitely established. If the historically-minded are sufficiently desirous, it can be found by travelling down the farm-lane beginning at the old Boisvert cellar-hole, in the pasture long owned by Fred E. Teague. The little mountain-brook in the valley must be crossed and, after gaining a slight plateau and keeping somewhat to the left, the cellar-hole, perhaps there are two, will be found adjacent to the tumbling stream. It is a sheltered spot, at the foot of Sunapee North Ball, open to the south, with what was once known as one of the best corn-ridges in the region close by, though now all is pretty well-grown to brush and trees. In "bounding" his purchase, the start was made from "the Northeast corner of John Parker's Pitchd Lott, Now Improved by Joseph Chandler."

Implying priority for young Chandler though it does, it yet seems entirely reasonable, for Chandler had made a prior purchase, buying the John Parker lot of John Wendell, Esq., Dec. 8, 1770, or as will be seen, the year preceding. Just how much he had "improved" it in the twelvemonth can only be conjectured, but certainly by the time he sold it to his prospective father-in-law, Samuel Gunnison, in 1774, he had enhanced its value to a consideration of thirty pounds.

During this period, at least, and possibly before coming to Goshen, Joseph Chandler made his home with the Gunnison's, no doubt rejoiced in heart at the blossoming into young womanhood of Margaret, daughter of the family. Between his father, probably William, Jr., who m. Mary Pope, and Mr. Gunnison a long and intimate friendship had existed. It is told that when they both were young men they had the misfortune to be seized and impressed as seamen on board His Majesty's ships, and were placed on different men-of-war three miles apart, off Halifax. It happened that Mr. Gunnison was acting as sentinel on his

vessel one night when he was cautiously hailed by a swimmer from the water below. It proved to be his young friend Chandler, making a forlorn attempt at escape. He immediately let down a rope and hauled Chandler aboard and concealed him in his joiner's chest. Search was made for the escaped seaman but without success. Incidents similar to this contributed to the hardening of the temper of the colonists.

There was also a custom of summer-occupancy of a clearing for one, two, or more years before actually assuming permanent residence. Joseph W. Parmelee (Hurd's Hist. of Sull. Co., p. 208) says, regarding the settlement of Newport, "In the autumn of the year 1766, they (six or eight young men) sowed winter grains in their clearings, raking it in as best they could by hand, and late in the season closed their camps and returned to Killingworth (Conn.) to spend the winter with their families and friends. In the spring of 1767 they returned to find that during their absence the wild animals had destroyed their crops, but, undiscouraged, they proceeded as before to chop and dig and build. This seems to have been the course pursued by the other settlers at first."

Perhaps young Chandler did likewise. His family is most emphatic in declaring that he came to Fishersfield in 1767. If Saville be substituted for Fishersfield it will sound more plausible, for it must be believed that the John Parker lot in Goshen constituted his first purchase, December, 1770. This he could "improve" by felling trees and burning, or otherwise clearing them away, to allow for subsequent planting. Upon Samuel Gunnison's arrival in Goshen it gave Joseph a home squarely beside his own Parker lot. It was a slightly ridge that Joseph was homesteading, with Rand's Pond and Capt. Rand's clearing to the west, while eastwardly, beyond the valley of Gunnison Brook, the rounded heads of the Sunapee range are upthrust in scenic perspective. But, whereas Samuel Gunnison's dwelling backed against a clear mountain-stream, assuring him an abundance of water, the supply on young Chandler's farm was meager, owing to recurring surface ledges and unfavorable location. Realizing, then, the limitations of his Parker lot it may be

assumed that young Chandler cast about for a more suitable location in which to begin his home. He therefore, figuring sagely, sold the lot to Samuel Gunnison, Sr., March 26, 1774; married daughter Margaret, June 16 following, and on July 16, 1775, one year later, for a consideration of five shillings, received a deed from John Fisher, Esq., real estate promoter of Salem, Mass., to one hundred acres of land, "Lot Number Twelve . . . on the South side of the Province Road" in the present town of Newbury. Here he lived ever after, raising up fourteen children and establishing an enviable reputation for energy and integrity of character.* If not to be classed indeed as one of Goshen's first settlers, it is certain that the young Chandlers lived in the bride's parental home that first year following their marriage.

On the same date that Joseph and Margaret Chandler cast in their lot with Fishersfield's development, Samuel Gunnison, Jr., Margaret's brother, bought the farm adjoining theirs, to be later joined by another kinsman, Dea. William Gunnison.

Saville owed much to Samuel Gunnison, Sr., and displayed a rare sense of appreciation. A captain's commission, 10th. Company, bestowed upon him by Col. Benjamin Bellows, March 15, 1776, might have seemed honor enough, but his fellow-citizens went further and repeatedly elected him to town-office. Thus he was chosen Clerk at Saville's first recorded town-meeting, April 22, 1778, and was also then elected to the board of Selectmen. The following year he was re-elected to both offices, a record repeated again in 1782.

In 1781 Capt. Gunnison was empowered by the New Hampshire General Assembly to call a meeting to choose officers for the newly-incorporated Wendell, the old name of Saville being thereby discontinued. His name headed the list of those praying for incorporation in the preceding January and a significant statement was made therein. "Your Petitioners have exerted

*Old Kittery, p. 316-17, states: "Joseph Chandler, b. in Kittery 20 Oct. 1747, m. 16 June 1774 Margaret Gunnison. He had a brother Eliphalet who m. widow Hannah Seavey in Oct. 1782 at Saco. Traditions say his father was killed by the Indians. Was he the William Chandler who m. Mary Pope?" William's estate was adm. 1756.

His Parker lot has been owned by the writer for over thirty years.

By the same authority, Mrs. Benjamin Rand, born Catherine Chandler, ninth child of William, Sr., and Elizabeth (Lucy) Chandler, is proven to be Joseph's aunt.

them selves on all Occasions in the present War, greatly beyond their Abilities," it read, "and have signalized their Attachment to the State of New Hampshire and its Jurisdiction — ."* It was a period when Saville's neighbors were denying their attachment to New Hampshire and its jurisdiction.

The famed "Vermont Controversy," raging since June, 1778, when sixteen towns on the east side of the Connecticut River had withdrawn from New Hampshire and joined themselves to the state of Vermont, had now reached a climax of threat and counter-threat, merging into actual violence. It is a matter of record that Benjamin Giles, Esq., of Newport, favored the claims of Vermont, as instructed by the town March 29, 1781, when Newport united with Vermont. He was afterward arrested in company with Nathaniel S. Prentiss of Alstead by New Hampshire authorities, but was rescued from custody by the people of Charlestown "in a most extraordinary manner." (Parmelee) Fortunately, tolerance at length prevailed and Mr. Giles ably resumed his allegiance to New Hampshire, his honor undimmed.

An interesting sidelight is thrown upon the records of 1782, when, in December, Capt. Gunnison was chosen one of a committee of three to "give instructions to the Representative," Benjamin Giles, Esq., who had been elected to the position by his home-town of Newport, classed that year with Croydon and Saville. There is no evidence that Capt. Gunnison played a more direct part in Saville's loyalty than did his fellow-townsmen. The very fact that so many of them still held dear the old Portsmouth ties of kinship as well as of association would have voided all thought of their abandonment.

Capt. Gunnison's war-record is already familiar. His reports show a mastery of terse description. He died May 14, 1806, in his 86th year. Mrs. Alice Gunnison, his wife, preceded him on July 5, 1804, at eighty years of age. Both are buried at North Goshen.

*State Papers, Vol. 13, p. 495.

CHAPTER VII

Indian Days

A CLIMB up Mount Sunapee makes easy the task of imagining what the country was like before white men ventured into its fastnesses. The same great trees rise from a tangle of underbrush and fallen logs; the same expanse of forest greets the eye where vistas open out; Sunapee Lake, at 1091 feet elevation, uptilts its blue expanse to the north, just as in Indian days. If cottages appear along the lakeshore, or New London's fine street breasts its broad hilltop in your line of vision, a slight shift of position gives you again an unbroken wilderness.

Woods pretty much hide the dwarfed fields and their farmhouses; they hide the roads, the little, white-painted villages, even Goshen Four Corners, though set upon a lofty hillside itself; the main village lies in a valley, not expecting to be seen.

The woods crowd in everywhere, of maple, beech, oak and the birches, both white and yellow, set out in relief by the lighter green of hemlock and pine on lower levels and, all about, the black of spruce, for Mount Sunapee stands up into the spruce-belt, which has a meaning to botanists.

Nevertheless, there were open meadows in Indian days. Sturoc describes the "small patches of natural meadow which yields a kind of wire, or spear, grass." The Sugar River meadows were found in Newport with the first arrival of Eastman, the trapper, and there is no doubt they existed along Cold River and in Lempster. In Claremont especially the big meadows encouraged early settlers in their first occupation.

In the Kezar Lake region of Sutton abundant evidences of Indian occupation were found by the whites in 1767. It was stated by the early settlers there that, though no Indian was seen by them, yet it seemed as though he had just put out his fire and gone away; his track was still plain and unmistakable. On the west bank of Kezar Lake were several acres of land which appeared to have been cleared by them of their original

forests. Here were found several Indian hearths built with stone, with much ingenuity and skill; an Indian burial-place; gun-barrels and arrows and, near the pond, were found stone mortar-pestles and tomahawks.* A considerable number of Indian utensils and arms have also been found in the adjoining portion of New London, near Sunapee Lake, leading Mr. Sargent to believe that the Indians had a settlement on the border of the lake and that they had a track, or path, from this camp down by Harvey's Pond to North Sutton and thus to Kezar Lake.

The word Sunapee, made Soo-ni-pi by the late Prof. Quackenbos, has adhered to the lake and adjacent mountain and is alleged to be an Algonquin word signifying "Goose Lake." "There is no doubt that the lake was at one time the resort of large flocks of wild geese," says Wm. C. Sturoc.

A general northward withdrawal of the Indians had been unavoidable following their defeat in King Philip's War, the dogged pressure of the whites having forced them to abandon not only their villages, but their meager fields of maize and pumpkins upon which they must rely for sustenance. But two choices were left to them, (a) alliance with the French to secure for themselves both food and military support, or (b) virtual subjugation amidst a changing environment. The majority of their numbers sullenly retreated, to join in new groupings, as that of St. Francis, whose chief characteristic was their hatred of the English.†

From this seemingly-secure fastness they raided southward at will, over a trail shown upon a map in Vol. 1, State Papers, inscribed "By this trail captives have been carried to Canada." Up the valley of Otter Creek from Lake Champlain it had come, over the Green Mountain divide to the head of the Black River, following which the valley of the Connecticut is reached at a point nearly opposite the present village of Charlestown. Here the historic stockade-fort long known as Number Four was built about 1743 and was so stoutly defended by Capt. Phineas Stevens as to challenge the Indian's mastery of the region.

Wolfe's victory at Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759, broke the power of

**New London*, by Sargent, in Lewis's Hist. of Merrimack Co.

†Ernest L. Sherman, "King Phillip's War," typed thesis, U. N. H. 1949.

the French in America and likewise ended the menace of Indian forays. The garrison-house at Canterbury, on the summit of a steep descent in full view of Mt. Kearsarge, could relax its vigilance, its "great Gun" pointing emptily. It was so throughout the grouped garrison-houses of Rumford and at the Putney Hill garrison, 1744, in Hopkinton, where eyes had long looked fearfully to the majestic panorama of the western rim from whence the Indians had been wont to come.

This peaceful condition, so profound as to be almost unbelievable, was commented upon in Dec., 1770, by Samuel Cole, Esqr., of Claremont, in correspondence with the secretary of his missionary society in London. He wrote: "The Indians in Connecticut are strangely dwindled away and to the north there is none I hear of on this side of Canada, unless four or five in Dr. Wheelock's school at Hanover (now Dartmouth College) about twenty-four miles above us." This fact has been noted by later writers.*

Mementos of this vanished race have never been reported in Goshen. Only legend is preserved, the legend of the Silver mine and a lone Indian known as "Old Doras," or Dorus — the spelling is phonetic; the ending gives the sound of *us*, with accent on the first syllable, *dó-rus*, and this form will be here used.

Of the silver-mine many a story has come down — of men who chanced upon it only to lose all trace of it again. Its location is very indefinite, varying with the narrator, and, furthermore, it was purported to be guarded by a headless Indian, after the accepted manner of all treasure-trove. Nothing could be better calculated to stir the imagination of youngsters, and boys of past generations were always alert for signs of the cave that might by chance conceal the silver-mine.

Its known origin dates back to the French and Indian War, when Timothy Corliss, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Orin Cross of Sunapee, was taken captive by the savages at Weare meadows

*"Since the termination of the French and Indian War, in 1760, the Indians had not troubled the settlements along the Connecticut River. Game and fish were very abundant and occasionally they resorted in small numbers to their old hunting and fishing grounds, but their visits were few and short. Probably they never occupied the territory in this vicinity as a permanent or habitual abode . . ." Otis F. R. Waite, Hurd's Hist. of Cheshire and Sullivan Counties.

and carried to Lake Sunapee. The Indians showed him a vein of ore on the eastern slope of Sunapee Mountain from which lead was mined and made by them into bullets. Corliss was kept in captivity till after the fall of Quebec* and though he returned to Sunapee in later years and searched diligently for the mine its whereabouts eluded him.

That it was a lead mine in Sunapee tradition and silver in Goshen is easily explained, as traces of silver are commonly found in lead ores. Credence for the Goshen version is furnished by the fact that Silver Mountain in Lempster, a few miles to the south, is so-called because of an alleged outcropping of the metal.

One story told by our elders never failed to provide fascination. A party of men gathered, so it went, and by good fortune successfully reached the mouth of the mine unmolested. The forest was still and apparently peaceful as they paused to take counsel. Mindful of the headless Indian, the leader suggested that to gain entrance, if he threw some personal belonging into the cave, the haunting savage could not reasonably refuse to let him in to reclaim it. The stratagem was accepted by his companions and he thereupon cast his sheath-knife as far as he could into the shadowy opening before him.

An early date for the episode is indicated by the results. It was not the headless Indian with whom they had to contend, but a party of very live savages who had been working in the mine and now rushed forth to chase the astonished whites scattering for their lives and evidently so terrified that they never again returned.

Waite recalls that a single Indian by the name of Tonsa still lingered for several years after arrival of white men in the vicinity of Claremont; he was reported to be a chieftain and was later killed in a duel with Timothy Atkins. The question arises: was Tonsa considered by his tribe too old for the long migration northwestward to Lake Champlain, or was it a sentimental attachment for the scenes of his ancestors that held him? Who can say? The same questioning may also be applied to Dorus.

*Address by Albert D. Felch, Sunapee, 1918.

Yet Goshen's lone Indian is of historical substance. No date can be attached to him and the manner of his life is unknown beyond the fact that he used to sit and fish from the great rock on the east shore of Rand's Pond, now designated by the Y.M.C.A. Camp Soangetaha as Chapel Rock, but previously known for many generations after the Indian, "Old Dorus." True, one informant, years ago, stated Dorus lived with his son in a hut back in the woods from the great rock, but the co-existence of a son is doubtful. All recalled details indicate that Old Dorus lived alone. It was believed that he knew the location of the silver-mine and, under pressure from his greedy neighbors, was twice induced to promise that he would reveal its whereabouts. However, he artfully sidestepped the actual performance of the deed. Once he had led his man far into the mountains when, with a snort of anger, he suddenly disappeared in the thickets, leaving the white to get out as best he could. The time and manner of Dorus' death is unknown.

CHAPTER VIII

Signers of the Association Test

The Trials of War

UNDER date of April 12, 1776, Meshech Weare, Chairman of the Committee of Safety of New Hampshire, forwarded to the selectmen of all the towns in the state a paper declaring loyalty to the American Colonies, and requesting that they “desire” all males above twenty-one years of age, “excepting Lunatics, Idiots and Negroes,” to sign it, together with the names of those refusing to sign. This was known as the Association Test. Its wording follows:

“WE, the subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with ARMS, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets, and Armies, against the *United American* COLONIES.

No attempt was made by Mr. Weare to gloss over harsh words. It was “at the risk of their lives and fortunes, with arms.” Yet there was a surprising unanimity in signing. Capt. Samuel Gunnison and Benjamin Thurber, selectmen, reported July 15, 1776, “the inhabitants of Saville . . have all Signed this Association.” It was so in Lempster — all signed, among them being several later included in Goshen; Allen Willey, David Willey, a Bingham, the Abells, one or more, William Story and William Carey, whose widow was living in 1792. In Newport, June 20, Josiah Stevens, one of three selectmen, recorded that all had signed, Amos Hall’s name appearing in the list.

So many of the Saville signers became Goshen residents that inclusion of the whole seems warranted:

Robert Woodward
William mack Breney
Samuel Gunnison
mark
Elezer x Sisco
his
michael Bowden
John Bevens

Ephraim Bradbury
Georg Walker Lear
mark
Benjman x howord
his
Benjamin Thurber
Samuel Thurber
Daniel Sherburne

Joshua Gage
William Lang
Daniel Grendel

Wm x Sisco
his
benjman Rand
mark

Of the Sunapee residents included above detailed accounts are given in Bartlett's "Story of Sunapee" and need not be repeated here, save for a few items concerning John Bevens. As Saville's tax-collector, many transfers of property are recorded in his name in the Cheshire County Registry. Apr. 24, 1769, he was a husbandman of Charlestown and bought two full rights in Saville of Oliver Corey, Esq., viz: the rights of Lemuel Hastings and Samuel Shattuck, probably in South Sunapee. On the 22nd of Sept., 1794, Abigail Bevens and her husband were residing in Little Compton, R. I.? It is surprising how many seventy-five and one hundred acre lots were acquired by him at tax-sales, many being subsequently sold at public vendue. These occur up to December, 1780, "in ye 4th. year of American Independence," as one record states, showing the distressed economic condition of the settlers.

Ephraim Bradbury was a blacksmith in Newburyport, Mass., in 1771, but had removed to Saville, beside the Province Road, where he was certainly living Oct. 4, 1777, when Lieut. Abraham Fitts of Candia passed with his detachment en route to Saratoga. During this period he bought of John Fisher of Salem, for the sum of five shillings, one hundred acres of land in the present town of Newbury. From this it may be assumed that he lived near the Newbury line. He was born at Salisbury, Mass., son of Rowland Bradbury, who was born at Haverhill, Mass., 1724-25. He died at Moultonboro, N. H.* Vital Records of Salisbury, p. 282, state that Ephraim Bradbury and Molly Weare of Hampton "published intentions" Feb. 13, 1773. Greeley says, married. The first recorded town-meeting of Saville was held at "dwelling house of Ephraim Bradbury," Apr. 22, 1778.

Children:

Dolly Stevens Bradbury, b. 1774. m. Daniel Adams. She died at Sandwich, 1848.

Mehitable, b. Kensington, N. H. m. Isaac Ryand. She died at Plymouth, N. H., 1848.

*Greeley Genealogy, p. 84.

Eunice, m. Joseph Graves.
Jane, b. 1782 m. 1804, Ezekiel Merrill of Plymouth, N. H. She died 1817.
Rebecca
Ephraim, d. aged 8 yrs.

STATEMENT RELATIVE TO REVOLUTIONARY SERVICE

To the Hono'ble the Commite of Claims in and for the Commonwealth of Newhampshire Gentlemen this may Inform your honours of the State and Sittuation of the town of Wendell During our Late unnateral war. In the first of the war there was but fifteen families twenty two poles Laram List & training Band — And in April, 1783 — but thurty four taxable poles in the town — which have always Dun their Parts & Sum times more in the Common Cause as may appear by the following account which I took from the Peopels mouths as to Collect the actual Service the peopel of this town have Done from the officers Roles they ware under I Cannot do

	years
Benja Howard in the Service	0 - 9 months
Eleazer Sisco	0 - 5 -
Samuel Gunnison Junr	0 - 7½
Joseph Lear	0 - 1½
Daniel Grindle for messers Lears	0 - 5
Daniel Woodward	0 - 2
Wm Lang Junr from the begining of the war & During the war	
William Sisco	0 - 10 -
william mcbritton Junr	0 - 5
wm mcbritton Junr for three years wounded & Died in the Service	3 - 0 -
Edward Young	0 - 6
Daniel Grindle for himself	0 - 5
Samuel Sisco for three years	3 - 0

the above List are of those who ware in town and Did Service for the town —

	y
Joshua Gage	0 - 8 months
Esek young	1 - 2 -
abiathar young	1 - 9 -
Neamiah woodward	1 - 2 -
thomas woodward	0 - 9 -
Joshua whitne	1 - 8 -
	<hr/>
	7 - 2 -

the above List are of those who had Just purchased Land in town & made Sum Small Improvements and then went volenters into the armye in Diferant Departments

this from your humble and faithfull Servant — Errors Excepted —
Wendell october the 12th 1785 — Samll Gunnison Capt.

STATEMENT RELATIVE TO SERVICE IN THE WAR: ADDRESSED
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1786

The Petition of the Selectmen of Saville, formerly so called, but wch is now incorporated by the Name of Wendell, in behalf of themselves and the other Inhabitants of said Township, unto your Honours humbly Shews —

That the Hon'ble Treasurer of this State, hath lately Issued an Extent on Your Petitioners, for the want of their Proportion of Men, during the War, which occasioned the Greatest Surprize to Your Pet'rs, as they were conscious, that the said Inhabitants, taken in a comparative View, have done more service During the war, than Any Town in the whole State, as they Humbly conceive they shall make to appear to any committee of this Hon'ble Court; Your Pet'rs never Received any List or Demand for their proporation from any Public Officer what ever, excepting a Letter from Colo now Gen'l Bellows to Capt Gunnison for the Names of such men as went from sd Town unlisted for Three Years or during the war with the Names of the Officers under whom they Served, on which Your Pet'rs Gunnison returned the Names of William Lang jun'r Wm McBrittain Jun'r & Sl Sisco Inhabitants of said town who were then in actual Service engeged for Three Years, One of whom* was wounded in Battle & afterwards died thereof And excepting a few Old men Every man in the town has Occasionally served in Person on Alarms and Whenever Col'o Bellows Sent Out for them, All which they humbly hope to make appear Wherefore they Request a Committee of this Hon'ble Court may be Appointed to take the Prayer of their Petition into Consideration and to Report thereon as to Justice belongs, And Your Pet'rs as in duty Bound shall ever Pray

Samll Gunnison
moses true

Selectmen
of Wendell
Wendell January 2d 1786.

(Editor Hammond notes: The foregoing petition was referred to a committee, who reported in favor of allowing the town £60 on account of Wm. Lang, and that Wm. Sisco had been hired by the town of Croydon. The report was accepted and adopted. State Papers, Vol. 13, p. 500.)

Capt. Gunnison modestly refrained from listing his own services.

In 1775 Saville's total population numbered sixty-five, thirty-three males and twenty-nine females, with a maximum of seventeen men, military "effectives," between the ages of sixteen and fifty. Lang, McBritton and Sisco were already in the army. The accompanying report states that they held one pound of powder and five firearms fit for use. What a pitifully inadequate defense this little settlement could have made!

Benjamin Thurber, Capt. Gunnison's 1st. Lieutenant in 1776, is believed by Editor Hammond of State Papers, Vol. 14, p. 435,

*Wm. McBritton, Jun.

to have been the man (first name omitted in report) who was appointed Adjutant of Col. David Gilman's Regiment, Dec. 5, 1776. Enlistment periods of the garrisons at Fort George and Ticonderoga were expiring on the last day of December and it was imperative that occupying forces be maintained. Subsequent activities of Adj. Thurber are obscure. By 1790, date of the first national census, the name had appeared in Warner.*

(Diary of Lieut. Abraham Fitts of Candia, Capt. Moses Baker's Company of Volunteers, who joined the Northern Continental Army at Saratoga, September, 1777. (S. P. Vol. 16, p. 936. Company Roll given in S. P. Vol. 13, pps. 402-03.)

"A JOURNALL."

Inlisted Saturday ye 27 of Sept. 1777.

Met and Draw'd powder tuesday ye 30 of Sept.

Marcht oct ye 2d on Thirsday to Abram Browns in hopkinton, 25 mile.

Marcht from Browns on friday ye 3d of October to hoyts in amesburytown (Warner), Robies in perrytown (Sutton) 6 miles to Lanes in Fishersfield 22 miles from hopkinton meeting house. Hanika is Southerd from Lanes.

Logd at Clarks in fishersfield 5 miles from Lanes by Great Sunepy.

Marcht Saturday ye 4th from Clarks to grouts 21 mile from Clarks, thro part of Saville by E Bradburys then in Unity by Judkins† . . to grouts at No. 4.

Sabbath October ye 5th marcht from Grouts to No Joytown (?) 3 mile then over the ferry to Reeds in Rockingham in the State of Vermont 3 mile & Lodgd a Sabbath Day night."

For the sake of brevity, Lieut. Fitts' narrative must herewith be condensed. Continuing across Vermont, on October 7, by a march of twenty miles, he arrived at "Allen's in Manchester," Gen. Stark's old headquarters. Friday morning, the 10th., his company marched to Saratoga, upon an alarm, but saw no action and returned to their lodging at "tiffsmills." For the following three days the men worked at intrenching. Tuesday, Oct. 14, Fitts announces "Sessation on Arms," or in modern phrase, an arranged truce, culminating in his quaint statement, "ye 17 Friday Mr. Burgoyne marchd off the Ground and Gen'l Gates marcht in. Then we marcht to Saratoga, put up in a Barn." Within a few days Capt. Baker's company

*The late Martin H. Huntoon of Bradford recalled an old jingle that was common in his neighborhood when he was a boy. His family lived in the first house in Unity westerly, up the hill, from the old Goshen Earl Hotel:

"First came General Thurber, next came Stephen Lang,
Next came Deacon Chandler, next came Captain Rand."

The event that gave rise to the jingle has slipped away into oblivion. The style is reminiscent of some bygone militia-muster, perhaps, in the manner of Parmelee's valuable contribution, which is found in Hurd's "Newport," Sullivan County.

†Vital Records of Kingston, N. H., state that Josiah Judkins and Hannah Hunton were united in marriage, April, 1743. Ch.:

1. Anne, b. Feb. 19, 1751.
2. Philip, b. Aug. 29, 1754.
3. Judah, b. March 17, 1756.
4. Jonathan, b. Dec. 20, 1759.
5. Josiah (Jr.), b. Aug. 25, 1762.

evidently began their return, arriving piecemeal in Williamstown, Mass., on the 21st., in Pittsfield the 24th., and Sunday, the 26th., they marched over Hoosic Mountain. The following day they were in Worthington where they drew rations of salt meat and "then was Dismiss'd by Coll. Weltch in a rage . . ."

Lieut. Col. Joseph Welch, the object of this reference, commanded a regiment of New Hampshire Volunteers under Brig. Gen. Whipple (S. P. Vol. 15, p. 388). His rage was entirely justified if expressed against the volunteer system then prevailing in the Colonial Army, wherein, by such short terms of service, a fighting army was scarcely more than assembled before it began to melt away. The men before him for dismissal, already homeward-bound, were merely symbols of the larger evil. No blame attached to them personally; they marched in answer to the call and Burgoyne's army had been taken; therefore, their object having been accomplished, they were needed at home: so they no doubt reasoned. If Lieut. Fitts deplored the volunteer system's inadequacy, his terse account gives no hint of it; he attempts neither justification nor excuse. Entering New Hampshire by way of Hollis and Merrimack, he crossed the river to Litchfield and Nov. 2nd., reached his home.

This account, coupled with the Diary of Capt. Peter Kimball, has been too long overlooked by students of Revolutionary activities in New Hampshire, giving as it does an index to the road taken by Gen. Stark, when he "went direct to Number Four." However, the most exhaustive research has failed to establish General Stark's actual route.

Even Howard P. Moore, author of the new and comprehensive "Life of John Stark," was unable to give a definite answer to the question. "Stark would hurry his horse, probably accompanied by his brother-in-law, Ensign Caleb Page, the quickest way to get to Charlestown," he wrote in January, 1952. There were two available routes, the Province Road and one passing through East Weare, Hillsboro and Washington.* In either case, Mr. Moore believed, Stark would have gone by way of Dunbarton, where his older brother William was then living.

Bearing directly upon this issue is a letter from Col. Seth Warner, dated at Manchester, Vt., July 20, 1777, (S. P. Vol. XI, p. 719) urging the necessity of immediate help: from what

*During the N. H. legislative session of 1949, Bradford's veteran Representative, Reuben S. Moore, sponsored a bill naming as "The John Stark Highway" the present main road from Manchester to Bradford, via Goffstown, Weare and Henniker, with continuation to Claremont on Route 103. It has been so marked at intervals with appropriate signs.

Mr. Moore expressly stated that his purpose was designed more to honor Gen. Stark than to locate the actual route over which he hurried in 1777. Yet there were many who wished that commemoration of the hero and historical accuracy could have been more solidly joined. In very few instances could this Highway as marked have possibly served the General in his passage to No. 4. The reasons for this have been seen.

they could learn from their scouts and captured prisoners, the enemy was at Castleton, about 4000 strong, supposed to march south that day, with cannon. Whereas, the troops he had "collected" did not exceed 500, and, unless he had speedy help, they would be obliged to retreat and leave the enemy "to possess a great part of what we have." The express bearing this letter was to alarm the inhabitants as he passed. Col. Daniel Moor received this message at Goffstown, July 23, from the hands of Richard Coughlan of Chesterfield and forwarded it at once in pursuit of Gen. Stark, "he being on his way to Charleston — No. 4." The wording does not fully indicate if Coughlan went on after Stark, or if another messenger was dispatched in his stead. Coughlan, in 1786, put in his bill "To carrying the within mentioned Express, for myself and Horse & Notifying the Militia 5 days @ 18 pr Day."

Col. Warner's ominous note that the enemy was advancing "with cannon," highlights Stark's own lack of it. At Bennington, "as at Bunker Hill, Stark was without artillery, without bayonets, and at best, with limited ammunition."* Baum had two brass field-pieces.

Upon arrival at No. 4, Stark found there "four pieces of small cannon that look good, (his own words) but want to be cleared out and put on carriages." If the Committee of Safety thought proper, he added in his report of July 30, 1777, he would order the work done as there were men available who claimed they could do it.† However, the pressure of immediate battle did not allow these somewhat lengthy repairs to be made and he went on without them, as we know.

Capt. Clough's cannon at Salisbury had been ordered sent to Lieut. Samuel Atkinson, July 20, 1776, same to be forwarded by him to Coos.‡ This disposal of known field-pieces in northern New Hampshire would, therefore, preclude the probability that cannon were transported over the "military road."

*Address, "Gen. John Stark," p. 30, by Mr. Hibbard Richter, Boston.

†Moore's "Stark," p. 272.

‡Laws of N. H., Vol. 4, p. 620.

CHAPTER IX

Old Roads

The "County Road" — The Croydon Turnpike

TO properly denote the location of old highways and explain why they so ran, it will be necessary to refer to the Province Road already described in another chapter. The connecting road from the Connecticut River at Cornish has also been noted, and that from Kelleyville, over Page Hill. These came in from the northwest and west and there was one other, midway, from the Nutting district at South Sunapee. Climbing steeply up, it joined the Province Road near the old Libbey place and was known as the Commons Road; it has been unused for fifty years.

Of the roads leading southerly, the one of first importance began on the Province Road at Daniel Grindle's and, ranging to the east the width of one tier of lots from the old Newport-Saville line, bore nearly due south past the pioneer cabin of Dea. Parker Tandy. It may be assumed a continuation, somewhat offset, it is true, of the old Commons road, for the same general trend was reflected in parallelling Saville's west boundary. At the present Michaelson place, however, it swung westerly, to avoid a swamp that lay due ahead, and in so doing overlapped the boundary-line. This offset carried the road to the hilltop at Goshen Center where the old meeting-house was later placed and thence past the cemetery to the Four Corners. From the Four Corners the road led up over Willey Hill and down its farther side into Lempster, passing through the one-time Thompson, Hodgman and Nichols neighborhoods to join the Second N. H. Turnpike on the mountain, east of East Lempster. Mill Village lay in the river-valley to the west of this highway and was served by two roads, one branching off near the Michaelson place and leading down to the old Smith farm, long owned by Hiram Sholes. Three log-cabins were situated along this road

in earlier days, two of which are definitely located, in addition to the old Miller place, on high land immediately west of the Michaelson's, where a barn was standing until 1895. The other access road to the Village began on the meeting-house hill at the Center and struck northerly down-grade into woodland. Both these old roads were used for generations after their abandonment, as "cross cut" routes by boys at the Center.

From the Province Road, the second southerly road turned at the cemetery at North Goshen, much as does the black-top highway now, but kept slightly to the east, climbing higher on the hillside to again join the present improved roadway near the cellar-hole of the old Benjamin F. Lear place. Where the black-top makes a sharp turn below, at the Merrigan place, the old road can still be found, continuing southerly along the base of the mountain to the Meserve place, last occupied prior to 1900 by Benjamin and Joseph Grace, where it turned west to come up over the hills into Goshen Center. At the meeting-house common this road joined the first.

Rapidly in succession other roads crossed and inter-crossed these basic outlets, as need indicated. The mountain-road was continued southerly from the Grace place, giving access to Lemuel Blood's high acres as well as to the Baker, Stearns, Bradford and White farms. Town records are replete with proposed surveys of new roads, although the use of family-names so long departed makes recognition difficult even for the historian. To the casual reader their repetition can mean little and will, therefore, be largely omitted, with but a few samples, such as the following:

In September, 1784, a committee consisting of Daniel Sherburne, George W. Lear and Robert Young, certified that,

"Beginning at the South East corner of Lieut. William Lang's lot of land he now lives on, thence running North 10 degrees East to the Province Road so called — With the assistance of Zeph. Clark, as Surveyor, (we) have laid out a highway the whole length of said line, extending two rods wide easterly of said line. The above work was completed on the 21st. day of September."

(Not a vestige of such a road remains and it is highly improbable that it was ever built. A swamp intervened. The phrase "the work was completed," obviously refers to the survey only).

“Nov. 2, 1840, at a town meeting held at the old town meeting-house in Goshen:

Voted, the selectmen be empowered to make a survey of the contemplated Road beginning at the Bridge north of Oliver Booth's up the Brook by Thomas Foss, to intersect the highway leading by Wm. W. Pike's.”

(This was a portion of what is now the Brook Road. No action was taken).

“March 9, 1841.

Article 11: To see if the town will lay a road from Levi Trow's yellow house by L. Bradford's house to intersect the road by Daniel L. Stearns and David Baker's house.”

(This article was passed over. Apparently this was the road leading from Dr. John Herndon's at the Corner, easterly toward the mountain).

The County Road

A system which had been in effect since 1788, or before (reference being had to the County Road from Grantham to Keene, by way of Croydon, Newport, Unity, Lempster, etc.), was not imposed upon the town of Goshen until 1803. In the preceding September a committee, consisting of Thomas Chase, Moody Dustin and Ezra Jones, had been appointed by the Court of General Sessions to lay out a road to Washington. At the April term, 1803, these men reported that they had laid out such a road, “beginning at Newport meeting-house and continuing on the old road to a certain point 40 rods south of Major Stevens' house, then south 11 deg. east 60 rods, thence crossing the old road, etc. . . . thence south 42 deg. east 100 rods to the old road, to a hemlock tree on the south side of the road on Col. Calfe's land in Goshen, thence south . . . to Capt. Emerson's house at the *corner of the roads* in Goshen, thence south 49 deg. east until it intersects the road leading to John McCrillis, thence on sd. road to Seth Lewis, thence south 30 deg. west 80 rods to an ash tree standing on Goshen south line . . . ”

The matter was brought before a meeting of the town on Nov. 8, 1803, when it was voted “to raise \$120.00 to lay out on the County Road, under supervision of the Selectmen.” This was but a pittance of the sum required to build a road worthy of the title and must have been quickly absorbed, as was indicated by articles in the warrant for a town-meeting called Feb. 8, 1804:

“Article 9: To see if the Town will raise money for the *clearing* and repairing of the County Road.

Article 15: To see if the Town will exchange the old road through Capt. Emerson's land for the County Road.

These allusions to roadside trees and an "old road" afford little basis for proper identification beyond proving that roads of a sort were already in existence. To illustrate this point it may be well to observe that Wadleigh's map, which was based upon original surveys, shows close spacing of narrow lots along the high benchland from the old Babb or Sawyer* place in the hollow at the Washington-Goshen line, northerly, suggesting a planned village-site, comparable in elevation to Washington village itself. Such an arrangement would have been warranted only if provided access by a road. Allen Willey, one of the foremost men of his day, chose this location in which to make his home. Wadleigh shows the "Turnpike," properly labeled, for his map is dated 1837, but there is every reason to believe that it was superimposed upon an older course. In mid-June 1797, a survey was made, presumably resulting from action of the previous year, e.g., July 30, 1796, an article was inserted in the Goshen town-warrant, "to see if the Town will accept of the Road, Newport to Washington, as laid out by a committee for that purpose." This June survey gives compass-readings, as follows:

"Beginning at the Curve Line where it crosses the range-line at the West end of Seth Lewis' Land, thence N 10 Deg. East (on the exact course of the range-line. Ed.) 180 Rods, thence North 72 Rods, thence North 16 Deg. West 112 Rods, thence North 26 Deg. West 26 Rods, thence West 19 Rods to the main road 3 Rods South of Emerson's house.

The above road ordered upon record by

Benjm. Willey	
Edward Dame	Selectmen."
Parker Tande (dy)	

The point of conjunction of the two ancient lines, the great Curve of Mason's and the Saville range-line, varies so widely upon different maps as to be of little use here. The distance covered was but 409 rods, or slightly less than one-and-a-fourth miles. Wadleigh places Seth Lewis just south of (above) the old John McCrillis location on the mountainside toward Washington. This corresponds with local tradition regarding the cellar-

*From this house, which was standing within the memory of those now living and surrounded by notable maples, a highway led down between double walls, past the Shedd farm to the old Thompson place.

hole found back of the watering-trough which for many years refreshed weary horses with its sweet water.

Capt. Hezekiah Emerson, mentioned in the preceeding transcripts as living "at the corner of the roads," i.e., the John Chandler-Lovell Baker road and the Turnpike, the "main road"?, was killed by a falling tree, Oct. 6, 1806, allegedly while working on the Turnpike.

A comparison of dates shows that even while money was being expended, cautiously withal, upon the prospective county road, negotiations were actively proceeding in advancing the Turnpike. At a town-meeting Aug. 4, 1804, Goshen citizens voted to subscribe to thirty shares of Turnpike stock, at \$10. a share, "if it would be built through the town."

The forthright methods of the Turnpike's promoters promptly put all other schemes in the background. Years later (1822) Seth Chellis, as chairman of the Board of Selectmen, voiced popular opinion in an appeal to the County Court, stating "that a road, or highway, was laid out by order of the Court through the town of Goshen, commencing near the N. West corner of said town of Goshen on the East side of Sugar River & running S. Easterly thru said town to Washington, leaving said Goshen near the dwelling-house of Mark Peasley in Goshen. That said road *never was made* & has become wholly unnecessary by reason of the Croydon Turnpike which commences its course in said Goshen within about 6 to 8 rods of said county road & runs parallel with and crosses said road a number of times & leaves the town of Goshen within 70 or 80 rods of said county road. By reason of which the county road is and ever will be entirely unnecessary. They further show that the inhabitants of Goshen at a legal town-meeting voted that the Selectmen petition the County Court to relinquish said road . . . that it may be thrown up & discontinued." The petition was granted. "Esquare" Hubbard Newton of Newport was paid \$3 for his services in the case.

The same line of action had been taken, but with greater expedition, by the town of Washington, in 1806, on identical grounds; that soon after the acceptance of the county road, a turnpike road was granted and laid out in the same situation,

“on or near the county road,” and was then in “great Forwardness” (*Sessions Laws*, Cheshire County, Keene).

The Croydon Turnpike

The Croydon Turnpike Corporation was incorporated June 21, 1804. The road was built at a cost of \$35,048.00, covering a distance of thirty-five miles. It extended from Lebanon, through the towns of Enfield, Grantham, Croydon, Newport and Goshen practically upon the course of present Route 10. At the Hi-Way Cabins in Goshen, however, the turnpike continued over the mountain (now Route 31), to connect at Washington village with the Second N. H. Turnpike (built 1800), which made it undoubtedly the most direct route from the upper Connecticut River valley to Boston.

Out of the past comes the personal recollections of Alfred Booth, then a young man residing on the mountain turnpike. It was a matter of pride that he worked on the great project. Day after day the construction crew, comprising men and the proportionate number of ox-teams, pushed along, ditching, widening, filling. Marshes were “corduroyed” with logs laid closely together, side by side. One day Mr. Booth and a companion shoveled, carted and dumped sixty-ox-cart loads of earth onto a stretch of corduroyed roadway in the ten hours then constituting a day’s work. Shovelers were not permitted to swing their loaded shovels back to speed the upward throw; the shovel had to be projected straight toward the cart from the bank — the saving of a fraction of a minute repeated many fold.

The turnpike was not completed until 1806. It brought a measure of prosperity to the hamlets through which it passed hitherto unknown. Stockholders in the enterprise fared less well, to judge by the statement of Rev. Baron Stow, noted Croydon divine:

“The only public work of those days was the Croydon Turnpike, and I remember how the share-holders, many of whom worked out their subscriptions to the stock by building each a section of the road, and who were promised large dividends, received their income mostly in the shape of assessments for repairs and the support of Turnpike gates.” (*Croydon Centennial*, 1866.)

Obviously, toll-gates were established along the course of the turnpike to produce revenue, rather than deficits.

Tolls stipulated in the articles of incorporation were:

For every ten sheep or swine, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent

For every ten cattle or horses, 1 cent

For every horse and rider, or led horse, 1 cent

For every Sulky, Chair, or Chaise with one horse and two wheels, 2 cents

For every Chariot, Coach, Stage, Waggon, Phaeton or Chaise with
two horses and four wheels, 3 cents

For either of the carriages last mentioned, with 4 horses, 4 cents

For every carriage of pleasure, the like sums, according to the number of
wheels and horses drawing same.

For carts and vehicles of burden, however, the above charges were cut in half and whenever the toll-gatherer was absent from his post the gates were to be left open. No toll was to be demanded of those passing to or from public worship, nor from teams or cattle to and from any mill, or on the common or ordinary business of family concerns within each respective town; and the militia were to have liberty to pass and repass the turnpike-gates on muster-days.

It was further enacted that no toll-gates could be set up until the sum of \$600 per mile had been expended in labor, "or a proportionate sum upon the whole number of miles, reckoning from the Fourth Turnpike Road (at Lebanon) to the place where the same may terminate." Nor should the corporation erect any gates upon any stretch of road taken over by it which was then being used as a public highway. (N .H. Laws, Vol. 7, p. 308-9) The latter provision was conveniently ignored and a turnpike-gate placed on the hill above the old Allen tavern in Newport, although as we have seen, this was unquestionably a road built in 1779. Local traffic was largely concerned with this gate and for that reason its barricade of the "open road" was most resented. By 1830 this gate had been moved south into Goshen proper, at the E. S. Robinson place, recently purchased by K. Purnell, then occupied by Daniel Emerson. The toll-gate keeper, despite his critics, was a man of importance in the community. Offered appointment to the post, Mr. Emerson accepted and maintained the position as long as the turnpike corporation functioned.

As an object to be spited and wrecked the turnpike-gate was highly attractive to pranksters. The posts on which the gates swung were frequently bored off at night — the auger making less noise than a saw — and carried away bodily; more often was the obstructing pole thrown down by indignant travelers. It is said, even, that in the last years of its existence many light teams went up around by the Newton road and down Lear hill to the mill-bridge to avoid paying toll.

Every autumn the traffic in produce set in, bound for Boston markets both to sell and buy. Soon the date for starting became generally established and as the time drew near teams began their journey southward, picking up others at every branch road until a string of twenty four-to-eight horse hitches might have collected before reaching Goshen.

In 1838, Goshen, acting with the other towns concerned, revoked the franchise of the turnpike corporation because of its sad state of disrepair and the width of roadway was reduced from four rods to two.

Bradford Road

Henry Chandler's attempt to build a toll-road over Sunapee Mountain to Bradford was a visionary undertaking, resources considered. It was ten years before the extension of the railroad to Claremont Junction, or early in 1860, when Bradford was the nearest railway station, and if completed, the road would have saved many miles travel for Goshen and Lempster producers.

A road to the Lemuel Blood place had been built and maintained by the town and from this point Mr. Chandler began his mountain-highway. Beyond the Blood house the road turned down a short slope to a farm-bridge that was topped with large, flat covering-stones, still an object of admiration to the hunter who passes that way.

Mr. Chandler could not have been a wealthy man by any means and presumably had to apply the larger share of his time to means of livelihood. His road-building must therefore have been undertaken in periods when other work was slack. Contemporaries agree that he was engaged upon the project for years, unable to interest capital for its speedier completion.

Sometimes he hired two or three assistants, but more often worked alone. His road can still be seen, terraced across the mountainside, always climbing, half-way or more to the summit. When the railroad finally came through that marvel of its day, the Newbury "Cut," his labors and the money he could ill spare went for naught, unless the mineralogical lore that he had obtained from his prospecting and blasting could be deemed an asset of some value. His neighbors gave admiring deference to this knowledge, but so far as known, he did not profit by it in a financial way, though believed to know the location of a deposit of true lead, or galena; persistence, possibly, of the old legend.

1799, Town Records:

"By reason of the great Rains three of the Bridges are Carried off and Traveling entirely impeded and obstructed, we think it expedient and incumbent for us to Assess or Levy a Tax on the Town of Goshen of Eighty Dollars for the purpose of making the Bridges anew and repairing the Damages done the Highways . . . The Surveyors (are given) express orders to call upon the Inhabitants forthwith to build said Bridges and repair said Highways, allowing Fifty cents per day for a good day's labor and thirty-three cents for a yoke of Oxen per day."

That portion of the Province Road leading up from the library, past the chimney rock and the row of splendid, old maples, was discontinued about 1860 and the right-of-way was bid off at auction by Parker Richardson, Sr., who owned land adjoining it. Sam Bailey of Sunapee laid the abutments of the high bridge below Chas. S. Abbott's, on the new road, by contract with Vinal Gunnison.

John V. Gunnison remembered traveling the old road many times. On one particular occasion when he was around twelve years old, (b. 1837) he drove his father's oxen to the blacksmith shop at the Village to be shod. A rush of business delayed the blacksmith and it was considerably past noon before the boy John could start for home. As a consequence the oxen, as well as himself, were hungry and set off at a lively pace homeward. It was strange how fast those oxen could walk when a hungry

boy was trudging beside them. Up in what is now pastureland of Maurice McClellan's he came upon Parker Richardson and his son haying beside the road. Mr. Richardson noticed the boy's flushed and perspiring face and with exclamations of sympathy, halted the oxen and helped John up astride the nigh ox, where he rode with much comfort the remaining three miles home.

Years ago it was pointed out that the old road once came down across the triangle of land upon which the Baptist church was built in 1851. A road-terrace in the bank to the south is still to be seen, offering sufficient proof, and in a higher basin the same road-grade appears. At the same time caution must be used to avoid confusion of old town-roads with those primarily designed for farm-purposes.

CHAPTER X

Early Religious Influences

A COMPROMISE served to end Lempster's opposition to formation of the new town. It provided (see Act. of Incorporation, p. 21) "that the Inhabitants of Goshen who live in that part . which is taken from the . Town of Lemster shall be liable to pay their proportionable part of taxes towards the Reverend Mr. Fisher's salary annually, so long as he shall continue to be the Minister of said Lemster . . ."

This decision had been previously accepted, in a description of the portion to be given up by Lempster (S. P. Vol. 12, p. 403) ending with the solemn affirmation

"That the contract with the Rev'd. Mr. Elias Fisher be held sacred & fulfill'd by those persons liveing in sd. Lemster included within the lines Above mentioned in the same manner as tho they had remained a part of the Town of Lemster.

Agreed on by —

Elijah Frink for the Petitioners.

James Bingham for Lemster

(No date. Ed.)

It is refreshing to discover in retrospect no further indication that Rev. Mr. Fisher's congregation, though soon to be divided, held any but the most kindly considerations for each other, though it is evident that an element of financial strain was never quite obliterated. Of this the minister took note and with Christian magnanimity issued a statement, Sept. 14, 1796, (Ibid p. 47) declaring:

"This may certify that if in case the Town of Lempster see cause to give their consent that the People in that part of Goshen which was taken from Lempster should not be holden to pay any part of my Salary After the present Year, that I will not exact of Sd Town any Augmentation of my Salary on Account of the increase of list on Sd Inhabitants —

Elias Fisher

Rev. Elias Fisher, pastor of the Congregational church of Lempster, was graduated from Harvard College in 1769, ordained at Lempster, Sept., 1787, and died March 22, 1831, aged 82 years.

Acting in a like spirit of tolerance, the town, at a legal meet-

ing held on the first Monday of November, 1796, voted to release the disannexed parishioners from further dual taxation, provided they punctually pay up all arrearages due their minister. The way was thus cleared for final, legislative relief and a petition for its accomplishment was prepared and presented to the General Court:

"We . . . Inhabitants of that part of Goshen, (formerly Lempster) being taxed in both Towns towards the support of the Ministry makes it very burdensome and having obtained the Consent of the Town of Lemster Humbly Pray that the (troublesome) Clause in Said Act may be Repealed (and your petitioners have all the priviledges and Immunities that any other Towns Do Enjoy) or otherwise as your Honours in your Wisdom Seem meet And your petitioners as in Duty bound Shall ever pray
Goshen November ye 16th., 1796.

John Tomson	Calvin Bingham	Allen Willey
Michah Morse	Wm Story	Hezekiah Emerson
Reuben Willey	Daniel marston	Nathan Willey
James Philbrook	Silas Smith	Nathaniel Beckwith

In the House of Representatives, Dec. 8, 1797, the aforesaid clause in the act of incorporation was repealed. (Hammond)

Elder Nehemiah Woodward

It was a period known in history for its denominational ardor.

Over in the South Sunapee area, embracing North Goshen, religious services were held for more than thirty years in private dwellings or schoolhouses, states Mr. Sturoc in his historical sketch of Sunapee in Hurd's Chesh. and Sull. Counties, p. 368. Unquestionably, Elder Nehemiah Woodward (see Rand family), who had been a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, assumed leadership during this time. Old records placed in the possession of the writer by Mrs. Charles Emerson prove that the religious interest had, in the late 1790s, taken orderly form as a Baptist "Church of Christ in Wendell," in full fellowship with neighboring churches of like faith in New London, Newport, Croydon and Unity. The flock was then assuredly under the pastoral care of Elder Woodward.

"As early as 1800 he was located on what was soon assigned, or granted, to him as the 'minister's lot,' " Mr. Sturoc asserts, "being substantially the farm for many years (1886) owned by Gideon Angell, in the south part of the town," near the depot.

A real-estate transaction, in 1791, though unrelated to the subject, has many engaging points. John Wendell explained it (Chesh. Reg., Vol. 17, p. 409). Briefly, in the original plan of Saville three adjoining lots were laid out, seventy-five acres each for schools and for the first settled minister, the third lot to be divided into ninety-five shares of one acre each amongst the original proprietors of the town when the time seemed suitable to them. It must have been a projected village-site, but the time of its building never came and Mr. Wendell eventually purchased the rights of fifty of his fellow-proprietors and on June 2, 1791, transferred his collective parcels of land to "Nehemiah Woodward, yeoman," for the sum of £30.

The Elder described his purchase as "Fifty full shares of the Citydale Lot, so-called, bounded East on Spectacle Pond, West on Job Clapp, North on the School Lot and the seventy-five acre Lot granted to the First Minister." It must, therefore, have joined his own farm. He sold his "Citydale Lots," however, in September to Samuel Gunnison (Jr.?), price not stated, purely a business venture.

Church-discipline was attempted in those years — the word is used advisedly — not only concerning the conduct of members, but of their pastors as well; not in harshness, be it said, nor from a hypocritical affectation, but with genuine solicitude for the spiritual welfare of their brethren. No one can read their tender admonitions without a feeling of sympathy. This preface is necessary in order to properly understand Elder Woodward's ministry.

Although every authority testifies to his self-denying service, there arose criticisms, largely trivial, an example of which is given under date of April 15, 1796, when brother James Young brought in the charge that the Elder erred "in saying that his wife never had Mis Gardner's Daston (?) Ribbon." Just what was implied by possession of the ribbon is not explained and should have been a matter readily adjusted, rather than one that brought bitterness into the church. A fortnight earlier a formal council had been held at the house of Mr. Joseph Lear in Goshen, Joseph Buell of the Acworth Baptist church, mod-

erator, at which depositions were taken, under oath, from "Mr. Sherborn," John Cutter, Jun'r., and John Cutter, the 3rd., largely emphasizing the fact that Elder Woodward came into the house of one of his critics and "stamp'd his feet on the floor"! A touching reconciliation is chronicled in the frayed and yellowing pages of long-hand, largely signed by Enoch White, "scribe," and though further indications do exist that old grudges were not entirely laid thereby, they are overwhelmed by the general popularity of the Elder. He was called to officiate at funerals and marriages by all the surrounding countryside.

The time of his removal was set by Mr. Sturoc as around 1815, but comparison of the family vital-records show that Nabby, ninth and last child, was born at Bridgewater, Vt., June 24, 1803, arguing that the Elder had emigrated prior to that date.

"Age compelled him there to resign his work," wrote Mr. Sturoc, "although about 1824 he made a farewell visit to his old parish of Wendell; and, while his head and hand trembled with palsy, he once more preached in the red schoolhouse in District No. 2."

He was born 1751 at Smithfield, R. I., son of Robert (Thomas¹) and Rhoda Woodward. He enlisted at Prospect Hill, Boston, 1775, and was discharged at Chatham, N. J., 1777, whereupon, it is believed, he immediately removed to Saville, where he married Lucy Rand July 16, 1777.

CHAPTER XI

Goshen's First Minister

UPON the vote taken in May, 1796, to raise \$30.00 for preaching, it is probable that Rev. Josiah Stevens of the Congregational denomination received a call to preach here; the Newport Cong. Manual (1887) states that he was dismissed from their fellowship in 1795. No place of worship had been erected thus early in Goshen and religious services were held in the homes of the settlers.

Rev. Josiah Stevens was born in Killingworth, Conn., 1743, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Buell) Stevens. Married Jan. 26, 1763, Mary Gray who was b. 1744; d. 1787. While still in his early twenties, he removed with his wife to the town of Alstead, N. H., in the year 1767.* Many other Connecticut families had likewise emigrated to Alstead, bearing names of Rust, Clark, Warner, as well as three Chandler brothers, Samuel, Joel and Zebulon. In 1770 the town chose nine men to conduct religious services, among them being Josiah Stevens; also "appointed Mr. Stephens to procure a preacher of the Gospel" (p. 34). Shortly afterwards he moved to Newport, N. H., where June 20, 1776, he occupied the position of first Selectman. He aided in founding the Congregational church and was chosen as a deacon prior to 1784.

"He served two short terms in the Revolutionary War, and was in the battle of Bennington. A fellow soldier spoke of him as a man of decided piety, who amidst the bustle of the camp was constant in his morning and evening devotions. Immediately after the adoption of the State Constitution he received a civil commission, and transacted much business as a magistrate. He was often engaged in teaching."† Goshen town-records preserve the items, under date of Feb. 28, 1799, "paid Josiah

*Arnold's Hist. of Alstead, 1826.

†N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, Vol. 1.

Stevens \$12.50 for teaching school," and repeated in March of the same year in the sum of \$21.21.

While still in Newport his wife Mary Gray, having earned the title "excellent mother," died, Sept. 26, 1787. A few months later Benjamin Giles, a neighbor and man of influence, also died, leaving an attractive widow with considerable property. Mr. Stevens had been upon the closest terms of friendship with Benjamin Giles, serving as secretary and consultant at various times. It was but natural that in this situation only one course was apparent. May 15, 1788, he and Mrs. Giles were married.

A fine dwelling-house was immediately built by Dea. Stevens, of the "salt-box" type, a few rods south of the old log-cabin which up to this time had served as the abode of his large family, consisting chiefly of daughters. The north front room of the new house was fitted up for a store, with a stock of dry goods and groceries. There was an apparent prosperity for a time, but at last it became evident that the combined incomes of his several undertakings, store, potashery, teaching, etc., were not equal to their advanced style of living; and it was found desirable, if not necessary, to dispose of their real estate and various other interests.*

A sharp declension had meanwhile arisen in the Newport Congregational Church and a number of families involved in it emigrated to Orwell, Vt., the Stevens' among them. There their eight daughters promptly found husbands. Dea. Stevens decided upon the ministry and returned to New Hampshire. It is unlikely that he would have found a welcome in Newport, so bitter had been the altercation, and he therefore turned to Goshen, assuming the dual role of teacher and minister. The death of his second wife, Abigail Giles, occurred March 15, 1800. At once he engaged upon missionary work at the Isles of Shoals, off the New Hampshire coast, and took up residence there; married May 27, 1801, Miss Susannah Haley, daughter of Samuel Haley, Jr., of Smuttynose Island. She was b. Nov. 19, 1754 and d. Dec. 10, 1810. A parsonage was built and furnished for him, on the spot where Mr. Tucke's (a former pastor) had

*Parmelee, Hurd's Hist. of Chesh. & Sull. Counties, p. 214.

stood, and he was commissioned a justice of the peace. His ministry promised to be productive of much good, but was cut short by his death in 1804. Mr. Stevens was much respected and beloved, and very useful as a minister and teacher. He died in Gosport, where the following inscription is found on his grave-stone:

"In memory of the Rev. Josiah Stevens, a faithful instructor of youth and pious minister of Jesus Christ. (Supported on this Island by the Society for Propagating the Gospel).

Died July 2, 1804, aged 64 years."

Children:*

1. Edward Stevens, was lost at sea, April, 1801, aged 34 yrs.
2. Rebecca, m. Elias Bascom, Jr.
3. Thankful, m. Jesse Wilcox? m. Ebenezer Wilcox?
4. Mary, m. John Lewis. She d. Oct. 11, 1841, aged 66.
5. Lucy, m. John Buell, 2nd.; died Norwich, Vt., 1813, aged 34.
6. Maj. Joshiah, was also a Deacon of the church in Newport, where he d. Dec. 3, 1844, age 80. He was the father of Hon. Josiah Stevens of Concord, who was b. in Newport, Jan. 28, 1795, and was in 1838 elected Secretary of State.
7. John, m. Lois Buswell, who d. 1838, aged 65. He d. Oct. 25, 1857, aged 82.

*1887 Manual of the Newport Cong. Church.

CHAPTER XII

Taverns

OPTIMISM of a high order must have prompted Amos Hall in his decision to open a tavern in 1795. The early promise of the Province Road had by that time faded and the Croydon Turnpike was still of the future. So far as records guide, the road to Newport was the main thoroughfare, with attempts to reach Washington impeded by the double ridge of mountains there interposed.

John Currier, Esq., Mill and Tavern Owner. By 1808, however, when the mills and tavern were in the possession of John Currier, the big teams were rolling over the Turnpike and prosperity had come with them. The teamsters were supposed to demand, not only food and rest, but spiritous stimulant as well, and if distances between taverns exceeded five miles they were obliged to carry a bottle. It is entirely probable that they were, as a class, sorely maligned, though it is true that excessive drinking, especially of old New England rum, was common among almost all classes at that time and the tavern could not entirely divest itself of the reproach caused by it.

Yet the tavern was a place of wholly proper social meetings and of dissemination of news, with a hospitality dispensed that was not entirely measured by the contents of a traveler's purse.

The new proprietor is said to have owned much of the river-interval in addition to upland that reached nearly to Rand's Pond. He at once assumed the role assured him by his ownership of the key-industries of the community.

From 1811 up to, and including, the June session of the New Hampshire Legislature of 1823, Goshen and Sunapee united in sending John Currier as their joint representative. To give each town its proper due, the respected Squire was listed as of Goshen at one session and as of Sunapee in the next. At all times it is evident that he worked for the good of his con-

stituents, regardless of town boundaries. His popularity indicates that he possessed a priceless sense of service to those who entrusted him with office.

In purely local affairs the Squire was shown esteem by election as selectman in 1810. For the following three years, 1811-12-13, he served as town-treasurer, being then returned to the board of selectmen for seven years consecutively. Mention has been made of his services in superintending the building of the old town meeting house in 1816, but his ability had been proven some years earlier (1808) in overseeing the reconstruction of the bridge across the river below his own mill-property. Captain Calvin Farnsworth of Washington was the builder, receiving \$116 in money, an extremely small sum considering the difficulties encountered. The river, here below the falls, has considerable depth and width, which necessitated the erection of a high stone pier nearly in mid-stream in order to equalize the distance so that logs would safely span the gorge. Photographs of a later date show a railed wooden-bridge, with heavily-timbered trusses supporting the main span. It was replaced in the fall of 1913 by a modern steel bridge, the west span, near the grist-mill, having been eliminated through the construction of an earth-filled, concrete causeway. This work was superintended by Fred W. Pike.

It is worthy of note that most Goshen citizens of the past, whatever their callings, were basically dependent upon the land, and Squire Currier was no exception; he had a garden and kept a cow, as did the other village families. Of him, years ago, "Uncle John" Cutts, as he was affectionately known, then eighty-two years of age, related the following anecdotes: The Squire put on much weight with advancing years and one spring in fence-fixing time he hired the Cutts boy to go the rounds of the pasture with him to help lift stakes and pole-ends up to a height where he could more comfortably handle them. At another time the boy John was called into the tavern bar-room by the Squire and asked to sign his name as witness to an old Revolutionary veteran's pension-papers. He was but a youngster (b. Nov. 15, 1821) and, having never written his name away from home be-

fore, complied with the momentous request in considerable trepidation.

The Croydon Turnpike past Currier's tavern had carried in its early years a heavy traffic, but as the road's importance waned, so did the tavern. By 1823 it was termed in local records a dwelling-house, although it is believed that the Squire maintained his old hospitality, in a restricted way, until his final removal to Norwich, Vt., in 1836.

John, son of William and Mary (Carter) Currier, was born in Concord, N. H., Oct. 5, 1770. He married first, 1792, Bridget Chamberlain who died May 10, 1797, and he married second Jan. 1, 1800, Betsy Cofran who was born in Pembroke, 1778, and died at Hanover, April 6, 1860. He removed from Concord to Goshen in 1801 where he owned a mill and other property. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace, his commission bearing date of 1827. He had eight children, three by his first wife and five by the second marriage. He died at Norwich, Vt., Jan. 3, 1842. Children: (1) Fanny, died at Goshen, 1810, aged seventeen; (2) Mary; (3) William; (4) Mary; (5) Harriet, born in Goshen, November, 1803. She married Sept. 16, 1819, Wilson Pike of Goshen. She had five children; Mary, Julia, Mahala, Lodema and Cyrus Pike. (6) Grace, who died at Goshen, Apr. 6, 1828, aged nineteen. Of her death the current *N. H. Spectator* commented:

"Cut down in the morning of life — she was a young lady of great vivacity of spirits, amiable disposition and engaging manners. Her sickness was of about five months duration."

(7) Martha; (8) John Langdon Currier, born in Goshen Dec. 8, 1819, and died at Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1875. He married at Norwich, Vt., May, 1849, Mary Ann Ladd who was born in Concord. (*Currier Family*, by the late Harvey L. Currier).

Trow's Tavern. Dating but a few years later than the Village inn, the Trow tavern was built simultaneously with the Turnpike, probably about 1806, by Calvin Farnsworth who came to this town from Washington. It was situated upon the site now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John C. Steele's attractive home at the Four Corners. Facing westerly to the road, behind a screen

of lilacs, it was a square, two-storied building measuring forty feet on each side, with a four-pitch roof which was set off at all four corners by a huge brick-chimney. To the rear various additions had been made until a low ell rambled down to the little brook, a distance of sixty feet. This was the kitchen and quarters for "hired help."

A well and windlass furnished water, although that for drinking purposes was once brought in bored logs from a spring a quarter-mile distant. From front to back in the main part of the house ran a broad hall, two large, square rooms opening from it on each side, each room having a fireplace. Up-stairs, the rooms to the south could be made into a ball-room of generous size by opening the sliding partition that separated them. The bar-room, always smelling strongly of New England rum, occupied the front, south corner.

Boston bound traffic kept the tavern yard generally filled, teams being cared for in barns, one adjacent to the tavern, the other, owned by Luther Barnes, being placed in the long field opposite the church.

In 1821, Phinehas Dunsmoor was the tavern's proprietor, being appointed by the selectmen "Taverner" that spring. At the same time, a second liquor-dispenser's license was granted to "H. Sprague in store formerly occupied by Joseph Gage," believed to be the Barnes store.

By 1827 Levi Trow had assumed proprietorship of the tavern, imparting to it his name and becoming its best-remembered host.

The biggest event of the period, by all standards of appraisal, was the inspection and review of the 31st. Regiment, N. H. Militia, by Brig. Gen. Jessial Perry and suite at the Four Corners, on the 12th. of Sept., 1827. The memorable occasion was suitably chronicled by the Newport *Spectator* and editorial comments appended, as follows:

The 31st. Regiment (Col. Sanborn's) paraded at Goshen and was reviewed and inspected by Brig. Gen. Perry on Wednesday last. The Regiment never looked in better style, and the General said he was very happily disappointed in its appearance. After the review was finished an occurrence took place which may fairly be put down among the *Signs of the Times*. The General

took the opportunity, when addressing the Regiment, to assail General Jackson and his friends. The character, the motives and the conduct of those opposed to the course of the present administration were spoken of in the most reprehensible terms.

As soon as the General had fairly run off his peroration, and concluded his speech, a spontaneous burst of acclamation and huzza! for Gen. Jackson, was raised by hundreds of voices among the spectators, and nothing but a sense of military discipline and respect for the character and feeling of the General prevented its being echoed through the whole battalion.

We were sorry that occasion was given for anything of the kind; but this was not the time nor the place for the General to pour forth his love for the administration, or his ill will to the opposition . . . to say nothing of the impropriety of wounding the feelings of a large majority of the officers and privates of the Regiment, who are favorable to the election of Gen. Jackson for the next President.

Of the number of militiamen present, the weather, or of the exercises performed during the inspection, the editor, identified as "C. Barton," failed to state. The military aspect was clearly overshadowed by that sharply political, and the issue of the following week, Sept. 25, carried on the controversy under the heading, "The Late Review":

"The editor of the *Keene Sentinel* has written a very silly paragraph, respecting the transactions at Goshen, on the day of the review . . . Mr. P. further states that but 'four persons' huzzaed for Gen. Jackson, and these, he has the meanness to insinuate, *were hired to do so by me! !* (Yet) of the eight persons comprising the field officers and regimental staff of the 31st. Regiment, six of them are Jacksonians . . .

At the dinner-table at Trow's Tavern, after the cloth was removed, Gen. Perry gave as a toast, "The County of Sullivan,"* which was drank, and succeeded by the following:

By Gen. Quimby: '*General Jackson*; In times of our Country's peril, may she never lack *military chieftains*.'

By Col. Emery: '*The Hero of New Orleans*. He has been faithful over a few things; at the polls we will make him ruler over many things.'

By "Capt." Barton: '*Andrew Jackson*. The Washington of the second War of Independence; and like Washington he will find his reward in being elevated to the highest civil trust which the affections of a grateful people can bestow on him.'

By Maj. Huntoon: '*General Jackson, the Citizen Soldier*' (this was complimentary to Jackson, as was the toast of Mr. H. Huntoon).

By V. Chase, Esq.: '*The Coalition Administration*, Black as the darkness of midnight.'

It must be recollected that the individuals comprising this table had just come from the field, where they had heard their Candidate for the Presi-

*By the division of Cheshire County, Sullivan County had just been formed.

dency, and their party, denounced in the most unqualified terms. Are they to be censured as 'ill bred' for an honest expression of their sentiment? . . ."

This was not the first time that John Quincy Adams, leader of the denounced "Coalition Administration," and Andrew Jackson had been pitted against each other. The presidential election of 1824 failed to provide a clear majority and the decision was therefore placed before the House of Representatives, Adams receiving the election. The two parties of that era were known as National Republicans and Democratic Republicans, although the Democratic Republicans eventually dropped the latter portion of the term and became known simply as Democrats. This explanation is needed in order to avoid confusion in *The Spectator* notice dated Apr. 20, 1828;

Democratic Meeting.

The Republicans of Goshen, friendly to the Election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States are requested to meet at Trow's Tavern on Saturday, May 10, at Six P. M., for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to the State Convention at Concord.

Virgil Chase.

Undoubtedly, Oliver Booth (2nd?), a solid and conservative citizen of Goshen, attended this meeting, for at a Jacksonian rally in July, he offered as a toast, "General Jackson, the Friend of Liberty and the dread of tyrants." The sentiment so strongly burning locally was upheld in the country at large and, to Adams' 83 electoral votes, Jackson received 178 and was therefore elected.*

Political trends having been thus determined, the townsfolk turned to everyday things. On Oct. 25th., "at Capt. Levi Trow's Inn, a certain lot of land, situated near the center of the town and supposed to contain 73 acres," was consigned for sale at auction by Solon Bingham.

The day on which "Captain" Trow — a complimentary title — closed his door to the public is not definitely known. For many years the old tavern stood vacant, until, during a gale in February, 1878, a part of the roof was blown off, causing it to be demolished the following summer.

*Fiske's Hist. of the U. S.

CHAPTER XIII

The Militia System. The Goshen "Fusileers"

THE State Militia of the first quarter of the nineteenth century may well be regarded as a counterpart of the present National Guard; not as efficient, nor as well-armed comparatively, but attempting to preserve the national safety without the known liabilities of a standing army. The system was predicated upon the proposition that a man's duty lay in defending his own household, without hire. That it was found inadequate does not diminish its one-time value.

A pamphlet entitled "The Militia Law of the State of New Hampshire," published in 1809, and belonging to Lieut. Royal Booth of Goshen has furnished much interesting information concerning military affairs of the period.

The Thirty First Regiment comprised two battalions, of which the companies in the towns of Newport, Wendell and Goshen formed the first battalion, and those of Croydon, Springfield and "New Grantham" the second battalion. The regiment was brigaded with the sixth, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth, twentieth and twenty-eighth regiments to form the Fifth Brigade. The Manual continued:

"Each company of Infantry shall consist of one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, four serjeants, four corporals, one drummer, one fifer and sixty-four rank and file; the corporals to be included in the rank and file.

Each non-commissioned officer and soldier belonging to the infantry shall *furnish himself* with a good fire-lock, with a steel or iron ram-rod, priming wire and brush, bayonet, scabbard and belt, a cartridge-box that will contain sixteen cartridges,* two good flints, a knapsack and canteen.

Commissioned officers shall be severally armed with a sword or hanger, and an espartoon; and all officers whose duty it is to be mounted on horse-back, shall be armed with a sword and pair of pistols, the holsters of which to be covered with bearskin caps . . .

Be it further enacted: That the selectmen of the several towns and unincorporated places within this state, shall furnishe suitable meats and drinks

*This "cartridge" was a paper cylinder containing one charge of powder only. The end of the cartridge was torn off, its contents poured into the muzzle of the gun, the paper being used for wadding.

for the refreshment of all non-commissioned officers and soldiers, within their several towns and places, or thirty four cents in lieu thereof, for each man, on regimental and battalion musters, which may be in the months of September and October; and also one quarter of a pound of powder to each non-commissioned officer and soldier; at the expense of said towns and places.

Be it further enacted: That every town and plantation in this state shall be constantly provided with thirty two pounds of good gunpowder, sixty four pounds of musquet balls, 128 flints, and three iron or tin camp-kettles to every sixty four soldiers enrolled in the militia . . . and the same proportion for a greater or less number."

John Langdon, Governor.

Criticism has been leveled at the lack of details reported during the Inspection at Goshen before Col. Perry. Yet all necessary details — and some that may be deemed irrelevant, to say the least — are on record in Parmelee's rollicking Ballad, printed in Hurd's Hist. of Chesh. and Sull. Counties. His light-hearted satire spares no favorites; all the companies on parade are treated alike. He recounts:

"The annals of the 'Thirty-first,'—
That regimental corps,
That grandly marched and counter-
marched
In the good old days of yore. . . .

Anon, the Wendell men arrived,
At fat John Silver's Inn;
And drummer Stephen Scranton
came,
And fifer Asa Winn.* . . .

Then came the Goshen Infantry,
No infants sure were there.
With bayonets glittering in the sun,
And banner high in air.

And 'John the Man,' and 'John the
Boy,'†
Ben Rand and Walker Lear,
Accoutered as the law directs,
In rank and file appear.

Some measured fully six feet four,
And marched with powerful stride,
While others, scarcely four feet six,
Like ducklings, waddled wide.

The canteens dangling at their side
Smelt of New England rum,
And tall Scott Tandy played the
fife, —
Short Sammy beat the drum.

And John C. Calef, then a lad,
A youngster full of life,
Came with these Goshen fusileers,
And played the second fife:

And now, at nearly four-score years,
With recollection clear,
The legends of his early time
Delights to quote and hear.

And Belknap Bartlett, known to fame,
And William Wonder (ful) Pike,
Were members of that martial band
Prepared to blow and strike.

Conspicuous among the rest
Was Captain Maxfield seen,
As in command he proudly strode
Along the village green.

*Musicians in the War of 1812-14.

†The two John Sholes, of Goshen.

His white duck pants, somewhat too short,
 Were held by straps of leather
 From underneath his ample soles,
 And in his hat a feather.

In Croydon, Grantham, all around,
 The morning gun was heard,
 And distant Springfield felt the sound,
 Or Pollard* sent them word. . . .

They come no more to our parades,†
 Forsooth, in this, our day,

The man who's seen a "Pensioner"
 Must have himself grown gray!

Their graves are scattered o'er the land,
 Some nameless and obscure,
 But with the millions they have blest
 Their memory will endure.

And to those graves, wherever found,
 As sure as comes the spring,
 Each year on Decoration Day
 Fresh laurels will they bring."

The ballad should be read in its entirety to gain the author's description of the military personnel, the evolutions on the field, the attending crowd:

" . . . Comprising types of human kind,
 From infancy to age,
 Both sexes, all conditions known . . . "

Admitting "that jokes were often made, and sometimes gibes and jeers," the bard states that the "grand old musters, having become chiefly mediums by which designing politicians sought influence and preferment, were abandoned in 1849, in disgust."

A decade previous, the town's roster for the Muster of 1839 furnished many names having no representation among its citizens of today. For purposes of identification it is printed herewith:

Silas Booth	Page Maxfield	Emerson Stevens
Dennis Lear	Ezra Purington	John Scott
Sgts —	Imri Purington	Pri.—
Wm. D. Pike	Lovel Baker	Joshua How
Charles Cutts	mnd—	Jonas Parker
mnd —	Samuel Gunnison, 2nd	Samuel Gregg
Joshua Booth	Abram Hook	Solon Robinson
Benjamin Sawyer	Samuel Chandler	James C. Gordon
Amos L Baker	Samuel Bartlett	Truman Philbrick
Arnold Martin	Stephen Doloff	Alvah Smith
Hiram Sholes	Edward Young	Leonard Smith
Ezekiel Tandy, Jr.	David Farnsworth, Jr.	Amos B. Thompson
Arial Cutts	Royal Booth, Jr.	Lauren Willey
James Babbs	James Trow	Hiram Tandy
Isaac Messer	Horace Bartlett	Samuel Baker

*A newsy citizen.

†The Revolutionary veterans.

Pri.—

Horace Baker
Jenison Glidden
Virgil C. Bartlett

Artemas W. Chellis
Joel(?) Farnsworth
Elbridge M. Dudley
Ezekiel C. Baker

Gilbert Lewis
Charles Thompson
Almon Tandy
Theron Scranton

Company Roll for 1828

Silas Booth
Wm. Lewis, Serg't.
Artemas W. Chellis
Luther Hall
Joshua Booth
Horace Bartlett
Emerson Stevens
Joshua How
Jonas Parker
Arnold Martin
Wm. Smith
Hiram Sholes
x James M. Atwood
Ezekiel Tandy, Jr.
Charles Cutts
John Cain
John Jones
Arial Cutts
James Babbs
Dennis Lear
Stephen Scranton
Isaac Messer
Benjamin Piper
Page Maxfield
Ezra Purington
Imri Purington
Sam'l Gunnison, 2nd
Almon Gunnison
x Thomas J. George
Lovell Baker
Abram Hook

Harris Robinson
Jewett Hatly
Leonard Rines
Samuel Chandler
Samuel Bartlett
Eliakim Tandy
Parker Tandy
Lorenzo Tandy
Stephen Doloff
Edward Young
Daniel Farnsworth, Jr.
Royal Booth, Jr.
James Trow
James Baker
James D. Gordon
Truman Philbrick
Robert Gregg
Samuel Gregg
Alvah Smith
Reuben Willey, Jr.
Samuel Meserve
Samuel Thompson
Lauren Willey
John Scott
Samuel Baker
Horace Baker
Sherburn Lakeman
John Ayres
Currier Maxfield, Jr.
Jennison Glidden.

CHAPTER XIV

Wild Game

NO better proof that the town was growing rapidly in population and spread of tillage-land could have been offered than items which appeared in the *Newport Spectator* in the spring of 1828. A "great hunt" was being organized in the towns surrounding Sunapee Mountain, the published rules providing that each town's contingent should elect a captain before entering the woods and in orderly manner proceed toward the summit from all sides.

The issue of May 13, 1828, carried the result of the hunt, under cautioning brackets that there was "not a word of truth in it."

"Upon bringing the circle to a close upon the top of the mountain, the hunters found the following *game* as a reward for their exertions — three rabbits, two partridges and — one *skunk*! The retreat was instantly sounded, and the party soon reached the base without the loss of a man, only one wounded in consequence of his throwing a few *flip flaps* down a ledge of rocks."

Despite the facetious turn given the report, no reason can be advanced for supposing the tally other than correct. The number of men engaged was not stated; their game would not have exceeded that expected today by a group of three or four hunters in the same territory. The reasons for such apparent scarcity of game are various, depending much upon the weather on the day of the hunt, and undoubtedly more upon the fact that, during the flush of immigration, clearings had been thrust close to, and frequently far up on, the mountainside, leaving less cover for wild creatures.

Yet, upon the heels of this statement, attention must be called to a wholly serious wolf-hunt advertised three years later for Croydon Mountain, twelve miles to the north.

"It is earnestly hoped," the appeal read, "that people will turn out, as the wolves have made great destruction among sheep in the vicinity of the

mountain within the last few weeks — Captain Comings has had 48 (?) killed and about the same number wounded.” (*N. H. Spectator*, Sept. 10, 1831)

Except for the brief encounter with wolves shared by Aunt Grindle and Mrs. Lang, Goshen records pretty much omit mention of them. Civilization forced a retreat of the wolf to inaccessible areas. Coupled with Croydon Mountain, there was an early haunt of the creatures in Lempster. The wolf-swamp, mentioned in contemporary writings, and Wolf Hill, on the road from East Lempster to the “Street,” perpetuate the time and place of their banding.

So severe, indeed, were the trials suffered there from the dread beasts that, in 1778, Lempster offered a bounty of thirty dollars to any of its citizens who should “kill a grown wolfe in the town, or shall take a wolfe track in the town and follow him till he kill him.” Helen Bingham, in her *Lempster* (Hurd’s Hist. of Chesh. and Sullivan Counties), recalls that wolves in the early days of settlement made the nights hideous with their howls, often having severe battles amongst their own numbers, the morning light revealing the killed and wounded. The matter culminated in an organized hunt in the late fall of 1807, shared by Lempster citizens and those from surrounding towns, in which 347 men participated and four wolves were captured. (*N. H. Sentinel*, Keene, issue of Dec. 27, 1807, given in Kingsbury’s Hist. of Langdon).

In one such hunt, possibly of later date, Captain Bradford of Goshen, assisted in killing the last wolf known in the region. He and a companion were stationed together and when the hunted animal appeared, the two, firing simultaneously, dispatched it.

Bears, too, migrated to the deeper fastnesses of the north and only occasionally was one seen.

Strangely enough, no records of wild deer have survived in Goshen folklore. It was red-squirrels that Aunt Grindle captured and salted down in a butter-firkin for her winter’s meat, rather than venison. Certainly had there been deer in this region some anecdote regarding them would have been handed down to us.

Yet, around 1890, wild deer began to appear. For some time the belief was fostered that the occasional deer seen in the far edge of mowing-fields had escaped from the Blue Mountain Park in Croydon, but this explanation was eventually proven incorrect — the deer had come, whether from east, north or west none could definitely say, had found conditions to their liking and were to become permanent and graceful guests, something they could not have achieved had wolves continued in the same territory as formerly. Old fields that were coming into brush, with apple-trees untended, following the sale of many back-farms to the Draper Corporation, provided ideal browse for the newcomers and they multiplied rapidly, a transformation that has been duplicated throughout New England.

A personal recollection of this period has been furnished by the writer's brother, Arthur W. Nelson, now of Haverhill, Mass., in which he and a neighbor, George E. Brown, boys of fourteen or so, figured in 1894. They were rabbit-hunting on the Goshen side of the mountain when, in a marshy glade, the unmistakable hoof-print of a deer was discovered. It was a moment of breath-taking import for the boys; mature hunters of great skill, known to our boyhood, had never seen a deer in the wild. George's reaction was positive. He knew that deer-hunting dogs were liable to be shot if apprehended and, with touching loyalty to the long-departed speed once possessed by his old pet, whipped a cord from his pocket and tied it securely to the dog's collar, to lead him safely home.

Of panthers, there is the story told by the settler who came along past Aunt Grindle's cabin just twilight and found her standing before the door. "There's a man lost out there in the woods," she said to him. "Listen and you'll hear him holler." Even as they stood in silence, waiting, a wail came to them as from a great distance. "You'd better keep pretty close around the house," the neighbor said, shaking his head, "That's a painter hollering." The tale is one that has been repeated in many different forms, in more than one backwoods settlement.

It remained, however, for the year 1864, or '65, to produce a panther-story with original features. It cannot be told in a wholly impersonal way, for the writer's father, Hial F. Nelson,

heard the panther's cry as he was going home from work at the Village, in the early dusk. His family was then living up on the hillside, just south of the Deacon Abell place; at seventeen he was the breadwinner, my grandfather, Ephraim Nelson, being then in failing health. The road he was traversing had threaded its way between the sand-hills that enclose the Basin, once a favorite amphitheater for baseball and Fourth of July picnics, and swung to the south and up Sugarloaf Hill, with pasture-land to the left.

Father was ascending this hill when the cry, loud, wild, full-throated, burst from the hemlocks bordering the river below him. It was such a scream as he had never before heard and involuntarily he made a hasty dash up the rise. On higher ground, with more open land between him and the river-valley, he paused a moment and looked back. Again the cry came, but muffled now by an intervening ridge and assuredly more distant. The creature was traveling southerly he determined. More leisurely now, Father kept on toward home, on steadily rising ground. Once more he heard the terrifying cry from a point apparently near the Lempster town-line, but thereafter all was silence.

Meanwhile, on the opposite side of the river, the Gove twins, Marsha and Martha, were driving toward home up the long hill from the present Hi-Way Cabins of Nils T. Ronning, when the first scream came, near at hand and terrifyingly savage. They afterward agreed that, without a word between them, one slapped the horse with the reins and the other plied the whip, putting the horse, more than willing, into a tight run, regardless of the heavy grade. Up the hill and across the flat the carriage and its occupants sped and only as they were turning into their home yard at the brick-house, now the home of Frank Berquist, did they speak. As with one voice they gasped, "What was that?"

The panther, for panther it was unanimously adjudged to be, kept on over the mountain into Washington and killed some sheep in pasture. Discovering his loss during the following day, the owner of the sheep hastily organized his neighbors into an

armed posse. Before dark fell they had posted themselves in trees and thickets about the mangled carcasses of the sheep, hoping to get a shot at the marauder when it returned to complete its feast. The night was passed in cramped discomfort. When day broke they found that the beast had evidently penetrated their cordon, eaten its fill of the mutton and vanished without detection.

From the time when Ephraim Gunnison killed three bears with a club, as recalled by his grandson* long afterward, new encounters with the creatures, if such happened, went unreported.

That is, until mid-December, 1929! That was the afternoon in deer-hunting season when Arthur W. Nelson, Jr., was following a deer's track up near the mountain, with the unwelcome discovery that another hunter had cut in ahead of him. At least young Nelson had no suspicion it was otherwise until the man-like footprints in the soft snow suddenly took to a leaning tree and walked half-way up the trunk before dropping off. Then the realization flashed upon him that he was following not only a deer's track, but a bear as well!

The short Winter afternoon was already on the wane and he was alone. The decision, whether to go on or return in the morning to take up the hunt, was resolved in favor of going on. Straight up the mountain the bear headed and the young hunter followed, but failed to catch sight of his quarry until the summit was reached. Here, just over the top on the Newbury side, in the white granite-ledges, a spot known to all who have traversed the mountains, the bear had evidently taken refuge, for the track stopped. Peering down into the shadows of the crevice from above, Arthur could make out a splotch of black fur. There was no determining what portion of the bear's anatomy was showing, but he fired at it and the 30-30 bullet found its mark. With an explosive rush the bear charged out of the cavern, to be met by a second shot at point-black range that stopped it short.

It was a black bear, weighing 350 pounds, the only one known

*John V. Gunnison.

to have been shot in town for at least four generations. With night fast closing in Arthur hurried down the mountain as fast as possible, barely making it into open land before dark. Getting extra help next day, the bear was brought out. It is common knowledge that bears have again taken up their habitat here.

Experiments in releasing wild game in adjoining towns have had highly-interesting results in Goshen.

Reference is made to the beavers introduced about 1931-2 in Pillsbury State Park in Washington and the small herd of elk set free in the Lempster-Unity area. Both species have adapted themselves to regional conditions of climate and feeding-grounds to a point where some damage has been observed — by the flooding of some marshes from beaver-dams built at their outlets, and, in Unity, by the elk who have trampled newly-seeded fields and stripped bark from white-maple saplings in certain areas. Yet, in both cases, the value of these hitherto-unknown game-animals vastly outweighs for good the small damage caused by them. It is to be sincerely hoped that conservation measures, rather than extermination, will be pursued in future years.

CHAPTER XV

Happenings in the Town

A Youthful Revolutionary Fifer

A MOST extraordinary account of the enlistment and services of Oliver Corey, Junior, is to be found in the N. H. Revolutionary Pension Papers, typescript, Hist. Society, Concord.

In 1832, schoolmaster Corey, then living at Middlefield, N. Y., was notified that his pension was being suspended. After submission of a detailed narrative of his services, however, he was restored to the pension-roll, though not until 1836. In his written testimony he stated that early in 1774 Capt. Murray came to Charlestown, N. H., where he became acquainted with the deponent and found out that the boy was adept with the fife.

"Soon after the battle on Bunker Hill he wrote from Cambridge to my father in Charlestown, informing him that he wished me to come down to Cambridge and join his company as fifer" Mr. Corey stated. "I being pleased with the idea of being in the army, my father immediately repaired to the place (in July, 1777). When we arrived we found him commanding a company in Col. Woodbridge's Regiment, with a fifer by the name of Adams, who had the misfortune to have one leg much shorter than the other, causing him to make so bad an appearance when marching that the Captain was determined to get rid of him. But as he could not honourably discharge him at once, after I had been there a few days he told me that if I would enlist and serve as a private till after Adams was discharged, I could be under pay. To this proposal I readily consented and did duty as a private long enough to be called out on guard-duty once; and well remember that I was in the night placed as a sentinel at a public storehouse opposite the Mansion occupied by General Washington."

This very clearly accounts for the five days' service credited Oliver Corey, Jr., in Capt. Murray's Company. His regiment was stationed near Cambridge till the first of the year 1776, when he immediately re-enlisted, "without leaving the regiment," for one year as a fifer, under Capt. Barnes, Col. Paul Dudley Sargent. The following autumn, having been transferred to New York, he was detached to serve in Gen. Sullivan's life guard as fifer until the expiration of his term, Dec. 31, 1776. He was

marched with Gen. Sullivan's troops to Trenton immediately after the British prisoners were taken on that memorable Christmas night, and "at the solicitation of General Washington in person," he again re-enlisted for six weeks, being discharged near Morristown, N. J., when he returned home. The personal appeal made by General Washington, on horseback, before the troops whose terms of service were then expiring, was so affecting that scarcely a dry eye remained among them. Young Oliver relates "that he stood so near the beloved General that he observed tears to trickle down his cheeks; many of the men at once re-enlisted with him and those who left the army for home were hooted at and covered with opprobrium."

He modestly states that he entered the service before he was twelve years of age and was not absent one day from the army, by furlough, or any other way, during his entire enlistment.

The First Chaise

The late summer of 1801 apparently witnessed the entry of the first chaise seen in town. It was driven up from Kingston, or from the neighboring town of Hampstead, by Judge Calfe — the name was later spelled as now, Calef — who was on a visit to his daughter Lois, Mrs. Samuel Stevens, in the Center district. That the visit was occasioned by Mrs. Stevens' failing health is intimated by her death March 27, 1802.

A laughable story is told that, somewhere in North Goshen, the judge and his "shay" suddenly appeared to a family of small children playing by the roadside. Incredulous, the children stared at the strange vehicle and then, with a common impulse, broke for the nearby cabin door crying, "Marm! Marm! Somethin's coming, somethin's coming — and we guess it's Hell on wheels!"

The Drocks

When the James Rogers family moved from Kittery, Me., to Goshen in 1821 — he was then twenty seven — they came to what was afterward known as the old Russell place, on the Province Road. Mrs. Louise (Rogers) Lewis, ^{grand-}a daughter, b. 1845, recalled playing in the cellar-hole of the old home after

the new brick house had been built. They found, upon arrival, a quantity of cherry trees that had been planted by the previous owner, who was a colored man, and in some favorable seasons the orchard yielded as many as fifteen bushels of tame cherries.

The name of their colored benefactor was forgotten. Succeeding years, however, have pieced together the story of Simon Drock, supposed to be a free negro, although not a voter. He was properly listed in Newport in the 1790 Census, with a family numbering four. The distinction was his of being the only Drock in the New Hampshire Census list and about the only negro to ever make a permanent home in Goshen, the possible exception being Veterand, or "Vet," Lyman, circa 1860.

His farm, which was pressed against the one-time Saville line, was crossed at its southern corner by the Province Road, in size and shape corresponding to Saville plotting, rather than that of Newport. By a perplexing procedure of Newport surveyors, his lot, No. 24 in the 3rd division, was carved out of a larger lot, owned by Jared Lane, in the 5th division. The location was favorable and Drock proceeded to annex abutting property. March 9, 1804, he purchased from Enos and Joanna Chellis of Goshen, fifty acres of the north end of Lot No. 25 in the 3rd division, for which he paid \$550. The following year he further increased his acreage by the purchase of Lot No. 1, in the 2nd range of 75-acre lots in Saville; this bordered his farm to the east. John Wendell, Esq., grantor, specified that Drock's land began "at the northwest corner of that lot which I formerly gave to Daniel Grindle, as a settler."

It will be observed by the foregoing that Drock was not the penniless-vagrant type. When making his first purchase of land in the west part of Newport, in Feb., 1788, (Lot No. 15, in the 4th division, including a pond of 10 or 12 acres, Isaac Tracy, Jr., of New London, grantor) he paid for it £15 "Lawful Silver Money." He was at this time described "a blacksmith," the place of his origin being given as Preston, presumably Connecticut. He was also simultaneously bargaining with Capt. Aaron Elliott of Killingsworth, Conn., for Lot No. 11 in the 3rd division, but owing to the ensuing sickness and death of Capt. Elliott, the

completion of this transaction was delayed until Feb. 3, 1790, when his title to the property was confirmed by order of the Court, at Saybrook, Conn. (*Cheshire County Deeds*, Vol. 28, p. 221; Vol. 83, p. 280). Drock sold the Tracy lot to Uriah Wilcox, 1790.

In Nov., 1816, sale of the Chellis and Wendell lots was made to Samuel Gunnison, Jr., Simon's wife, Susanna Drock, relinquishing her right of dower. However, April 23, 1819, he purchased from Mr. Gunnison a small tract of land containing 16 acres and 13 rods, "on the South side of Corey's Road, so called, beginning about two rods from the east line of Lot No. 20 in the 3rd division . . . and running to William Pike's land." It could not have been far from the original homestead and there is reason to believe that here the family was living for some time subsequent to the arrival of Rogers, for in the *N. H. Spectator* of Aug. 17, 1825, there is recorded the death, "In Goshen, of Mr. John Drock, aged about 23, an intelligent and industrious colored man." A paragraph appended gave details as follows:

"He was attacked by typhus fever — was attended by a regular physician and his disease wore the most favorable aspect until a quack was consulted, who set aside the prescriptions of the regular physician, and administered red pepper and lobelia, the consequences of which were immediately fatal.

"We understand that a red pepper Doctor from Portsmouth has commenced his operations in the environs of this town, and that he has got a number of patients in a hopeful way — to die! We also understand that a coat of *tar and feathers* is in preparation for his quackship, which will probably be administered in the course of the present week — and that he will be able to take his departure from town in much better style than he came in — that is — on a rail! When will our Legislature interpose its authority to protect the ignorant from themselves?"

The Rainy Summer of 1816

Excessive rainfall and cool weather made the summer of 1816 very trying; few crops ripened and there was little money in circulation with which to buy foodstuffs. Milly Hudson, Ezekiel Tandy's wife, and Polly (Barney) Farr, Nathan's wife, made molasses from pumpkins and sweet apples, being a somewhat common practise of the time. Being unable to obtain baking-soda, Mrs. Tandy found by experimenting that the smooth, white ashes of burned corn-cobs yielded enough alkali for her culinary needs.

Marston's Measures

Nathaniel Marston, a soldier of the War of 1812, lived on one of the Baker places, below the lead mine. He was a master-carpenter and framer and engaged to build a barn one fall for a Newbury man who lived on what was later known as the Brown place, on the road "between the mountains." This place was practically due east from Mr. Marston's farm, but on the other side of Sunapee Mountain, here a single ridge. The distance over the mountain can be no less than five miles — it is three miles on the flat plane of a map — while around by the road it was fully twelve. Having taken this fact into consideration, Mr. Marston went afoot up over the ridge and down it on the farther side every fair day all that fall, returning at night after his long day's work. With the coming of snow and cold weather, the framing was discontinued until spring. During this enforced interval some jealous neighborhood carpenter surreptitiously clipped an inch from each of Mr. Marston's several measuring-poles, expecting thus to later hold him up to ridicule for errors committed. When Mr. Marston resumed work his quick eye detected the mischief and without even picking up the defective measures, made himself new ones.

A Mowing Story

Apropos of the universal application of farm-machinery, a feat of hand-mowing cannot fail to be of interest to the present generation, with whom the old-fashioned art is in bad favor, to say the least. Sometime in the early 1840's Levi Pierce mowed four measured acres of grass in one day! It was the result of a wager and details were rigidly laid down. The day began at sunrise and the last clip of grass fell just six o'clock that evening. By mutual consent of the parties, Mr. Pierce was allowed an assistant to keep his scythes in order, but old-timers were inclined to the belief that the momentary pause and change of muscles afforded a man while sharpening his own scythe was of greater advantage to him than the assistant's help. He was a strong, stockily-built man, possessed of great endurance, without which he could hardly have made this unusual, though not unparalleled, performance.

Tom Hook's Contract

Samuel White, from whom Gen. Benjamin Pierce bought the leadmine lot, lived on what is now known as the Alexander, or John Jones place. At length he decided to lease the farm to Thomas Hook and a proper "writing" came under discussion. Hook proposed the following:

"I, Tom Hook, have took Sam White's farm for (specified) years. I am to have one-half and he the other half."

For brevity and conciseness it still stands as a model. Both men signed their names thereto. Contested later by Mr. White, the court ruled that it constituted a legal and valid contract.

Deacon Abell's Experiences

Alfred Abell, lay-preacher and active churchman, came to this town from Acworth, presumably by way of Lempster, prior to Sept. 15, 1808, the date of a letter written by him from Goshen to Lydia Abell of Orwell, Vt. In later years he wrote to the Acworth Baptist Church, "In calling to mind the many happy seasons which I have enjoyed in this church in days and years gone by, while I was a member . . . and labored among you for many years . . ." (Personal memoirs)

Four paper-bound note-books of sermon-topics and religious soliloquies by him have been preserved. They are written in a fine, very legible hand and present the sentiments of a man of deep, evangelical piety. In one of these folios the account is given of a visit to an old and ailing friend, Jabez Youngman, member of the Goshen Baptist church since 1809, who lived on the Lempster Mountain road, and for whom Dea. Abell felt a great sympathy, a feeling evidently shared by Dea. Reuben Willey. The two Goshen deacons accordingly met by appointment April 20, 1839, at S. (Shubael) Hurd's, the present John Wirkkala place, where, as Dea. Abell says, "I put up my horse and *went on board* Bro. Willey's carriage." He continues:

"This ride proved to me one of the most delightful seasons I ever enjoyed. Our little journey was not charmed with the song of Birds and flowering scenes, yet many pleasing objects presented themselves to our view that afforded matter for our observation and remarks. — By reason of the late snow and rain storm, the streams were much swollen, the Brook and rills in their winding courses, were seen everywhere to overflow their narrow

channels, spreading their soft, gliding waters over the Meadows and Marshes, presenting to the eye a most delightful appearance. We had a fine, smooth road, that in many places was overshadowed by stately forests and waving Evergreens. as we rode delightfully on our way. After driving something more than a mile from our good friend Hurd, we crossed over a large Marsh, or what in former days was called the Great Bog — a noted place for Wolves, and Monsters of the *desert*. — Near the Margin or Border of this solitary waste, and on the great road from Charlestown to Hillsborough (the Second N. H. Turnpike) stood a beautiful New Meeting House, or Temple for the worship of God — with two other Buildings, neat and elegant, but without an inhabitant to occupy them. These beautiful Buildings, situated upon this solitary spot of Earth, surrounded by youthful pines and tall, waving tamaracks, that so formed a kind of strange contrast well calculated to inspire devotional feelings in the mind of the serious traveler: and what gave the scene a more solemn and lonely cast was, that near at hand and in plain view, was a large pond, or Lake of water, that rolled its gentle waves, silent and solemn as Eternity. — And to deepen devotion in the heart and awaken in the mind a thousand melting sympathies, there stood a graveyard, with a hundred Beckoning Monitors, to arrest the sober attention of the reflecting mind. . . . In this lonely spot, with its sculptured marble monuments, we both had relatives and dear friends, slumbering in Death. . . . At ten o'clock we arrived at the dwelling of our sick friend."

The greetings, the courteous reception given them by the women of the household are all described at length. Mr. Youngman was buried a fortnight after this visit, May 5th, 1839.

An episode in which Deacon Abell played an unwilling part was printed in the pamphlet history of 1903, under the caption "The Haunted House." Source and date were neglected and it has little value save to remind us of a period when spiritualism, so called, had a strong hold upon many in town. Household conversation touched upon the subject, to the terror of sensitive children, and frequent seances were held. At one such meeting of a local group, which was apparently being held with blundering audacity by a hired girl in the deacon's own kitchen, the deacon arrived home unexpectedly and, entering the room, quickly perceived the occupation of the company and said sternly, "Devil, be gone!" after which the medium could conjure no further occult manifestations.

The house which became known as haunted has long since gone but at that time stood in the corner formed by the side-road to the Winthrop C. Richmond summer-place and the main road to Keene. Its sole occupant, a woman, died and soon after-

wards, so the story goes, lights began to appear in the windows at strange hours of the night.

The highway from Deacon Abell's came southerly across the sandhills to the road above the Richmond place, and thus it was that the deacon, on his way to a week-night prayer-meeting at the Village, approached the vacant house and saw the mysterious lights for himself. Thinking some knavery to be at the bottom of it, he resolutely went up the foot-path and rapped. To his great astonishment the door was at once opened — and by this lady whom he had known in life and was now dead. Her appearance was natural and upon her invitation he went inside and closed the door. Very quickly the ghost-woman had delivered a message which he must give her wandering husband and tell to no one else; then she opened the door for his departure and vanished; the light disappeared, never to be seen again.

Stories of like tenor cannot be properly told apart from the atmosphere attending high emotional excitement. Had he been the victim of pranksters? To him the apparition was very real, yet the question must always have remained in the good deacon's mind, making him ever after very reticent concerning the affair.

Of a similar vein and period is the story of the dying spiritualist who made a pact with the life-long friend at his bed-side that, if upon death he could bridge the chasm that exists between the dead and the living, he would signify it by ringing the church-bell at the next regular meeting of the society. Shortly thereafter he died and, upon the stipulated night following the funeral, the friend walked his horse slowly past the church, but no sound came from the bell.

To deny that Deacon Abell had his detractors would be to deny him a certain degree of virtue that is at once the penalty and reward of the righteous. Some even went to the extreme lengths of hinting the use of poison, a charge so utterly fantastic as to prove its complete falsity.

His wife's death occurred Aug. 22, 1847; Juletta Abell, aged 75 or 76 and seven months (78 is given on her gravestone in the Village cemetery) and of her he wrote in his journal in 1848:

"I have lived 55 years with the wife of my youth, and can truly say, in perfect peace, love and affection. By her I had two sons and eight daughters.

. . . My companion was a Christian — experienced religion when young — was of a calm spirit and temper . . . and ever proved a soother and comforter to me in all the trying scenes of Life.”

The Dry Year of 1853

Pasturage gave out that summer in August. Simeon Chamberlain, who lived on the farm now owned by Frank H. Hodgman, had young stock in the “north pasture” as they called it, back of the old Russell place, and every few days would go over there and cut down a green tree for the catttle to browse upon. Looking over toward nearby Page Hill, he was alarmed to see the trees upon its east side turning sere and yellow in the heat. The felled trees in his back pasture furnished almost wood enough for household use the following winter.

From the farmer’s standpoint the drought was an economic calamity. Hay became so scarce that many sold their cows in the fall rather than attempt to winter them; prices ranged from nine to eleven dollars for a producing cow. Rev. Eleazer Farr, pastor of the Baptist Church on a salary of \$100., plus collections, made shift by keeping a small farm. In the emergency he sold the larger portion of his cows at the prevailing prices, deciding to purchase in their stead yearling heifers who would require less fodder and care. Taking his eldest son, Oren, then fifteen, he drove around the neighboring towns, buying four nice heifers from Jonas Fletcher of Marlow for \$6. apiece and more in Lempster for \$4. each. Sixteen good yearlings were picked up in this way and wintered profitably.

Ellen Spaulding was attending New London Academy, now Colby Junior College for Women, that fall of 1853, and years afterward she recounted events with great vividness. One evening, as a group of the students sat on the veranda of the old “Heidelberg,” the then girls’ dormitory, they counted sixteen fires burning around the circle of the horizon, on Ragged Mountain, Cardigan and Sunapee Mountain, all visible in the warm, September night. The great Millerite agitation, with its prophecy of the coming of the end of the world, had occurred in 1843 and there were still many erstwhile believers who now saw the possibility that the world was becoming as a bundle of dry sticks to be cast into the fire and burned.

The fires on Sunapee Mountain burned for weeks, until the summits of Blood Mountain and Signal Peak, as we knew them, were almost entirely denuded of vegetation down to the bare rock. Daily it was marked that the fires were burning lower and lower on the mountainside, nor has that area yet regained a depth of soil sufficient for normal growth; the spruces still remain stunted and unmarketable.

The First Mowing-Machine in town was bought by James Baker, who lived at the Four Corners, on the old Lowell place where Albert DeRobertis a few years ago built a new house. The date was about 1860. Mr. Baker was a newly-elected selectman and Hiram Sholes, the retiring member, wished to see him on a matter of town-business. Accordingly Mr. Sholes drove up one winter's afternoon, taking his son Hollis along for the ride. The matter of business attended to, Mr. Baker took his visitors out to the wagon-house to show them his new mowing-machine. By the light of a lantern the wonder was inspected. It had only one large driving-wheel and that on the left side. The cutter-bar seemed supported by a much smaller wheel and was probably but $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length. Mr. Baker stooped down and, taking hold of the pitman-rod, sent the serrated knife-bar glittering back and forth in the lantern-light, much to the boy's fascination.

The Wayside Grave

"Sometimes I find hints of tragedies or romances in the quiet up-country lives which have found final peace under these headstones," mused an eminent author and traveler, as his carriage paused by the Village graveyard years ago. He was making a leisurely drive that had taken him through our town and the gravestone near the north gate engaged his attention.

"I stopped the horses and read . . . an inscription which has given me food for a thousand imaginings since," he wrote in a later-published book, *"Along New England Highways."* (W. C. Prime, LL.D.; Harper and Bros., 1892.) "I wondered what could have been the story of that life which was thus published on the roadside, manifestly with intent that every passer-by should

read.* I even had the curiosity to inquire, but found no one who remembered the events alluded to. It was the grave of a girl of seventeen, and the epitaph was this:

‘Dearly beloved while on earth
Deeply lamented in death
Borne down by two cruel oppressors —
Distracted and dead.’

“Peace be with the child, whoever she was and whatever her sorrow!” It is a westerly slope, with a river in the distance, “but there was a goodly number of the sleepers near her on the hill-side going up from the road, and she is not alone in her rest, and will not be alone in the morning.”

Almost forty years had then passed, of successive winters, springs and summers, since the grave had been fresh with newly-shoveled earth and sprays of garden flowers, yet the bitterness of the hour had not been by all forgotten.

We heard the story from the lips of one who told it only upon entreaty and if the grace be given us to repeat it with the compassion and sympathy of her narrative, it will be well.

Black-haired, red-cheeked, handsome — this was Mary Rowell, going on eighteen, in colloquial parlance, in the spring of 1854. Her mother’s name was also Mary — Mary Lear, daughter of Joseph and Mercy (Woodward) Lear of Revolutionary days, and wife of Levi Rowell.

The girl Mary was working for Mrs. Lois Sholes, earning her own way, but was allowed, and encouraged, to attend the occasional meetings of the ladies’-circle in the neighborhood. It was after an occasion of this kind had disbanded that one of the guests missed her black silk mitts. Now black silk mitts were right then all the fashion and to be properly dressed every woman felt she must have them. It is not apparent that Mary Rowell was ever seen wearings the mitts in question and why suspicion

*Dr. Prime could not have known that this was one of the first graves in the newly-opened Village cemetery and therefore would naturally have been placed at the front, quite contrary to any wish for notoriety by the family. He errs in another paragraph when he says, “It was a lonely graveyard, far away from any village, and not near any house.” The cemetery is actually at the very outskirts of the village, though hidden from it. It must also be noted that in the years intervening since the good doctor’s visit to Goshen, the highway has been lowered here opposite the old north gate, making access to it now impossible at that point. Originally there was a much sharper rise up from the hollow in the bend of the road, so that the highway was then much nearer the level of the cemetery.

fell upon her has never been satisfactorily explained. Yet there it was, the ugly charge that Mary had stolen them. There were whispers that someone had seen threads of black silk entangled in the rose-bush beneath Mary's chamber-window; of course not one of her critics took into consideration the possibility that the scraps of silk — if such there really were — might have come from Mary's work-basket, from the remodeling of her own apparel. They whispered, too, that she was indiscreet in her conduct — the cruelties of gossip that can sear and kill.

But two "oppressors" are indicated in the tragic epitaph. Fortunately — and we believe, conclusively — the years have erased their names from the records of man. Had they suspected for a moment that they were driving a young girl to her death, they would have come to her with kindness and forgiving love — surely, O surely, they would!

On June 22, 1854, after a sleepless night, tormented with toothache and neuralgia, the distracted girl crossed the hall in the early morning to an unfinished attic-room and there, with a pretty knitted-scarf of her own, she hung herself to one of the overhead beams — thinking thus to silence the hostile tongues.

Mrs. Sholes had administered the home-remedies in common use for toothache during the previous evening, and now waited with real concern for the girl to appear. Finally she called, receiving no answer. With mounting alarm, she climbed the stairs and found the girl's room empty; then she turned and, through the doorway of the attic-chamber, the dread sight met her eyes.

Mary L. daughter of Levi and Mary Rowell

Died June 22, 1854, aged 17 yrs., 10 mos., 16 days.

Report of the N. H. Agricultural Society, for the Year 1855

"Dr. H. G. McIntire says that there is an improvement in the farms in Goshen. More attention is paid to cultivation and to the management of manures. The town contains a great amount of wood which is yearly diminishing. Very little swamp land in the town. Pasture lands are losing their value; no especial pains have been taken to restore them.

Price of labor, from \$10 to \$12 and \$15 per month, through the year; from \$15 to \$20 for the season; from \$1 to \$1.25 by the day; \$1 to \$2 by the week for (female) house work.

Some attention is paid to breeding horses and cattle, most of which is native stock. The sheep and swine are native.

The Dual Fires

The building of the Brook Road, proposed early in November, 1840, was delayed for nearly twenty years owing to the need for three bridges over winding Gunnison Brook. When construction was finally authorized, the upper bridge, where Increase Rogers placed his clothespin-mill, had to be the highest and most difficult of them all. Vinal Gunnison was given the contract for its building.

During the weeks of laborious stone-laying a violent thunder-shower occurred one afternoon and Dea. Almon Tandy's house, now the Oscar Michaelson place, was struck by lightning and set afire. The bridge gang, all local men, immediately set off for the scene by way of a farm-road that led directly to the Tandy place, but, hampered by lack of water and the rapid spread of the flames, they could do nothing to save the house. Rain was still falling and the men sought shelter in a shed nearby. Soon there came a flash and sharp report to the east.

"That's struck my house," exclaimed John R. Cutts and in a matter of minutes a column of smoke began rising from over the hill. Mr. Cutts then owned the farm last known as the Benjamin Grace place, now gone, fully a mile away in direct line. Every man running as best he could, the young men outstripping the older, they hurried across-lots, to find Mr. Cutts' fears confirmed; the ell, or back-kitchen, was burning.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Cutts had directed the hired boy, Warren Gove, to take the wheelbarrow and carry Rosilla Lang, a town-charge, upon it down to the brook, out of harm's way. They then began carrying things out of the burning house.

It seems incredible, yet the men had arrived upon the scene while yet there was a chance to save the buildings. To the earliest comers, who had turned in to help Mrs. Cutts in the removal of household goods, Mr. Cutts shouted, "No, don't waste time carrying things out. We shan't let this house burn!" They were carrying the axes and pails collected for the Tandy fire. A portion of the burning shed was torn down and then, by organizing a bucket-line to the brook some distance away, so much water was poured upon the fire as to effectually quench it.

On the 2nd of September, 1825, the barn of Mr. Currier Max-

field, situated in the N. E. part of Goshen, was consumed by fire, with all its contents, together with an old house adjoining. Both were well stored with hay and grain, and Mr. Maxfield's loss is well above 500 dollars. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the careless firing of a gun, by a boy who was shooting squirrels in the vicinity. *N. H. Spectator*.

Counterfeiters

While mending fence around his mountain-pasture one spring, probably soon after 1870, Lovell Baker and his hired man, Hial F. Nelson, came upon evidences of counterfeiting-operations in an isolated and heavily-wooded ravine near Asa Baker's line. The "plant" consisted of nothing more than a flat-topped boulder with a tree growing close against it, into which a mortise had been deeply chiseled. The mortise was at a convenient height for the insertion of a lever, presumably for obtaining pressure upon the dies. Civil War "scrip," it will be remembered, provided some latitude for counterfeiters, and to all appearances years had elapsed since the place had seen any activity. Though familiar territory to Mr. Baker, this particular spot had escaped his notice until then; he could venture no guess as to whom had attempted the making of "fast money" there.

Matters and Men

Writing under this heading in the local *Argus-Champion*, H. H. Metcalf, Esq., State Historian, described the Mill Village of his boyhood in the following paragraphs:

"It was when Miss Clarinda C. Currier — for whom I conceived a strong boyish admiration, on account of her pleasant manner and charming personality — was teaching school at East Unity, that it became necessary for me to have a new spelling book, because of a change of text books in the school. I was therefore entrusted with a dime by my mother and authorized to go to the nearest store, which was at Mill Village, in the town of Goshen, and buy the desired volume.

I was then seven years of age, and started off one Saturday afternoon with a decided feeling of exaltation at the importance of my errand and the responsibility attached. The distance to the store was a little over a mile, by a hilly road, past the Wright farm and the Harvey Huntoon place, and by the homes of Frances Jane Miles and Emma Gilman, two of the prettiest girls in school, which I passed with some interest, and soon found myself over the river (Sugar River, south branch) and at the store, kept by one Virgil Chase, from whom I secured a Town's speller in exchange for my small silver coin which I had carried with much care. I must confess that, upon

examination, I was not greatly elated with my prize. It seemed to me that the Town's speller was decidedly inferior to the old Webster's spelling book which it was destined to replace; and that not entirely on account of the interesting pictures that adorned the latter, among which was that of the boy stealing apples, whom the old man was trying to bring down from the tree. I am still of the opinion that Webster's was the better book.

This Virgil Chase, the storekeeper, as I learned in later years, had held most of the town offices available in his community, been sheriff of the county, and was a prominent Democratic party leader. It was for him that Virgil C. Gilman, who was born in the neighborhood and became a prominent citizen of Nashua and leading Republican in the State was named. I did not see him again until early in 1859, when I was about eighteen years of age, and deeply impressed with the importance of doing what I could to stay the onward march of the Republican party in its determination to rule the country. I prepared and committed an elaborate speech, and started out to deliver the same wherever opportunity offered. One of the chosen places was Mill Village, where I arrived on an early March evening, and was entertained in the home of this same Virgil Chase, then somewhat advanced in years, but mentally and bodily vigorous, and as staunch in his Democracy as ever. The meeting, which was held in the schoolhouse, had been well advertised and the room was filled. Mr. Chase presided, introduced me, with some appropriate remarks, and I delivered my speech to the best of my ability and without interruption. As I concluded, amid some applause, a young man arose and asked the privilege of answering me from the Republican standpoint. This was Ira McL. Barton, a son of Levi W. Barton of Newport, who, with a fellow law-student, Joseph Wood of Alstead, had heard of the meeting and come down from Newport to 'do me up.'

Mr. Chase demurred to the proposition, saying it was a Democratic meeting and no place for opposition propoganda, or words to that effect; and cries of 'throw them out' were started. But, duly impressed with the righteousness of our cause, I urged him to let the young men proceed, which he ultimately did, and after they had unloaded themselves, both Mr. Chase and myself proceeded, as we were fully satisfied, however it may have been with the audience, to demolish their arguments and establish the absolute justice and righteousness of the Democratic cause."

Population of Goshen

1800	383	1850	659
1810	563	1860	576
1820	682	1870	507
1830		1880	511
Males	357	1890	384
Females	415	1900	345
Dumb*	2	1910	329
		1920	283
Total	774	1930	255
1840	779	1940	352
		1950	356

*One of these listed "dumb" was unquestionably Jonathan ("Uncle Jock") Dame who lived on the present Casagrande farm; was both deaf and dumb, being supported by the town; lived to be 81.

GOSHEN CENSUS, 1800

	MALES					FEMALES				
	Under 10	10-15	16-25	26-45	45+	Under 10	10-15	16-25	26-45	45+
Ayers, Geo.	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Baker, John	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bingham, Calvin	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Brown, David	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1
Barber, Asa	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bartlett, Stephen ....	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Buck, James	1	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	2	1
Brotton, Benj.	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
McCrillis, John	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Chellas, Ezekiel	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..
Calef, John ....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Couchran, Joseph ....	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Colbey, Abner	2	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
Challis, Enos	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Cole, Timothy ....	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cutler, Joseph	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	1
Cutts, William	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cutts, Charles	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Cutts, Joseph ....	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1
Dame, Edward ....	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Dame, Hatevil	4	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1
Emerson, Hezekiah	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Floye (d) Richard ....	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Gunnison, Daniel	3	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..
Gunnison, Ephraim	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1	..
Gunnison, Nathaniel	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Grandall, Daniel	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Hudson, Benjamin	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	2	1	..
Humphrey, Arthur ....	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Lewis, Seth	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Lewis, Wm.	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Lakeman, Daniel ....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Lang, William	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Lear, Geo. W., ....	..	1	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1
Lear, Robert	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Lear, Joseph	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Libbey, James ....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Meservy, William	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Morse, Micah	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..
Masten, Daniel ....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Philbrook, James ....	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Rand, Benj., Jr.	3	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1
Rankin, Thomas ....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

Smith, Reuben	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Storey, William .....	..	..	2	..	1	2	2	1	1	..
Stevens, Josiah .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Sanborn, Tristram .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Sanborn, David	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Sholes, Christopher	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Sherburn, Benj.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sherburn, Daniel .....	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	1
Stevens, Samuel	2	1	..	1	..	4	1	1	1	..
Sherburn, Daniel	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
True, Moses .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tandy, Parker	1	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	1	..
Tandy, William .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thompson, John	3	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..
Woodward, Israel .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Sherburne, Nathaniel ...	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Willey, Benj.	1	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	1	..
Willey, Allen	2	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..
Willey, Nathan	3	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	..
Willey, Reuben .....	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	79	25	24	37	22	76	33	28	41	18

GRAND TOTAL — 383

Corrected with photostat at N. H. Hist. Society, 1955.
It will be noticed that column-footings are not in all cases accurate as printed, but that the grand total comes out 383-384. It has been therefore decided to follow the official figures as above. Ed.

The Bemis Case

Is anyone ever warranted in breaking the law in order to enforce it against another? That is the question that arises in the Bemis case.

Bemis objected to having old Luke Jones in the neighborhood and, truth to tell, Jones was no ornament to society. He lived in a house then standing half-way across the flat between Bernard Rollins' and Carl Rosenthal's, on the top of the mountain toward Washington. Contemporaries picture him as being big and powerful in build, believed to be part Indian, with an exterior that gave some of his neighbors partial justification for the belief, when his wife died, that he had murdered her. The fact is they were both along in years; lack of nutrition undoubtedly hastened her death and he too lethargic to give her proper food and care. At any rate, after the funeral, Jones deeded his farm to

the town in consideration for his support. Tyler Philbrick was hired to care for him.

If some details be filled into the record, it would appear that Jones was temporarily taken elsewhere, then Mr. Philbrick proposed to allow him to return home, whereupon Bemis broke all the windows out of the old man's humble dwelling and placarded the door with the announcement that no such low-lived character was wanted in the neighborhood.

The selectmen bought new sash for the windows, but they were never set in place, for the house was burned. Suspicion fastened upon Bemis, the ardent purist, as the culprit; he was arrested and taken to jail at Newport, to await trial at spring term of court. Beyond doubt he burned with indignation at the inglorious failure of his crusade, a resentment against Philbrick, as well as Jones, having developed, and he set about devising means of release.

The sheriff, Richardson, was deaf, he discovered. Bemis found means to whittle out plugs to fit the sockets where the spring-lock should engage the door-frame of his cell and one evening, with the plugs in place, Richardson pushed the door shut, seeing Bemis safely inside. That the bolts did not click home escaped his notice and Bemis, watching his opportunity, stole out through the jail-kitchen and so back to Goshen.

From someone Bemis obtained badly-needed boots (and who would have spare boots but a storekeeper?) and in suspiciously-fast time reached Antrim, where he had a cousin. If there had been assistance given him by certain of his old neighbors, they came to realize that their offense, aiding in the escape of a prisoner, was little less than his own. George Emerson, who lived on the present John Stelljes place, at the foot of the mountain, went west hurriedly, without giving a satisfactory reason for so doing, and never returned, leaving townspeople to wonder if it was because of the Bemis affair.

Though Bemis had safely reached Antrim, the law was close behind. As he was leaving his retreat with his cousin, officers recaptured him without a struggle. His wife now turned state's evidence, claiming to be afraid of her husband, and he was re-

manded to prison, but after serving a short sentence was released, without, however, returning to Goshen to live.

Luke Jones, indirect cause of all the trouble, died in 1887.

Faithful Bose

While living at the old Russell, or Drock, place, the Rogers family had a great Newfoundland dog named Bose. When the twins, Martha and Mary, were small Mrs. Rogers found the old dog very useful in amusing them. Setting the babies slightly apart on the floor, she would call Bose to come and lie down between them upon the edges of their long clothes, where they could pull at him all they wished and yet not fall over or crawl away.

One afternoon Aunt Grindle, their next-door neighbor, called in. She was then a widow, possessed of a natural gift for medicine and was always called in cases of sickness. She stooped to pick up one of the twins the dog was tending, but he growled a warning.

"I may have this other one, mayn't I, Bose?" she enquired, but again the dog threateningly forbade her.

"Let her have the children, Bose," Mrs. Rogers called, whereupon he allowed Mrs. Grindle to pick them up.

When Jimmie and Lydia, aged five and three, older than the twins, died of the canker-rash, the dog could hardly be coaxed away from their graves. Neighbors at length professed to be afraid of the dog and he was found dying from a gunshot.

One Candlemas Day

As fas as the sun shines in on Candlemas Day,
So far will the snow blow in before May.

The old New England proverb came in for ridicule in the Ephraim Nelson household when the Candlemas Day sun, in its swinging arc across the window-panes, fell upon the kitchen-stove.

"Ha! Guess the snow can't come into our house as far as that!" one of the girls cried merrily.

But, one blustery day in the following March, the kitchen door blew open in an unusually strong blast of wind and with

it came a whirl of snow that was driven well across the room, to hiss audibly upon the hot stove-top.

The Ghost that was not a Ghost

The relationship between the Lear and Rowell families fostered an interchange of neighborly visits when the Amos Rowells lived near Deacon Abell and John Lear had come to carry on the Levi Pierce farm. The two houses were situated upon the same plateau and the distance in direct line was insignificant compared with that around by the road.

One Sunday afternoon in summer, John Lear went afoot over through the woods and pastures to the Rowell's, probably visiting a few minutes with the Nelsons, his wife's people, as he passed by. At the hour of returning, a thunder-shower struck, compelling him to remain overlong. The rain was slow in passing and when it finally ceased night was settling down.

Mr. Lear hastened back across the open land and approached woodland, his course being to the northwest where, low on the hills, a thin band of blue sky was spreading. He climbed to the top of the stone-wall against the woods and was about to spring down on the farther side when a flash of white caught his attention, down in the glade ahead. His hesitation was only momentary and he jumped down to pursue his way, finding with surprise that the white object had simultaneously vanished. The phenomenon piqued his curiosity; he clambered back upon the wall and there was the white apparition again, seemingly but a few rods beyond. Getting down from the wall, the apparition disappeared; back upon the wall, it was again visible. Grown man though he was, the instinctive fright at the unexplained sent cold tingles over his scalp and he was forced to reason with himself that there could be nothing harmful ahead. With a concentration that caused him much amusement afterward he pressed on down the path toward the spot where the will-o-the-wisp was playing — and found a puddle of water that had gathered in a hollow in the path after the rain! The angle of reflection from its surface, of the lighting sky beyond, came just right to meet his eye as he stood on the wall-top but was broken the moment he jumped down.

In telling the story, Mr. Lear made the point that, had he in fear turned back and followed the road home, he would always have carried the sincere belief that a ghost had appeared to him there in the woods.

CHAPTER XVI

Early Industries

IN the early life of our town, as with all New England towns, its industries played a vital role, providing a self-sufficiency unknown and hardly understood today. A description of these small shops and mills, indeed, provides much of the town's history and in this capacity a brief summary of them will follow.

The South Branch of Sugar River, with its natural falls, afforded the best water-privilege in town and it was the first to be utilized, as has been seen. The purchase of Capt. Hall's property by Tristram Sanborn of Deerfield, Dec. 1, 1796, does not prove that Sanborn ever took up residence here. Rather, the claim has been made by the Smarts that Caleb, Rev. War veteran of Hopkinton, N. H. and Hingham, Mass., operated the grist-mill about 1800, assisted by his youngest son Durrell, b. 1777. Goshen records enumerate the births of children to Durrell and Betsey Smart: Roxana, b. Nov. 13, 1817, and Seth Chellis Smart, b. Oct. 27, 1819, d. inf. Durrell's residence in town upon those dates would thereby be definitely indicated, being further borne out by an active account at Barnes' store during the years 1816-18.

The arrangement of the old grist-mill at that time provided a bridge-like platform extending from the smoothly-rounded ledge at its south side, near the present attractive home of Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand Carter, to the second floor of the mill where the stones were placed. Horse-drawn vehicles, bringing grain to be ground, drove onto this bridge-platform to unload their sacks of wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, or buckwheat and India wheat, all locally grown then. The grist slid by gravity down a chute into the receiving bin, or sack, on the lower floor, from whence it was delivered to its owner. A whimsical comment indicates that the miller was kept busy hurrying downstairs every few minutes to see how his grist was running.



OLD MILLS IN 1903

Grist Mill is in left foreground, Old Sawmill in background, across the stream



Mill Dam and New Saw Mill, Built by E. S. Robinson in 1904



Photo by Arthur W. Nelson
Courtesy Old Farmer's Almanac, 1958

Horse-powered Log Saw in action. Picture taken about 1895, showing the most advanced portable rig of the period for sawing logs into stove-length blocks. The men, left to right; Joel Powers (so believed); Geo. B. Bartlett, Sr., when living on the old Bartlett farm at the Center, owner of the wood and of the sugar-house in background; George Corkum (presumably); Elmer H. Nelson; John S. Pike, standing at the brake-lever of his horse-power.



Loaned by Mrs. Minnie Booth

The old Blacksmith Shop at Village, still owned by the H. M. Booth family. Mr. Booth stands in shop-door with small daughter Helen barely visible. At extreme left, over a pile of bunched shingles from the nearby mill, is the town's old "Road Machine," a horse-drawn, wood-framed vehicle with reversible scraper-blade, forerunner of the modern grader. About 1908.

In 1841 Sewell Ingalls sold the grist-mill to Albert Wilcox, who tore down the old building and in part rebuilt it, placing the stones and bolts all upon the lower floor. It was fully completed by Daniel Emerson, who, it is recalled, built the very high foundation-wall toward the river.

A very good quality of wheat-flour was milled until the early 1870's, when local wheat-growing practically ceased, owing to the influx of cheaper western grain. The writer recalls the long frame, covered with muslin or cotton cloth, laid up on the saw-mill beams and described as the "wheat-bolt" from the grist-mill. Yet the grinding of corn, oats and barley was continued until 1900, when the mill was owned by Mrs. Ellen (Maxfield) Shaw, a native of Goshen, but then living in Lowell, Mass. The last miller was Henry G. Lear who pioneered with a ready-mixed feed for livestock, of corn and oats mill-blended, prior to that introduced by the big milling-companies of the west.

The Fulling Mill

This old industry was located on the west side of the falls, opposite the grist-mill. It was of two stories in height, though small in floor-area. Here fulling and dyeing of the woolen home-spun produced in the vicinity was performed, industrious matrons bringing in their weaving to be finished, with thickness, nap and color provided to suit the tastes of the individual. A great, overshot water-wheel furnished power for the fulling and shearing and each autumn a couple of men were required to handle the custom, an excellent and handsome cloth being produced.

James Babb of South Sunapee, who had learned his trade from Nathan Hurd in Newport and was accredited a master-workman, was operating the fulling-mill in September, 1828. For some reason he was obliged to be absent for the night, leaving his wife and two children and an aged mother in the living-rooms over the mill. A tempestuous rainstorm meantime set in and toward morning Mrs. Babb became alarmed at the swelling noise of the river plunging past. Descending to the fulling-room, she found its floor already flooded. Quickly arousing her family, all escaped safely to a neighbor's house on the main road, the

aged mother being assisted across the bridge by Sam Smart and another man whose name has been forgotten.

Shortly thereafter the fulling-mill was lifted from its foundations and carried a short distance, but, catching briefly, the furniture within it was in large measure removed by neighbors who had hastily gathered. At daybreak the structure began breaking apart, its wreckage being swept against the long bridge just below and that, too, was carried away.

Mr. Babb immediately rebuilt and resumed business, but economic changes were on the way. Farm wives were doing less weaving because "store cloth" had become available.

It is not apparent just when James Babb left his fullery. A cellar-hole up in the Imri Crane (Frank Johnson) pasture, near Deacon Abell's, is still remembered as the "old Babbs place." Some years later, it is believed, he again moved, this time to buy the large farm at the top of the mountain, on the Washington road, where the family remained through succeeding generations. There is a record, however, that in 1839 the fulling-mill was finally vacated by Horace Carter of Enfield and, after standing vacant for several years, was moved and became a part of the dwelling-house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Helen A. Brigham, Goshen's efficient Town Clerk and Tax Collector.

Badger's Mill

In the early 1800's a saw-mill was built on the Mummery Brook, as it was long known, otherwise a continuation of the Chandler Brook in the rapid, three-quarter-mile-long section between Route 31 at Emil Benes' and the Keene road. Little is known of the builder, save that he was a Badger, first name possibly William, though a Jonathan Badger was residing here at comparatively this same period; had sons John and Stephen; identification is unsatisfactory.

Various industries were soon to be located upon this mountain-stream, now stripped of them all, a stream emptying into the South Branch and seriously beset by periods of low water, when no power whatever is available. It is obvious, and on record, that plans had to be made long in advance for the best use of the water when it came in spring and fall and by so doing

the mill-owners, who were farmers in season, managed reasonably well.

Verbal accounts tend to minimize the importance of Badger's mill, yet there is an inescapable suggestion that, during the twenty-five or thirty years of its operation, it may readily have well served its day and locality. It will be noted that Goshen Four Corners was then growing rapidly, to become by far the new town's largest and most important community and Badger's saw-mill would have been most convenient to supply its building needs. However, situation midway a very steep hill and lack of space for a mill-yard must have operated against its usefulness.

After the mill had fallen somewhat into decay Henry Chandler proposed to repair it, but never did so. The road past it, though easily traced, has been long discontinued. A summer-camp now occupies the site.

The stonework of the mill-foundation, the canal and the race-way below is still to be seen, causing the sightseer to marvel at the seemingly fruitless expenditure of human energy. A natural falls provided the base for a dam that required neither excessive length nor height. From the meager pond thus formed the water was conveyed in a walled canal one hundred feet to the mill-site, from whence it fell twenty-five feet almost sheer into the wheel-pit, making it, had the flow been ample at all times, one of the most remarkable mill-privileges in town. Up until recent years the mud-sill of the dam was visible at low water.

The adjoining gorge well repays a field-trip. Successive strata of a shaly granite have been bared by the flow of the stream, blackened and up-tilted at a sharp angle, resembling a mighty washboard. At occasional intervals these tilted strata reveal belts of quartz formation. A few rods above the old dam a large pot-hole, nearly three feet deep and two feet in diameter, has been hollowed into the solid ledge and others occur frequently, with enough of scenery and geological interest to attract and captify the most critical. The area must someday receive due recognition.

The Underwood Mills

About 1820 Levi Underwood built a dam and saw-mill a

short distance above the Badger location. It was just above the cement-bridge on Route 31, on the south bank of the brook. After passing through several ownerships, the property was bought by Jessial P. Gove, who soon gave up use of the old-style saw, supplying a cider-mill in its place. This, together with a shingle-mill, was operated by Mr. Gove until 1892.

In the meantime, Mr. Underwood had erected a small shingle-mill upon another privilege a few rods above his first, but continued only a short time in this new venture.

John Chandler and his Enterprises

John Chandler, the son of Joseph² (*Deacon Joseph*¹) and Mary (Lane) Chandler, was born May 25, 1804, on the farm in Goshen Center long known as the Imri Adams place and now owned by Ivan E. Scranton. He was one of eleven children.

By the time he was twenty-five years of age John had acquired a farm of 400 acres, a mile east of the parental home, at the foot of the mountain. Here he built with his own hands the cozy little farm house which was to be presided over on its completion by Miss Lucy Marston of Goshen, whom he married Jan. 6, 1830. Its last occupant was Luther F. Robbins, the buildings being now in ruins. The obituary-notice (presumably the *N. H. Argus and Spectator*) which forms the basis for these paragraphs, comments that it was not considered consistent in those days for a young man to marry until he could provide for his family. It must be set down here that in this, as well as related financial matters, he was conspicuously successful. Of the family of five children, three lived to maturity; Mrs. Alzira Dodge of Claremont; Joseph of Salem, Ore.; and Ira F. Chandler, also of Claremont, with whom Mr. Chandler resided for fourteen years following the death of his wife, Oct. 17, 1889. She was born Jan. 8, 1809. He died July 3, 1904, at the great age of over one hundred years; burial at the Village cemetery, Goshen.

The big farm, largely in forest, was near the headwaters of Chandler Brook and, though farming continued to be his lifelong vocation, he promptly built a saw-mill and dam in the brook-valley below his house. "With push and energy," an apt description, he branched out into other industries, owning and

operating a brickyard and a granite-quarry along with his mill, all of which were on his own farm; and with these products he built many buildings and supplied materials for others for miles around.

One of his enduring creations was the plank-house, which is known to have been in common usage in this region. Other local builders may have used this method of construction, yet it is quite safe to say that if a house in Goshen is known to be of plank construction, it must have been built by John Chandler. For those to whom this type of building is unfamiliar, it may be explained that the house was built, not with studding, but with wide hemlock-planks three inches in thickness, all standing on end, side by side, with connecting dowels inserted at appropriate intervals. At top and bottom the planks were tenoned into sills and plates, the clap-boarding being done upon the outside in the usual manner. Inside, laths were applied directly to the planks, with a little offset for mortar-clinches. It produced a remarkably strong, warm and durable house, many of them being recognized as such today.

In his long lifetime of great activity he had many narrow escapes from serious injury. While building the schoolhouse at Goshen Center — of plank, by the way — his son Ira fell from the staging and, in his effort to save him, broke his own leg. Again, during a spring freshet a great slab of ice became balanced on the cap-piece of the dam with such weight as to threaten its safety. Viewing the situation with great anxiety, it seemed to Mr. Chandler that, could he cut into the slab until it broke in two, it would pass over the dam harmlessly. He at once procured an ice-saw and ventured out upon the floe. Perhaps his added weight broke the jam; at any rate it suddenly let go, carrying him over the dam and was only saved by the timely arrival of his wife who threw him a rope and assisted him to shore in an almost unconscious condition. His closest call was when he fell into the chute which led to the water-wheel and from which he was removed almost dead.

By 1865 it is certain that Mr. Chandler had sold his mountain-farm to John Johnson, from whom the rounded knob

known as the "Johnson Cobble" undoubtedly took its name. The mill-machinery had likewise been removed to the Village by new owners. It was to the Village that Mr. Chandler moved also, buying the river-meadow farm now owned by Frank Johnson and hiring help as was the custom with well-to-do farmers.

It is said of him that, a staunch Democrat all his life, he was never an office-seeker, but his counsel was always appreciated and sought by town-officials.

His son, Ira F. Chandler, was born in Goshen Nov. 3, 1842; m. (1) Esther M. Chase, who died May 12, 1870, aged 26 yrs. 8 mos.; m. (2) Ellen I. Wright, b. in Newport, Nov. 13, 1851, and d. in Los Angeles, Cal., July 11, 1931. Ira F. d. in Los Angeles, Feb. 28, 1918.

Purington's Saw Mill

Last of the water-powered saw-mills known to the writer was that built in 1844 by Ezra Purington, on the Gunnison Brook, just below the point where it is joined by the outlet of Rand's Pond. It was within hailing-distance of his house, now owned by Floyd C. DuBois. An auxiliary dam at the pond controlled a sufficient volume of water to materially increase its effectiveness and also provided for the mills below.

Mr. Purington sawed shingles, too, as well as lumber, finally giving possession to his son, Eben A. Purington, by whom the business was carried on until 1890. The water-wheel shaft, with a large bevel gear surmounting it, was still standing imbedded in gravel, within comparatively recent years.

These were all sash, or "English gate," saw-mills as then known, employing a single vertical saw-blade stretched taut in a heavy frame of wood or iron that was thrust rapidly up-and-down by crank-action from the water-wheel. An automatic trip stopped the saw-carriage, ready for its return, when the head-block had come within about two inches of the saw, the resulting board or timber being split off by hand, with the rough "stub-short" showing, an unquestionable proof of its date and origin.

Sawyer's Tannery

The tannery stood twenty rods south of John C. Steele's, at Goshen Corners, and was built about 1800, William Murdough being an early owner and perhaps its builder. A Cutter also ran the business. It eventually came into the possession of Uriah Sawyer who, after many years of ownership, was finally forced by business-reverses to abandon it. Up to this time, leather had been tanned by the old hand-processes, only two or three men being steadily employed. The green hides were first dipped in weak liquors, then packed in the tan-pits between layers of hemlock-bark and here allowed to soak for from one to three years.

Shortly after the withdrawal of Uriah Sawyer, a younger brother, Frank, resumed the business as a branch of the larger tanning-interests at Newport, having a partner, C. C. Shedd. The old tannery was enlarged, more men employed and steam-power put in, along with modern methods. Gregg Brook was turned from its natural channel, into the valley below John G. Stelljes' and so into the little trout-stream, on the east side of which the tannery stood, its nine-foot dam backing a reservoir for the use of the steam-boiler.

It was a one-storied building, evidently about fifty feet square, with a bark-shed projecting from the east end. Across the stream stood a second building thirty feet square, which contained two large, deep tan-vats. The end of the tannery nearest the dam was occupied by the boiler and engine, across the opposite end stretching a line of vats, eight in number. A business of great value to the community was carried on here until its destruction by fire in 1865.

Shoemakers plied a brisk trade in the old days. A short distance above the old tannery once stood a large building, devoted jointly to leather-finishing and shoemaking. Many more cobblers did custom shoemaking and repairing in their homes, having no doubt made use of leather produced earlier in tan-pits, the primary source. These pits were dug in the edge of some convenient swale, roughly five feet deep, three feet long and

slightly less in width, being planked up inside to hold the drench, for tanning calf-skins principally.

The Tannery Rebuilt at the Village

No time was lost by Sawyer and Shedd in rebuilding the tannery, but it was re-located at the Village, just off the square, this time. The new structure was two stories high in front, with a bank-wall — still standing in perfect preservation — rising a full story on the back. The upper story receded in front, forming a platform six feet in width, where glue-stock was spread to dry.

Steam-power was utilized, with a water-supply obtained by damming the Gunnison Brook just above the tannery. The pond thus formed was very narrow, but sufficed and presented a very pretty picture to travelers on the Brook Road.

The enterprise, being not too historically remote, and of the most intense interest to those whose livelihood it supplied, has been well described; the fulling-mill, for softening dry hides; the “beam room,” where hides were de-haired and the drench worked out; the “green-shaving” — these are processes and terms that only leathermen know and a condensation will not only be permissible, but desirable.

In the second story, the north side was given over to storage, where the finished hides, whitened, were hung over poles to dry. Two “whiteners” were employed here constantly. The hides were thrown over beams and the white residue left from the tallow was scraped off with a knife whose edge was turned in a manner peculiar to the trade. In this second story, too, were blackening-tables, a “Union” splitting-machine, a polishing-machine, a stuffing-table (“stuffing” was a mixture of tallow and oil) and two scouring-tables, largely ranged along the south windows. Two men worked on the blacking-tables. Hides were “scoured” until partly dry, then “stuffed” and dried thoroughly, then passed on to the whiteners.

The leaches in the lower room were filled two-thirds full of ground hemlock-bark, then hot bark-liquor was pumped in and their contents stood soaking until needed.

An amusing story has been handed down and warrants retelling here, in its original form:

One afternoon, Uncle Joe Marshall had been drawing the drench and the trap-door ordinarily covering the pit was left open at floor-level. It was in the winter and the tannery was full of steam from the warm liquor-vats. Home from school, Fred Gilmore came running into the tannery from out-of-doors and plunged full into the stinking drench. Hearing the resulting commotion, Uncle Joe came along and knowing the boy was in no real danger, dryly remarked, "Why, Fred, I'd get right out of there. It's no fit place for you."

"I've spoiled my clothes," whimpered Fred as he clambered, dripping, out of the pit.

"Oh well, we won't charge you anything for the drench you're carrying off," Uncle Joe replied in mock solemnity, "That's a principle we tanners have; no charge."*

Seven men were given constant employment and the loads of hemlock-bark consumed added another item of great economic value to the town. Fogg's Gazetteer, 1874, said of the business: "6,000 sides of leather and 12,000 lbs. of splits are annually tanned, valued at \$25,000."

Meantime changes had been taking place in the management of the concern. Frank Sawyer had not continued long in the partnership and upon his retirement, Mr. Shedd took J. W. Miller into the firm. However, Shedd soon withdrew from the new tannery and went into the same business in the adjoining town of Newport. Combinations of capital were already throttling the small country-tanneries and in the spring of 1876 Miller failed, owing his employees considerable sums in accumulated wages. He removed to California with his family and died there.

In 1894 the tannery building was taken down and removed to Claremont, thus ending a venture that originally held bright promise for all concerned.

The Clapboard-Shop

About 1854, while operating the grist-mill, William Tandy built and equipped a small shop for sawing clapboards, on the

*From my father's reminiscences. W. N.

west bank of the falls, where previously the old fulling-mill had stood. He introduced a clapboard-machine that seems novel even today.

In the building-trade it is known that a "rift," or riven, clapboard is superior to one in which the grain of the wood runs more or less vertically, with a tendency to cleave apart. With a view to the production of boards, every one of which would be a rift-board, this machine, inventor unknown, required a stick of spruce four feet long and 14 or 16 inches in diameter. A thin circular-saw scored this stick lengthwise to a depth of five inches, clapboard width, the machine automatically turning the bolt one-half-an-inch each time, for butt-thickness. In this manner, as the log turned, successive clapboards were produced, with the thick edge out and the thin edge continually toward the center. Ingenious though it was, the operation was highly wasteful, as the log had to be pre-turned to exact diameter and a "core" resulted which had no value save for wood, or fence-posts. By economic law the business was doomed to a short life.

Stacy's Handle-Shop

Soon after Mr. Tandy ceased sawing clapboards his little shop was converted to a new use by Byron Stacy, a young man who had recently come to town from Windsor, N. H., where he was born Nov. 18, 1837, son of David and Louisa (Curtis) Stacy. He married Laura Asenath Baker, only daughter of Lovell and Margery (Gunnison) Baker, having interested himself in the immediate locality along the mountain-road on which Mr. Baker's large farm was located. Purchase of the old Chandler mill-property from John Johnson, its new owner, was forthcoming and Stacy prepared to move the machinery to Mill Village, where a larger volume of water-power was available. By some it has been questioned if this purpose was actually accomplished, though it is known that he installed a lathe for turning fork-handles in Mr. Tandy's clapboard-shop and maintained a seasonal business there for some time. Two children were born to the Stacys, Isabella and Orville; both ch. died young. Much to the regret of his many friends, Stacy removed to

Antrim? about 1862. His wife died in Feb., 1866, and he married (2) in Nashua, June 29, 1869, Sarah A., dau. of Joel and Esther (Putnam) Tarbell of Lyndeborough. One child, Minnie E. Stacy b. Oct. 12, 1872; m. Dennis Doucette; res. Lyndeborough. Mr. Stacy was interested in the glassworks at Stoddard and Lyndeborough; built a house for W. S. Tarbell of the latter place; died L. June 3, 1875.

The Village Saw-Mill; Various Owners

In 1830, an item appearing in *The N. H. Spectator* mentioned "Capt. Currier's mills," denoting the plural, *mills*, yet no clue has come to light as to the final disposition of the saw-mill machinery. In all likelihood it was too worn and antiquated to make news when scrapped.

Samuel Smart. Oral accounts indicate that the up-and-down saw-mill once belonging to John Chandler was in operation at the west end of the long mill-dam at Mill Village during, or immediately following the Civil War, the small building that had housed the clapboard machine and the handle lathe, in turn, having been enlarged and adapted to the new business. If Sam Smart, as he was familiarly known, moved and set up the mill in its new location, as some claim, it was a task for which he was eminently fitted by years of experience. He was a mason by trade, working with both brick and stone. His daughter, Mrs. Emerette (Smart) Hall, avers that he and two of his brothers built the four brick-houses in town, as well as several in Newport. Stone for underpinnings, as well as curbing and posts for use in cemeteries, was supplied by Mr. Smart from a nearby quarry in which he owned a half-interest. He had also operated a large farm at North Goshen, now the C. C. Mac-Tavish place.

Removing to the Village, he built a new house nearly on the site of the old one where his grandfather, Caleb Smart, Revolutionary War veteran, had lived for some years prior to 1800 while employed in the self-same grist-mill. Sam added a single-surfacing planer to the mill's equipment, thereby greatly increasing its efficiency.

A period of inactivity ensued for a few years following Mr. Smart's retirement (he died Sept. 25, 1875, aged 74½ years). The town had temporarily ceased its expansion and little new construction was going on. L. J. Nelson for a short time owned, or leased, the saw-mill, still with its gate-saw. He married, 1876, Miss Sarah Farr, while living in the house now owned by Edwin Chartier, at the foot of Lear Hill; probably occupied the mill about this time. Henry Barton, too, was a temporary owner.

M. S. Buxton. In 1882 the saw-and-grist-mills were purchased from William Tandy? by Melville S. Buxton, who was b. in Hancock, March 19, 1838, son of Stephen (Timothy² John¹) Buxton. His father accompanied him to Goshen and died here July 23, 1889, aged 82 yrs., 10 mos. Somewhat previously the present very attractive "Greyholm," owned by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. S. (Stark) Newton, had become the "mill-house," residence of the miller's family, and with Mr. Buxton's occupancy it became a popular gathering-place for the young people of the community. Parties held there and in the echoing saw-mill, during summer's idleness, were times of light-hearted gayety, with the girls, Kate and Alice, most charming school-girl hostesses.

Mr. Buxton immediately discarded the old gate-mill and installed a modern circular-saw, proving in all ways an enterprising and energetic businessman. It was a distinct loss to the town when, in 1890, he sold his mill-properties to Mrs. Ellen (Maxfield) Shaw of Lowell, Mass., and removed to Alstead.

He married (1) Nov. 20, 1860, Lizzie M. Morison, dau. of Josiah and Phoebe (Knight) Morison; m. (2) Apr. 25, 1896, Ellen Shepard of Alstead. Died in Alstead May 26, 1911. Children:

Mary Ellen, b. 1864; d. 1872, of scarlet fever.

Charles C., b. 1870; d. 1875.

Kate Elizabeth, b. Sept. 16, 1872; m. George Dow.

Alice E., b. Jan. 3, 1876; m. ——— Longley.

George Sumner, b. Mar. 3, 1879; res. Saxton's River, Vt.

(*Hist. of Langdon*, Frank B. Kingsbury)

For the next ten years, when grinding ceased, the two mills were operated separately. Sherman L. Pike immediately leased the gristmill from Mrs. Shaw, following Mr. Buxton's departure,

and was in business there for a few years. He married, Jan. 20, 1890, Miss Bertha J. Russell, both of Goshen.

In 1893, Francis B. Winter of Providence, R. I., became interested in the mill at Goshen and took over Mr. Pike's relinquished lease. Nov. 29 of the same year, he married Miss Blanche L. Hobbs. Both young couples had occupied the "mill house" during their brief terms of proprietorship; neither of the men found sufficient inducement to continue long at milling. The purchase of ground feed for livestock by local farmers had only reached the first phases of the practice now universal.

The saw-mill continued to thrive. Joseph C. Lewis, who lived opposite the schoolhouse at the south end of the Village, ran the board-saw for years, with his various assistants drawn from the neighborhood, one of whom was Arthur M. Lear, then growing up at his mother's little farm on Lear Hill. It is recorded that, during the winter of 1902, over 70,000 feet of oak car-stock, 30,000 feet of hemlock lumber and 60,000 shingles, besides the usual run of custom-sawing was turned out at the mill. The town voted to exempt the mills from taxation for a term of ten years if responsible parties would buy and operate them.

E. S. Robinson; a New Saw Mill. This incentive, combined with an awareness of the possibilities offered, induced Emmet S. Robinson, farmer and businessman, to buy the mills from Mrs. Shaw, Dec. 21, 1903. Mr. Robinson was operating the former Jonas Parker farm, now owned by K. F. Purnell, on the main road at the Newport line, including over four hundred acres. He vigorously applied himself to the new enterprise.

The old saw-mill, a patched-up affair, was razed and the Fellows brothers of Newport, John and Ira, were employed to re-lay the foundation-walls anew. They were strong, young men, trained in the handling of stone and the operation of a derrick, and put in an excellent wall. Upon this Mr. Robinson erected an entirely new building and set up the mill-equipment in a most thorough manner, one piece of new machinery being a swing cutting-off saw, foot-operated. The ancient grist-mill,

past its usefulness, was likewise taken down, giving the whole flow of the stream to the saw-mill.

Customary methods of winter-lumbering were carried on, with choppers in the woods and teams drawing the logs into the mill-yard over snow-covered roads. By the middle of March, when the streams usually opened, great piles of logs surrounded the mill and a season of feverish activity set in, that the accumulated logs be sawed out before the water failed. The board-saw was operated nine hours a day and frequently the proprietor, or an extra hand hired in for the purpose, would then saw shingles far into the night.

A typical instance has recently been recalled wherein three village boys featured, about 1908. They had been working in the woods for Mr. Robinson during the winter and were then transferred by him, to saw shingles nights at the mill. Howard D. Bailey, then living with his uncle, Isaac Blodgett, at the brick house, and George E. Guillow, both in their 'teens, were of the group. The three took turns at the work, one boy upstairs on the main floor, at the lag-saw, bolting up small and crooked logs that were unfit for lumber, into blocks sixteen inches in length, from whence they rolled down a chute to the shingle-saw operator in the basement; the third boy was kept busy packing. When things went wrong, the day-sawyer, Warren Whipple, who lived nearby, was routed out of bed to resolve their difficulty, whatever it might be. The spring evenings were apt to be chilly and a fire of shingle-waste was kept burning in a big chunk-stove. Altogether, it was a not-too-unpleasant job. The boys were expected to saw five or six thousand a night and they soon learned that the faster they worked, the sooner they could shut down the wheel-gate, blow out their kerosene-lanterns and go home. Shingles were worth \$1.75 per thousand.

Mr. Robinson was continually elected to various town-offices; was Selectman for many terms and was chosen Representative to the Legislature of 1894-5; was active in Grange circles and Master of the local group. He was born in Orange, Vt., Aug. 2, 1859, son of Alexander and Sarah (Moore) Robinson, one of a

family of ten children; m. (1) March 9, 1881, at Goshen, Marietta Parker, dau. of Jonas and Zeroyda (Chase) Parker. She d. May 9, 1897, and Mr. Robinson m. (2) June 14, 1901, Miss Katherine Egan of Unity. He died Nov. 16, 1933. Ch:

Marjorie, b. June 15, 1902; m. M. Bertrand Carter, recently of Hartford, Conn.

The saw-mill machinery was removed by Mr. Carter to a position near their homstead, where it was operated for a short time by means of a gasoline-motor. Thus vanished the last of the water-powers in town.

The Booth-Willey Card-Board Shop

The pages of New England history are filled with stories of "Yankee inventions" that were produced to fill a specific need, only to disappear before a newer invention, or the rapid change of economic conditions. The buggy-whip is a classic illustration of this, matched in a smaller degree by the hand cards once in everyday use in the carding of cotton. Millions of card-boards were produced in this immediate area and the industry became highly specialized.

It is stated that Royal Booth, Jr., (Royal,² Epaphras¹) about 1830, built a small shop for the manufacture of card-boards, at the Corner, on the brook that flows through the meadow-farm of Yvette Huot, above the cement-bridge. At about this same time, Col. Thomas Laws was making card-boards in the adjoining town of Washington. What connection, if any, existed between the two shops is unknown, but with the purchase of the Laws property by Ezra P. and Joseph A. Howard, in 1847, it is apparent that the Washington shop assumed dominance in the industry. Ezra Howard m., Jan., 1844, Mary Trow of Goshen.

The cotton card was described by the late Austin B. Willey of Claremont, as follows:

"These boards were finished with fine wire teeth and sent South for carding cotton by hand. This was in the days before the Civil War. . . . They were in universal use here all through Colonial days and beyond. My mother had a pair of them, though they had then passed out of actual use. The

boards were about a foot long, curved, thick on one edge and thin on the other."

Royal Booth, Jr., was an inventor as well as a mechanic of much ability and he developed many ingenious devices to facilitate card-board production. Intent upon enlarging his field, he sold his shop, about 1845, to his brother-in-law, Merrill Willey, and removed to Kelleyville, where an abundant water-power was available on the Sugar River. Just when he advanced from getting out card-boards to making the machines themselves is not known, but before long he migrated to Sunapee Village, which at this period was a veritable Mecca of inventors, the home of threshing-machines, clothespin-machines and machines of many sorts. He occupied the basement of Dexter Pierce's clothespin-shop, later the site of the Brampton Woolen Company, where he began building card-board machinery. In 1857, a fire which started in Mr. Booth's factory destroyed not only the whole building but also the peg-shop of Abiather Young on the east side of the river.

Mr. Booth died in Claremont, still inventing, still building improved card-board machines, although their day had been run, and still followed by that jinx, fire. A machine, approaching a stage of automatic production, was burned in his workshop shortly before his death.

At Goshen, Merrill Willey combined the card-board business with his farming, getting out boards in the rough only, sawing them out and then packing them up out-of-doors to dry. They were drawn away the next summer to the neighboring town of Washington where Ezra Howard finished them for market. Mr. Willey's son, Austin B., whom we have previously quoted, recalled that Mr. Howard paid his father about six dollars per thousand pairs, in the rough.

"One spring," he continued, "my father got out a hundred thousand pairs, hiring Jessial Gove as extra hand. It is my recollection that he paid Jessial seventy-five cents a day and board, and Mr. Gove was a big, stout man.

"Only beech timber was used. First the logs were sawed up into blocks twelve inches long by a power cross-cut, or lag saw,

outside the shop. I was the boy who took the blocks away and set the gauge for my father to shove the log up against, to give the proper length to the next block.

"After the yard got pretty full of blocks they were piled up, one on top of the other, as high as two men could throw them. This was all done in the late winter, all logs being blocked up before any boards were sawed. Later, as fast as stock was needed, the beech blocks were quartered, the bark taken off and the heart split away so as to leave a hollowing chunk about five-and-a-half inches thick. They were now ready for the saw.

"The saw used was of the barrel type, larger than those used for sawing tub-staves and heavier, possibly three to three-and-a-half feet in diameter with two step-cone pulleys on a heavy shaft, the whole hung into a substantial wooden frame, for iron frames had not then come into the market. These saws were owned by Mr. Howard and were moved into different shops that contracted to get out cardboards for him. By the way, my Uncle Royal later made these saws for himself. Into these whirling steel barrels the blocks of green beech were pushed by hand, back and forth. The first piece that came off was a thin slab, the next a good board. The waste from the shop kept us in firewood the year around."

In the course of time the property had been acquired by Solon Willey and by him it was sold in 1885 to Hial F. Nelson, who took the hand-hewn frame apart and moved it to the Village, rebuilding it in its original form on the Gunnison Brook, where previously a cooper-shop of Capt. Daniel Stearns' had been burned.

Cooper Shops

A community of enterprising men developed along the mountain-road that once led southerly from the "Squire John" Gunnison farm, later owned by Elisha Winham, past John Chandler's busy yards, to Goshen Four Corners. Only one house, of the round dozen then inhabited, is still standing, the summer home of Hon. Charles Howard of Massachusetts. In this thriving community, built in part on soil originally Fishersfield, the

names of Baker, Bradford and Stearns were prominent. The two latter families came here from Mont Vernon, N. H., a town which also contributed Dr. Ira Weston and Levi Trow, tavern-keeper, and probably others.

Before coming to Goshen, Daniel Stearns had served in the defense of Portsmouth from the town of Chesterfield, m. Mary, dau. of William, Jr., and Hannah Bradford of Mont Vernon. He built up a large farm, comprising a fine sugar-orchard, and eventually erected a small cooper-shop in his dooryard, where inclement weather would find him busily setting up by hand the various utensils of his trade.

Sidelights upon those early years are thrown by records of the Goshen Congregational Church; thus, May 9, 1819, "Mary, daughter of Mary, wife of Daniel L. Stearns," was baptized. The infant must have been Hannah M., who was born Feb. 8, 1819, and later married Jonathan Ingalls. From the same source the record is provided that Oct. 9, 1824, Dr. Ira Weston, Miss Anna Bradford and Mary, wife of Daniel L. Stearns, were received into the church by letters of Recommendation and Dismissal from the church in Mont Vernon. Mary Stearns and Anna, or Anne, Bradford were sisters.

Bereavements continually recurred in the Stearns family in the years that followed. A son, Granville, six years of age, died Jan. 12, 1825; their daughter, Anna B., twenty-one, died Oct. 14, 1837. Benjamin Stearns (rel. und't'd.) died June 15, 1834, aged 47, and in June, 1842, a daughter, Mary F., two years old, was taken from them (Corners cem. inscriptions).

In 1848 Mr. Stearns sold his mountain-farm and cooper-shop to Asa L. Baker (*David*¹), then a young man of twenty-four, and removed to Mill Village.

For fifty years Mr. Baker industriously carried on his allied trades. The cooper-shop was tiny and without power, though standing beside the mountain-brooklet that separated his farm from that of a brother, Lovell Baker. Yet his coopering came secondary to his farming and the lack of power was not an insurmountable difficulty; the foot-treadle and spring-pole had been driving lathes since man first set his hand to the shaping

of objects. Old-growth spruce stood in abundance on the nearby slopes and it was skillfully seasoned and worked into tubs for various uses about the household. Mr. Baker's sap-buckets were still scattered through neighboring sugar-houses within our recollection. Of the old-fashioned type, slightly smaller at the top than at the bottom, so as to prevent their hoops from shedding in the hot weather of late spring, they were cumbersome and awkward to carry about. This was no fault of the maker.

Mr. Baker used to recall to attentive listeners that "Aunt Anna" Bradford, who lived in a house away up the mountain-side, south of the lead mine lot, not infrequently caught sight of bears looking into her windows at night.

Meanwhile, at the Village Daniel Stearns had built a new cooper-shop, placing it beside the Gunnison Brook from which he derived power by means of an over-shot water-wheel, later replaced by a turbine. Either of the two turbine-wheels then in local favor, the Chapman, or the Tyler water-wheels which were made in Claremont, would have marked a material gain in utilization of power. The water-privilege was limited to a fall of twelve feet, after being carried across the face of a steep bank in an earth-canal, but it was of much greater practical value than at present, owing to an extensive system of flowage-basins then existing along the course of the stream above. For many years a dam was maintained at the outlet of Rand's Pond, with flowage rights that benefitted all the downstream mill-owners alike. The gate was closed at night to impound the inflow and opened in the morning by someone engaged for the purpose, to allow a limited flow to escape. With the simultaneous opening of other mill-gates for the business of the day, it is readily apparent that the normal flow of the stream would have been materially increased.

For the ensuing seventeen years Mr. Stearns maintained a cooperage business of considerable volume. His wife, Mary Bradford, d. Aug. 5, 1849, aged 53, and he m., 2d., Dec. 12, 1850, Cynthia T. (Sholes) Eaton, widow of Calvin Eaton of Bedford, whom she m. in Goshen, Oct. 11, 1831 (*N. H. Spectator*). A son

of the Eatons, Joseph H., d. 1849, aged 17. She d. Jan. 19, 1879, aged 72. Daniel Stearns d. March 16, 1867, aged 72.

Arvilla B. Stearns, wife of Aspasio H. King, m. Sept. 30, 1851; d. Sept. 23, 1864, aged 36 yrs., 9 mos.

Oren B. Stearns, b. Aug., 1832. "May 17, 1876, the body of O. B. Stearns was found on the banks of the river (Sugar River at Newport) near the residence of Wm. S. Kempton."*

Almira C. King, his wife, b. April, 1830; d. April, 1872.

Rudolph, son of O. B. and A. C. Stearns, d. April, 1872, aged 4 yrs., 10 mos.

Lydia P. Stearns, b. March 11, 1830; d. May 27, 1900.

(Village cem. ins.)

Jonathan Ingalls, son-in-law of Daniel Stearns, had undoubtedly acquired proficiency in the cooper's craft during previous years and assumed proprietorship. He was a ponderous man, in striking contrast to the diminutive size of his wife. He lived in the house now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Lund, who have greatly improved the property in every way. He was b. Jan. 27, 1825, and d. April 21, 1905. His wife, Hannah M. Ingalls, d. Jan. 23, 1895. No children.

Prior to 1882, Mr. Ingalls disposed of the cooper-shop to Charles Putney, an enterprising young man who invested capital in improved machinery and facilities. It is not known whether Mr. Putney had reached a stage of production or not, before he lost everything by fire and, without attempting to rebuild, removed to Claremont where he successfully engaged in business.

The mill-dam and flumes had sustained but little injury from the fire and in the summer of 1885 Hial F. Nelson bargained with E. H. Carr for the abandoned property. The old cardboard shop at the Corners was standing empty and idle and this Mr. Nelson moved to the Village and rebuilt on the site of the burned mill.

The old-time cooper had supplied countless items of everyday use, even to wooden plates and bowls that were made to do until crockery, largely imported from England, could be secured by the settlers. Of tubs, barrels and boxes there were unending shapes and sizes — sugar-boxes, with lapped hoops and covers;

**Hist. of Newport, Wheeler.* No details given.

wash-tubs, with two opposite staves left standing in which hand-holes were cut; the keeler was a low tub. And there were water-buckets, meat-tubs and butter-tubs, sap-buckets, churns, chopping-trays, butter-paddles, spice-boxes, a multitude of articles made from wood in a new country where both ingenuity and wood abounded. Wooden-hoops were a joint creation of keen tools and craftsmanship, the tucked-under type, made of split withes, or rived brown-ash, requiring especial skill.

By the time Mr. Nelson entered the field the items of manufacture had narrowed down to meat-and-butter-tubs and a container for shipping maple-syrup, shipments of tub-butter having already declined. These syrup-kits were made in two sizes, three and five gallon, and met with an active spring demand until the introduction of the tin gallon-can. There was an apprehensive fascination in watching the cooper at his heading-lathe, cutting kit-heads out of thin squares of pine board — when his sharp chisel-point would suddenly liberate a pin-wheel of flying corner-fragments that became in boyish hands very creditable tomahawks. Riveted hoops of band-iron were driven onto the turned and sanded kit after the material had been run through swaging rolls for shaping.

The tin syrup-can was neat and light and could be filled with hot syrup, whereas the pine kit tolerated only that which had been thoroughly cooled, owing to the resinous taste otherwise imparted to the syrup. The market for syrup-kits vanished, and although an opportunity was presented to continue their manufacture by conversion to the salt-fish trade, Mr. Nelson decided against it. The business had furnished at best only part-time employment and, with unquestioned wisdom, in January, 1891, he moved his family of boys to the large and well-known Gunnison-Cofran farm in Goshen Center, where Capt. John W. Gunnison had passed his boyhood.

Cabinet Shop

For a period previous to 1842, Henry Chandler maintained a cabinet shop where Emil Benes now lives. Mr. Chandler was a skillful workman and for several generations pieces of furniture of his making were cherished by their owners, showing much

beauty of design and finish. He also made coffins, nicely lined and stained and in regular demand. When other interests caused Mr. Chandler to give up their manufacture in 1843, Parker Richardson, Sr., storekeeper at the Village, found time from his other duties to continue supplying local needs in that line.

Bedsteads, designed for use with straw-ticks and feather-beds, were made locally by Ansel Dunbar, who lived on Lear Hill, where Mr. and Mrs. Carson Field now reside. The cord-bed frame was made of hardwood with turned posts which were mortised to receive the side-rails. It is evident that all bedstead-makers had not mastered the technique of tenon-and-mortise cutting, for a terse description has been handed down of the bed-frame that had to be driven together with a sledge-hammer and yet "would walk all over the floor." The operation of "cording up" the bedstead with crossed ropes and the tightening-wrench was a task requiring patience as well as experience. Ansel Dunbar was b. in Grantham, April 20, 1819; m. Lydia A. Nelson Apr. 13, 1843. d. Dec. 30, 1904.

Joiner's Shop

As the Village grew, two little shops appeared, built close against the main street, with their back-windows overlooking the millpond. One of these was located nearly opposite the present residence of Eugene Pysz, and was built by Wise Bartlett for use as a joiner-shop; its bank-wall, next to the highway, is still standing. The joiner made interior woodwork, doors, windows and stairs, as opposed to the cabinet-maker, who concerned himself solely with furniture. The period of Mr. Bartlett's business is indicated by records of payments to him found in the selectmen's accounts, thus: "Feb. 6, 1833, gave Wise Bartlett an order for two coffins, one for Mrs. Hudson, one for Benj. Rand, . . . \$5.00." In 1839 he received orders from the selectmen for two more coffins "and Guide Boards," totaling \$16.34. In 1841 he was reimbursed for a coffin made "for Mrs. Sischo," cost \$3.00. This sum was apparently a standard charge at the time, as Parker Richardson was given orders in the same figures in 1841 for coffins "for Mrs. Calef and Widow Mary Brown."

In June, 1840, Mary Chase, a Revolutionary pensioner, 76 years of age, was listed as living with "Bartlett Wise," or, properly transposed, Wise Bartlett. Mr. Bartlett eventually sold his little shop to Virgil Chase, Esq., a shoemaker by trade. Relationship of the two families is unquestioned.

Virgil Chase, Citizen and Shoemaker

Previous to the purchase of the joiner-shop, Mr. Chase had lived in the large, two-story house with hip-roof, later burned but then standing on the present Library foundations. Common custom of the time allowed the shoemaker to carry on his trade in some well-lighted corner of his own dwelling, preferably the kitchen. It was not unusual for him to travel about, staying at each customer's house while making up footwear for the entire family.

Boots, the best made of calfskin, were customarily worn by the men of 'Squire Chase's day, pliant and weather-resistant when well-tallosed, or stiff and cracking when not. The women wore shoes — as did the children, when not running barefoot. The wearing of leather-boots is still within the remembrance of some. Boots and shoes were in reality custom-made, with each person's individual last, properly built up and conforming to fit, frequently shelved for periodical use.

Prospering in business, Mr. Chase built the brick house, later occupied by Dr. Wheeler, and removed there with his family and his shoemaking. There are reasons to believe that the purchase of Wise Bartlett's joiner-shop occurred at this time, for notes, hastily made more than fifty years ago, speak of the extensive business Mr. Chase embarked upon at that time, hiring three and four extra workmen in busy seasons. As the joiner-shop stood almost directly opposite the new house, its location would have been advantageous.

Mr. Chase was interested in the furtherance of town affairs and took an active part in politics, both at home and in wider spheres. He was an early member of Mt. Vernon Lodge A. F. & A. M., of Washington, N. H., and is credited by historian S. H. Edes with having saved his Lodge from possible extinction. The

circumstances hinged upon the surrender, in 1833, of the charter of Corinthian Lodge of Newport and the enfeebled state of its sister lodge, Mt. Vernon.

"Virgil Chase was Master of the latter lodge for five consecutive years," Mr. Edes states. "Activity was reduced to an annual communication and then, in 1846, the Goshen members, sterling citizens such as Jonas Parker, Mr. Chase, ("Squire") John Gunnison and John McCrillis, came to its rescue and a coalition was formed with certain former Corinthian members whereby the Lodge, then in its 46th. year, was moved to a new home in Newport.

The charter of transfer, suitably endorsed, was forwarded to the Master, Virgil Chase, at 'Mill Village, Newport Postoffice,' and is still preserved in the lodge safe, in its original wrappings, within a round, metal tube."

A humorous incident of village-life during this period has been preserved by the late C. M. Brown of Newport, writing under a pseudonym in the *Argus and Spectator*. It concerns Mrs. True, a near neighbor of the Squire's, and considered somewhat peculiar.

"Her eldest daughter was engaged to marry a New York man," it ran. "As soon as the news reached the mother, who was known to exaggerate in telling what she learned, she left her home to go to one of the neighbors. On the way she met Mr. Chase, at the time high sheriff for Sullivan County. 'O Squire Chase,' she called, 'Have you heard the news? My oldest darter Polina is going to be married to a New York man who is worth a hundred thousand million dollars. How much is that, Mr. Chase? He owns a big farm right in the center of New York City and keeps a lot of cows.'"

The statement has been made that Mr. Chase was in business here for fully fifty years, but a more careful reading would seem to indicate that he was making shoes for a total of fifty years in all. He died Aug. 16, 1867, aged 71. His wife, Ellen L., died Sept. 27, 1872, aged 77 yrs., 5 mos. (Corner Cem. ins.)

Upon the death of Mr. Chase, the shop was purchased by Imri Adams, who, after a brief occupancy, sold to John R. Cutts by whom it was moved across and along the road to his own dwelling to become a tool and wagon house.

Wheelwright Shop

The second small shop mentioned, between the road and the river, was built by James Heath, a wheelwright, in 1856. It was situated a few rods south of the Chase shop. A cider-press was operated for a short time in the same building, but was soon

removed and the wheelwrighting alone continued by Mr. Heath and his son and by the several ensuing owners.

Carriage Factory

In 1875, Ora T. Alexander of Lempster bought the wright-shop and energetically enlarged his business until removal to more commodious quarters became necessary. In the winter of 1880 this was accomplished by the erection of a new, two-story building on the rise by the Baptist church. The wheelwright-shop had become a carriage-factory. The carriage-making occupied the lower floor, while on the floor above a paint-shop was conducted by Fred Stocker. A manually-operated circular-saw used by the partners attracted much admiring comment and may well be considered a forerunner of the small mechanical tools now available for use with electricity. This valuable and promising industry was summarily suspended two years later by the death from typhoid-fever of both young men.

The new building was not allowed to stand idle for long. Olan A. Lear, son of Dea. Asahel Lear of South Sunapee, a blacksmith by upbringing and choice, purchased the property and converted it into a blacksmith-shop. During a temporary absence from town, Mr. Lear was induced to sell the building and it was taken down and moved to Newport. Returning in 1895, however, he built a new cottage upon the site of the carriage-factory and after moving the old Heath shop to a position nearby, he remodeled it into a very convenient smithy. A man of great ingenuity and easy accommodation, Mr. Lear not only cared for the needs of his community in shoeing, making sleds, mending chains and farm-equipment, sharpening stone-cutting drills and the like, but added to his plant a 6 h.p. steam engine and wood-working machinery. The extent of his activity may be appraised by the fact that he averaged to get out 100,000 wood laths yearly, besides his custom-work.

Upon gaining a contract for hame-woods from the Sunapee hame shop, then in full operation, he transferred his attention to the heavier production of red-oak squares required for the hames. Of these, 60,000 were sawed and delivered in 1903. Dur-

ing the same year Mr. Lear moved his machinery to the old creamery building, then standing idle, and with a larger steam-engine for power, installed a board-saw at the north end of his main shop. Steam-power gave him a slight superiority over the water-power mill at the other end of the street and he gained considerable custom, without detriment to the business of the new owner there, Mr. Robinson.

On a Saturday afternoon, May 15, 1909, while at work with a helper in his mill, Mr. Lear was instantly killed by a fragment of wood flying from the board-saw. He was sixty-three.

The Clothespin Factory

In 1872, Increase Rogers erected a new building measuring sixty-four by thirty feet and two stories in height, and equipped it with the latest Sunapee clothespin machinery. With the exception of the tannery, this was the most promising industry that had appeared in town. The new factory was situated on the steep south bank of the Gunnison Brook, just above the cement-bridge by O. L. Nelson's. The location was ideal for the employment of water-power, but Mr. Rogers, knowing its inadequacy, put in a steam-engine, by means of which he could not only assure himself of dependable power but could convert his waste into fuel.

Seven machines were operated, including the bolter, gang-saws, lathe, slotter and other pieces of special equipment, and provided constant employment for six men, with a daily output of 20 to 25 boxes of pins of five gross count to the box.

Mr. Rogers was presumably living in a house where Charles S. Abbott now resides. This is assumed because in later years James W. Rogers, a half-brother, owned the place. With the establishing of the new factory, however, Mr. Rogers built a two-story house a short distance down the road, lately the home of Mrs. A. A. Ayotte.

Clothespins were selling in the wholesale-market at \$1.25 per box when the Rogers factory opened, but the Sunapee machines were so efficient as to make them in great demand wherever

white-birch lumber was available and in a short time the price began an alarming decline.

After operating but six months, Mr. Rogers sold the business to Mason D. Lear and Hollis H. Sholes, two local young men, who finished out the season and, apprehensive of further price-cuts, disposed of the factory to William Tandy.

The large farm carried on by Mr. Sholes' father adjoined the clothespin-factory and he easily resumed his life-long vocation there. With Mason D. Lear there seemed no employment of sufficient attraction locally and he went on to Olean, N. Y., where extensive woodworking industries were centering. Here he married and made his permanent home, a successful businessman; d. Nov. 26, 1927, at Olean.

With his years of experience in various phases of milling and manufacturing, Mr. Tandy had reason to be sanguine of his success, even in an undertaking known to be difficult. Clothespins had slumped to eighty-five cents per box. Every method promising expedition or economy was put into effect by the new owner, but all proved unavailing. The downward trend of prices could not be halted by one small mill and after two years of operation when pins had dropped to fifty-five cents, Mr. Tandy was forced to discontinue the business. A further loss of two car-loads of pins, worth \$1,400.00, was a serious blow to him. The pins had been shipped to Boston wholesalers who proved unreliable and all efforts to collect the sum due him were fruitless.

Mr. Tandy subsequently removed to Cornish where he operated a grist-mill until prevented by failing health. He died March 5, 1891.

The Purington Shingle Mill

In 1860 Imri Purington built a shingle-mill on the Gunnison Brook above his house, now the home of Harry G. Bartlett. Two dams were built, one at the mill which produced a fall of eighteen feet at the wheel-pit, and another, a short ways above, as a storage-reservoir. The mill-dam was anchored upon a huge

boulder in mid-stream and, though now wrecked, still makes a pretty water-fall.

Mr. Purington m. Mary Lear, dau. of Walker and Susan (Meserve) Lear, who was b. April, 1808, and d. June 19, 1891. He d. Aug. 18, 1891, aged 74 years. Both buried at North Goshen.

Their son, Eugene I. Purington, took over active management of the large and productive farm in his father's declining years. Owning a mountain woodlot that grew an abundance of virgin spruce, he sought and obtained a contract with the Boston and Maine R. R. for the delivery of clear spruce shingles, of which he produced 40,000 annually. This substantial business furnished the required winter-employment so much sought by all farmers.

Mr. Purington's extensive property was purchased by Eben N. Moody of Dedham, Mass., in the fall of 1899 and he removed to Newport. For a few years Mr. Moody and his son Ralph, now a resident of Whitingham, Vt., made use of the mill, the lag-saw furnishing an admirable means for sawing hardwood logs into stove-length blocks. A dry-kiln was extemporized and large quantities of stove-wood were sold. With the accidental burning of the dry-kiln this business was given up.

First Steam Saw Mill

Adjoining the Purington farm on the east was that of John Vinal Gunnison, the last one of his long family line to live in Goshen. His father, Vinal (Ephraim², Samuel¹), owned six hundred acres of farm and mountain-woodland and was conceded to be one of the substantial farmers of the town.

To this goodly heritage John V. was born Feb. 27, 1837. After receiving his education in the public schools and at Meriden and New London, he returned home and engaged in lumbering, farming and dealing in livestock. Always of an active temperament, he extended his lumbering-operations, spring, 1871, to include a saw-mill placed directly across the highway from his residence, now the property of Paul H. Merrigan. Correctly appraising the decreased water-flow available so high on the course of the stream, he put in a steam-engine for power; this action

signalized the revolutionary trend to steam-power then taking place throughout the country.

With an investment of \$11,000, the mill was fully equipped and with the extension of the railroad from Bradford to Claremont Junction, Mr. Gunnison obtained the contract to furnish spruce lumber for all the bridges, fences, cattle-guards and railings needed in construction. A. P. Welcome was in partnership with him for a time, Mr. Welcome later taking specifications for fences and railings while Mr. Gunnison continued to furnish bridge material alone, at \$20 per thousand, old-growth mountain-spruce, clear of dead knots, shakes and wains. He had six teams working in the woods and on the road. One winter, he recalled, was very open with little snow, and shoeing oxen and horses and mending broken sleds was the daily routine.

To use up the hardwood timber that inevitably resulted during extensive lumbering, Nathan Foster of Washington put in a clothespin-machine and operated it for some time, until Mr. Gunnison bought one of the improved Smith machines then made in Sunapee.

Prosper Barrows, one of his choppers, was of French-Canadian descent, forerunner of the many families of like ancestry who later settled in town. Barrows lived a quarter-of-a-mile south of Mr. Gunnison's, at the top of the next hill on the mountain-road, the buildings now gone. Another neighbor, Benjamin F. ("Benny Frank") Lear, was likewise employed.

When the mill was destroyed by fire in 1875, with its contents, and Mr. Gunnison proposed to rebuild if he received sufficient encouragement, he was deeply hurt by the seeming ingratitude of some of his townsmen who defeated a measure proposing limited exemption from taxation. He subsequently removed from the farm to Mill Village, to the square house once occupied by Virgil Chase, and in 1888 took up residence in Newport, dealing in real-estate. In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Sullivan County and retained the office until reaching the age-limit of 70 years. Early in life he made eventful journeys west and south to Louisiana and Texas, details of which were ever after vividly retained.

Mr. Gunnison married, Jan. 16, 1867, Angie Carr, dau. of Robert and Claora (Goodale) Carr of Hillsboorough, and sister of the Village storekeeper, E. H. Carr. Ch:

1. Belle G., b. Dec. 30, 1868; m. May 8, 1902, William H. Nourse of Newport.
2. Sadie H., b. June 9, 1870.
3. Claora A. ("Orrie") b. Dec. 20, 1873; m. June 28, 1898, Rev. Sheridan W. Bell of Ohio.
4. Alice M., b. April 11, 1877; d. May 30, 1895, while a student in Newport high school.

Sugar River Creamery

The butter-factory was built in the spring of 1886, a fine, commodious building, thoroughly equipped with steam-power and all butter-making appliances. A young man by the name of Odell was the first butter-maker, though Ezra C. Pike thereafter had principal charge until closing of the business in February, 1892. Ernest Hurd had also been employed.

Incorporation of the creamery association was procured early in 1886 by a group of prominent men, with the following stockholders; Bela Graves and Wm. W. Hall of Unity; Lucius A. Purmort and Henry Walker of Lempster; Charles E. Stubbs of Newport; Elias W. Pike, Melvin C. Gregg, William T. Thissell and Elisha H. Carr of Goshen. Capital stock was authorized at \$2,000.00.

The business was conducted upon the co-operative system. Producers provided themselves with "Cooley Creamers," wherein the dilution method was used for cream-separation; a glass-gauge inserted in the tall, straight-sided cooling-can denoted the number of "spaces" of cream to be paid for. The system was commendable in every way, as it introduced the rapid cooling of milk by the use of ice in the water-filled tank which held the several containers.

A paid driver collected the cream two or three times a week, according to season, providing a lucrative market for the dairy-men of the region. Quality of product was highly rated in the butter-market and during the last years almost the whole output was shipped to private customers in New York City and Boston. It is said that disagreement among directors proved the ruin of the business.

Blacksmiths

The three Benjamin Rands, each a blacksmith in turn, have been recorded. With the early passing of the younger in 1825 the family line was done. Eventually the equipment of the old shop was conveyed to a new position at the southern end of Rand's Pond and put into service again by Walker Lear.

The road by which the new blacksmith's patrons would have reached his shop is believed to have circled the east shore of the pond and across its northern end, to make a junction with the Province Road. Tradition tells of it and an embankment, close to the shore-line, is still to be seen. Although seemingly higher than necessary, it has been pronounced by authorities definitely a road-elevation. No other use can be conceived for such an embankment. It was not until July 13, 1839, that the town voted "to lay a road from the Lang Road by (or past?) Walker Lear's to Vinal Gunnison's," a distance of slightly over a mile.

A new road, for the accommodation of cottagers, has recently been brought in along the west shore of Rand's Pond. Wherever encountered, the old grading was found too close to the shore to be of use in the new phase of development.

At the Four Corners the blacksmith-shop of John McCrillis maintained its steady flow of patronage by reason of excellent workmanship as well as constant application to business. This happy combination continued under the proprietorship of his son, William H. McCrillis, until his removal from town subsequent to 1873. Unwelcome proofs that population was declining could not be indefinitely overlooked and for the next few years blacksmiths came and went at the old shop, unable to make a competent living. About 1880, under the ownership of Ai Richards, business was suspended and eventually the shop was torn down. The great, smoothly-flattened tire-setting stone, with a hole in its center to accommodate the hub of the wheel that was being worked upon, is still to be found at the old location, opposite C. J. Oliphant's.

For fifteen years previously a second blacksmith-shop had

been in operation at the Corners. It is said to have been built about 1860 by Ezekiel C. Baker, near the present home of John Stelljes, at the foot of the mountain on the Washington road. Mr. Baker had learned his trade at the shop in Mill Village, in all likelihood with a relative, Amos Baker. When his shop burned, his advanced years made it impractical to rebuild. He d. Jan. 15, 1877, aged 75 years.

The first blacksmith at the Village, Robert S. Cammet, built a little shop about 1820 at the west end of the grist-mill bridge; was trading at Barnes' store 1816; account settled March 6, 1817. How long Cammet was in business here is not definitely known; the quoted phrase "within twenty years it (the Cammett shop) had been succeeded by a rather more pretentious structure which Amos Baker erected," is visibly a generalization. The marriage of Amos L. Baker to Aurelia M. Hall in October, 1842, suggests residence at the Village then or soon after.

Additions twice made in the ensuing years have brought the shop to its present size and appearance. It still stands, weather-beaten but showing the original red paint upon its clapboards.

Various owners followed Amos Baker, blacksmiths by the surname of Hadley, Clark and Sargent. George B. Lear, son of Dea. Asahel Lear of Sunapee, was for a short time in business here as a journeyman, being followed by Day E. Maxfield. Mr. Lear removed to Newport in 1870 and, upon the death of Dea. D. B. Chapin, a partnership was arranged with Day Maxfield and the two men purchased the Chapin blacksmithing establishment; this arrangement continued for many years.

George B. Lear, b. July 3, 1839, m. May 2, 1857, Maria A. Dodge of Goshen, who d. Apr. 17, 1877, aged 38 yrs.; m. 2d., May 6, 1878, Mrs. Jennie Robinson of West Windsor, Vt.

In 1870 Burk Booth purchased the old Baker shop from Mr. Maxfield and carried on a profitable business for three decades. His equipment was very complete. A lover of horses, he took special care in their shoeing and was regularly consulted as a veterinary. The ox-sling, in an attached shed, was a massive frame equipped with wide, riveted side-leather straps and a wooden windlass, by means of which the ox requiring shoes

was lifted bodily from the floor, whereupon his feet were strapped securely to standards provided for the purpose. Mr. Booth's house stood across the road from the shop and was a place of open hospitality. He was a tall, powerful man with shoulders and arms developed at the anvil.

In 1899 Horace M. Booth succeeded his father in the shop, having grown up in the business. A skilled mechanic in many lines, he gradually turned his attention to woodworking and carpentry, one of his most outstanding achievements in this field having been the complete modernization of the present Lyn Brook Lodge. The very attractive dwelling of Eugene Goyette is further proof of Mr. Booth's skill. One of the last — and certainly the most spectacular — pieces of work performed by him at the old shop was the ironing of the snow-roller, in 1921.

There are nostalgic memories of this ponderous contraption seen rolling along the snow-filled roads, drawn by six horses, the driver, muffled in great-coat, cap and mittens, perched atop and buffeted unmercifully by the wintry blasts. The roller, five feet in diameter, was built in two six-foot sections, giving a total width of slightly over twelve feet. Records show that Emmett Robinson had machined and assembled the wood parts required in its construction and its total cost was \$86.11. Though not original it was a radical departure from age-long custom, being designed to keep the traveled path on top of the snow instead of plowing through it. In truth the old snow-roller must be credited with having produced a wide, good road upon which sleds and sleighs could turn out and pass with ease and safety. Yet the advent of the automobile followed so closely upon the building of the roller in Goshen as to cut short its real usefulness.

Burk Booth, b. Unity?, 1844; m. 1865, Helen L. Mathewson, of Acworth, dau. of Dolly Mathewson who m. Jan., 1868, Ralph Keyes, 71, of Acworth; rem. to Goshen. Mrs. Helen Booth was b. 1845; d. 1910. He d. 1915. Ch: Horace M., b. Feb. 9, 1876; m. April 9, 1905, Wilhemina Robert.

A young apprentice of the senior Mr. Booth's, Ernest Hurd of the adjoining East Mountain district, went on to complete a very successful career in Lynn, Mass., dealing in real-estate.

Another young blacksmith to make his start in town was John W. Purington, son of Clifton Purington. Brought up on his father's farm at the Center, he built a blacksmith-shop near the family home and installed, besides his blacksmithing tools, the hand-powered bench-saw once used in the old carriage-shop, as well as the small, upright steam-engine that O. A. Lear had recently discarded. The shop and its equipment was burned one dry day by sparks from the smoke-stack. The shop was rebuilt, but the young mechanic had outgrown his limited field of patronage; he removed to Sunapee and from thence to New Boston.

During 1920-21 Stephen P. Williams moved into the Dr. Jones house at the Village and opened a blacksmith-shop, soon removing to Warner.

A brick-yard was operated by a man named Chamberlain about 1810, on the present O. L. Nelson farm.

Cider-mills were necessities when every family was supposed to put in and "make" its own barrel of vinegar. Joseph Chandler built a cider-mill on his farm at the Center and passed it on to David McLaughlin; it was finally given up about 1870, by the third owner, Imri P. Adams, partly because J. P. Gove had put cider-making equipment into his saw-mill at the Corners.

CHAPTER XVII

The Old Town Meeting House

THE committee selected at the first town-meeting of Goshen, held March 8, 1792, "to pitch upon a place for the Center of the Town," (p. 14) consisted of the Selectmen and Ephraim Gunnison, Amos Hall, William Story and Daniel Sherburne, each the representative of a different section.

A sightly spot was chosen, being a wide hill-top with a slight southerly trend, in full view of the houses at the Corners a mile away. That it was not the geographical center of the town can be seen at a glance; in relation to the cultivable area of the day, when cleared land extended much farther to the east, a reasonable accuracy was displayed.

The earlier associations along the Province Road were slow to give way. The name "Commons Road" denotes the location there of a common-pasture, rather than a formal green as we now apply the term, it is believed. The two or three houses once standing, in, or near, the road-corners and the stock-pound on the northwest corner of James Libby's land, for the construction of which \$4 was voted May 3, 1796, ("Voted to have it 25 feet square and 7 feet high"), these were not abandoned until the Province Road had become definitely a thing of the past.

Jan. 11, 1810, a meeting was called to see if the town would vote "to give *the Society formed to build a Meeting House in Goshen* any sum of money for the purpose and privilege of holding Town Meeting in the contemplated Meeting House at all times the Town shall find it necessary, provided the said house shall be built." What action was taken upon the proposition, if any, is not recorded. Six years passed without a word in the town books, or elsewhere, to indicate the cause of delay. The original proposition indicated a group of churchmen, the

"Society," seeking town participation in their enterprise. The leaven of their devotion had permeated the whole when next the matter came forth.

March 18, 1816, the town voted "to build a Meeting House and build it somewhat similar to the Lempster Meeting House." \$500.00 was appropriated, "to be laid out on said House the present season." To picture the proposed building one must remember that the imposing tower which now distinguishes Union Hall at Lempster Street is an addition that was not in existence in 1816. A plan was required; a committee was appointed to draught one and present it at the next meeting, two weeks from date. On March 26 the citizens again assembled and voted to accept the plans as brought forward; the house to be fifty feet long and forty-two feet wide. Luther Barnes, Nathan Willey and John Currier were empowered to purchase land and take a deed in behalf of the town, to contract for material and to superintend the building of the new house.

Thereupon, with the committee's diagram before them, it was voted to sell *pew ground* in the said house to the highest bidder.

"Voted to sell pews in said House on Friday, March 29th, at 2 o'clock, P.M." The place, Luther Barnes' store, proving unsuitable for the Friday gathering, it was decided to transfer the meeting "to the Hall of the Tavern house across the highway." Here, at Capt. Trow's, with plenty of space available, the meeting went on to reconsider the vote taken relative to the spot of ground on which to set the meeting-house and gave the committee "leave to build it on Jonathan Badger's land." This placed it north of the highway, whereas the original plan of 1810, "to buy a piece of land of Mr. Cofran for a common, or parade for the Town, where the house is to stand," would have located it on the south side. The new structure was "to be set parallel with the road . . . with the Porch to the East." As an incentive to activity it was further "Voted that each religious denomination in the Town occupy and improve the Meeting House their proportion of the time according to the share they own in said House when it is finished."

Beginning with No. 1, the 45 body-pews were auctioned off in numerical order by Luther Barnes, styled "Vendue Master." The first eighteen brought from \$23.50 to \$50.00 (the latter sum being paid by Luther Barnes, Calvin Bingham and John McCrillis). Rear pews brought from \$9.00 to \$24.50; the better-situated wall-pews, 28 in number, brought up to \$40.00 each, but the 24 gallery pews went at a low price, averaging \$12.50.

Pew owners, in addition to the three mentioned, were: Reuben Willey, Seth Chellis, Nathan Willey, Jonathan Badger, John Cutter, Ephraim Gunnison, John Smith, Stephen Dolloff, Elias Smith, William Story, Joseph Chandler, Nathaniel Chellis, Theodore Richardson, Samuel Edwards, George Lear, William Tandy, John Calef, James Philbrick, Caleb C. True, Leonard Bradford, David Baker, Charles Meserve, John Sherburne, Peter Gregg, Benjamin Cofran, Daniel Attridge, and Smith Marston. Wall-pews were struck off to Samuel Gunnison, Samuel Humphrey, Parker Tandy, Josiah Fletcher, John Currier, Belknap Bartlett, Micajah Peasley, Samuel Cutts, Wm. Robertson, Jr., Samuel Stevens, Richard Baker, Benjamin Gunnison, Walker Lear and Benjamin Cofran, in addition to many whose names have been listed previously. In the gallery purchases a few new names appeared; Samuel White, Arrouet Gunnison, John Thompson, John Currier, Oliver Booth, Alvin Roundy and David Harris. April 3, 1819, David Harris sold pew No. 24, Gallery, to Timothy Smith, for \$10.25, "same as he gave." Nathaniel Chellis sold body pew No. 32, to Daniel and Joseph Gage.

The frame of the house was put up during the autumn of 1816, Nathaniel Sherburne receiving from the town, April 8, 1818, "\$15.00 for framing the Meeting House." During the "raising" two men from Washington fell from the frame, and the sight so unnerved "Squire John" Gunnison that he was obliged to descend from his position. It is told that one of them, though sustaining cuts and broken bones, soon recovered, while the other man, who showed little effects of his fall, suffered internal injuries that were long in healing. Nov. 23, 1818, at an adjourned town-meeting, "Voted to accept the Pews, inside of Meeting House and Porch, as now finished." At this time pews

that had remained unsold at vendue were auctioned off to the highest bidders:

No. 44, body pew,	\$15.25 to Levi Sholes.
No. 43, body pew,	14.00 to Daniel Lakeman
No. 34, body pew,	9.75 to Thaddeus M. Fuller
No. 35, body pew,	11.75 to Dr. Reuben Hall
No. 33, body pew,	10.50 to Oliver Booth
No. 1, gallery pew,	8.50 to John Gunnison
No. 3, gallery pew,	10.00 to James Libbey
No. 4, gallery pew,	10.60 to Nathan Willey
No. 13, gallery pew,	9.50 to Jonathan Badger

The building had the appearance of being two-storied, as a double row of large, many-paned windows filled each side, six in a line for the body of the house and six above for the gallery. When asked the reason for so many windows the answer invariably came that Luther Barnes, merchant at Goshen Corners, agreed to donate the glass free of cost.

The porch mentioned was the outer vestibule so common to churches of that period, and as it was the entrance, placed the building sidewise to the main road. From the porch once rose a short steeple with a weather-vane, the "belfry," although no bell was ever placed within it. Mr. Wm. H. McCrillis described it as similar in architecture to the old school-building now standing in the rear of the Sullivan County Registry of Deeds at Newport.

Upon entering the vestibule through one of the double doors, a second door directly ahead admitted to the body of the house, while stairs at the sides led up to the gallery. In the gallery seats were available upon three sides of the building and even partly across the fourth end, each way toward the pulpit. Built around against the wall ran a single row of square "family-pews," as they were called, a waist-high partition enclosing each, with spindle-work around its top, surmounted by a carved rail. A little gate gave entrance, with benches along the sides that were arranged to be lifted up to allow more room when the occupants stood during the service. In front of these more aristocratic enclosures three rows of single pews, closed by door toward the aisle, made out the width of the gallery.

Down on the floor of the house the same line of box-pews encircled the walls. Up through the center, from door to pulpit, ran the wide main aisle, a tier of single pews upon each side that were separated by another aisle from the outer family-pews. Above towered the high, old pulpit, an arched window behind it. With fascinated interest small children watched the minister enter a little door at the side and again reappear upon high, he having made his ascent by a short flight of steps inside. A summer visit to the old church at Newbury on the Lake brings a rewarding glimpse of similar achitecture that has fortunately resisted modernization.

In April, 1823, a leaking belfry demanded attention and the selectmen were also authorized to collect the money due the town for pews or take them back. March 8, 1825, four available pews were purchased by James H. Messer, Joseph Chandler, Virgil Chase and James Rogers. In mid-March, 1831, Isaac C. Sargent certified that he had sold wall-pew No. 9 to Thomas Robinson.

During their annual inventory the first of April, 1826, the selectmen were directed to "ask and enquire of every pew-holder what religious denomination that he is willing should occupy his share of the time and what property (value, or investment) he owns in the Pews in said House." The result appeared in 1830, with the finding that the

"Congregationalists	own	\$945.68
Methodists	own	797.36
Methodists	own	592.33
Freewill Baptists	own	380.83
Calvinistic Baptists	own	355.41

A committee from the several denominational societies was formed, consisting of Seth Chellis, Congregational; John Gunnison for the Methodist Society; Micajah Peasley, Freewill Baptist, and John McCrillis and Virgil Chase, representing the Universalists. Dea. Reuben Willey, Calvinistic Baptist, was not present.

Upon the basis, as adopted, the committee allocated the time each society should have in the meeting-house as follows:

1st Sabbaths of each month through the year, excepting August and February, to the Methodists.

2nd and 5th Sabbaths, Congregationalists.

3rd (and the first Sabbaths in Aug. and Feb.) Universalists.

4th Sabbaths in Feb., April, June, August, October and December, Calvinistic Baptists.

4th Sabbaths alternating with above, the Freewill Baptists.

Apparently the leaking belfry continued to give trouble, for on March 12, 1834, a committee of inspection recommended "That the Belfry be cut off down to the Porch and the breach secured by boarding and shingling." The windows were to be repaired, also, stone steps provided and the exterior to be painted yellow. The cost was estimated at \$191.00; voted that the repairs be completed by the 1st day of October ensuing.

The first committee, which had consisted of Virgil Chase, Parker Richardson, D. L. Stearns, Royal Booth and Levi Underwood, was replaced by a three-man group, Virgil Chase, Royal Booth and John Currier, who were delegated to superintend the repairs.

A strong probability exists that the yellow paint (of ochre base) was the first application that the meeting-house had received. Unpainted, weathered siding was of common occurrence. Actual cost slightly exceeded the estimate. Taking down the belfry and closing the resulting aperture was performed by Jacob Reddington and totaled \$22.26; the stone steps cost \$16.00, paints, oils and lead and window-glass, \$108.23. Minor items in the bill, paid in 1835, include service of Virgil Chase, \$4.22; keeping horse, \$1.92; cleaning interior, \$1.00; committee, \$4.25.

Marriage intentions were at first publicly announced in church-service, but later were posted in writing upon the outside door. Two tithing-men and sometimes three were elected by vote in town-meeting until 1815. A pound, with heavy walls still standing in good condition, was built of field-stones at the west end of the common.

Burning of the Meeting House

The year was 1860, late in the month of June. A violent electrical storm had passed during the evening when someone — very likely Uncle Joe Marshall, because he lived the nearest — discovered that the old meeting-house was afire. There was a

deep well nearby, but the blaze had gained such headway as to make volunteer efforts to subdue it of little avail. The old landmark, carrying to destruction the quaintness that today would be of great interest, fell in a flash of flame and sparks.

Changes had been taking place in the community which had already robbed the old meeting-house of its religious significance. The church at the Corners (1835-6) and the new Baptist church at the Village (1851), as well as the Christian chapel (1853) were collectively supplying the spiritual needs of their communicants and only an occasional town-meeting called the steps of citizens to the old meeting-house again. Yet a certain prestige still attached to it and was coveted by some Village partisans who wished to further augment the growing importance of their community. As recently as the previous March-meeting an attempt had been made to gain a majority vote to move the building to the Village and the issue had raised violent public feeling. Few, if any, recalled that lightning had seemed to "strike" in the vicinity that evening of the fire and then suspicious foot-prints were found in the mud, leading toward the Village.

Evidence seemed sufficient to lead to the arrest of Charles Cutts, who lived opposite the tannery at the Village, an excellent carpenter, but somewhat addicted to drink. In court the testimony centered upon the possibility of Cutts getting to his house unseen on the night of the fire. The prosecution charged that he came down the "old road," across-lots, without appearing upon the public highway. But Nathaniel Cofran, who lived near the meeting-house, and others of equally unquestioned integrity, declared that the old road was impassable, an assertion entirely correct when applied to teams, as pasture-fences had been built across the old thoroughfare in several places. However, the belief was privately held by some that a person at all familiar with his surroundings could have handily found his way home afoot that night. In the face of Mr. Cofran's testimony the prosecution failed to establish guilt and acquittal was ordered.

That such a feudal condition could exist in a staid New

Hampshire town is almost beyond belief. Yet it is known that intense rivalry frequently prevailed between the several school-districts in a town. General indignation was at a boiling-point and a public meeting was called for Saturday, July 21, at one o'clock, "to meet at the place *where the Town House formerly stood.*" Assembling at the hour appointed, they decided to adjourn to Stephen B. Cofran's barn, the Capt. John W. Gunnison homestead. Here it was voted to rebuild the town-house and to locate it on the old spot, with the stipulation that it be completed by October 1, 1861.

The Village partisans were not idle meanwhile and at the next March meeting, which was held "at the house lately occupied by Oren E. Farr," (probably the "big house" near the No. 5 school) the proposition was put forth, "To see if the Town will reconsider their vote passed in July last, locating the New Town House upon the foundations of the old house; and locate the same near the south junction of the road passing by Daniel L. Stearns' to the old Turnpike Road, so-called, provided a subscription of \$300 is raised by the 30th of March next and certified to the Selectmen of said town of the fact and payable at the completion of said House; also provided that the location and foundation be furnished free from expense to the town." Despite its allure, however, the proposition was defeated.

The new Town House was built upon the site of the old one, although facing the south and shorn of its "porch" and tower, so that the east end of the excavation was filled to accommodate the changed dimensions. The pretty cottage of Arthur W. Nelson, Jr., now stands upon the spot and is named "The Common" from its historic associations.

Hostilities subsided, but a terrific east storm on town-meeting day in March, 1870, brought the issue to life again. It is recalled that one of the few men who braved the storm that day to the town-house had to make his way up Dolloff Hill on the wall-tops, so deep in snow was the drift-filled road. The vote to move the town-house to the Village was unanimous.

During the following summer, John R. Cutts directed the work of taking the building apart at the corners, when it was

drawn, a whole side at a time upon low-wheeled trucks, and again erected at its new location. The excellent site now occupied by Louis Wood Products was considered and some desired that it be placed a few rods south of its present location, to avoid the sloping ledge which there comes to the surface. An open porch was added to relieve the barrenness of the high front.

In 1909 a hard-pine floor was laid in a very workmanlike manner by Allen Chadwick, then living at the Center. Greatly increased floor-space was provided by the addition of a complete stage at the rear of the hall in 1928, under the oversight of Lenly Y. Bowlby, carpenter and builder.

CHAPTER XVIII

Churches

The Congregational Church

THOUGH the departure of Rev. Josiah Stevens in 1800 left the Goshen field shepherdless, a small group of devoted souls held on and Feb. 23, 1802, a council was called at Goshen, consisting of Rev. Elihu Thayer, "Pastor of the Church of Christ in Kingston," Rev. Abijah Wines, pastor of the Newport Congregational Church, and Joseph Hull, a delegate from the home-church in Lempster. "Calling ourselves the Congregational Church at Goshen," as their records state, seven people signed the Articles of Faith when the heart-searching service was ended:

Elizabeth Chellis

Micah Morse

Abigail Willey

Ezekiel Chellis, d. 1803

Hannah Jewett, d. 1804

James Philbrick

Benjamin Willey

On the same date the following children were baptized: Polly, Seth, William, John Ezekiel, Miriam Elizabeth and Candace, children of Ezekiel and Elizabeth Chellis — also Hannah Bartlett, Susanna Belknap and Eliza Cummings Jewett, by Rev. Elihu Thayer.

May 2, 1802, Stephen and Hannah Bartlett, with letter from Pembroke church, also Sally Morse, wife of Micah Morse, were received into membership. The following children were baptized: Clarissa, Hervey, Laura, Sally and Amos Parkhurst Morse; also, Abigail, Belinda, Polly, Philinda and Benjamin Willey; also, Mehitable, Polly and Charlotte Philbrick — by Rev. Abijah Wines.

1803, June 20. Mr. George Ayer and Hannah his wife were baptized and, with Mrs. Polly Sherburne, were admitted into the church, and Orinda, Alva and Milton Sherburne were baptized by Rev. Christopher Page.

1804

Jan. 15, Hannah Baker became a member.

Feb. 19, John and Joseph True, Rebecca and Hannah Ayer and Joseph Philbrick were baptized by Rev. Elihu Thayer.

October — Lucy Jewett, being adopted into Dea. Stephen Bartlett's family as one of his household and at the desire of him and his wife, she was baptized by Rev. Mr. Morrell of Goffstown.

1805

June 25. Brother Hezekiah Emerson was baptized and received into the church, and his children, Elizabeth, Eunice, Jonathan and Daniel were baptized, also James Philbrick, Jr.

Nov. 3, Rachel Willey and John True were bapt. by Rev. Bliss of Bradford.

The year of 1806 was clouded by charges that James Philbrick had been guilty of mixing poor flax with the good in a sale to Mr. John Church. The matter caused much concern and was only righted in May, 1808, when Mr. Philbrick was again received into full communion.

1807, Aug. Martin Baker and Miranda Sherburn were baptized.

1808, May 15. Truman Philbrick, Horace Baker and Wealthy Willey were bapt. by Rev. Abijah Wines.

Sept. 25. Being Lord's Day, Emerson, son of Samuel Stevens, and Hyal, son of Nathaniel Sherburne, and Catherine, dau. of Caleb Bartlett, were bapt. by Rev. Elihu Thayer, D.D., of Kingston.

1809, May. Olive, dau. of Samuel Stevens, and Louise, dau. of James Philbrick, were bapt. by Dr. Thayer.

1810

April 21. The Church made choice of Brother Benjamin Willey, Scribe.

Aug. 26. Olive Stevens and Miriam Cofran were received into the church, by Rev. Mr. Haven. Sophronia, Mary, Nathaniel Thayer and Thankful were bapt., children of Benjamin and Miriam Cofran.

1811

Jan. 20. Abigail Willey was received into the church and Abigail Sherburne was bapt. by Rev. Mr. Page.

June 17. Rachel Church Stevens was bapt. by Rev. Burbank.

1813

May 1. Benjamin and Daniel True was bapt. by Rev. Mr. Fisher.

August 15. Seth Chellis, Elias Smith, Isaac Sargent and Lydia, his wife, Moses Stiles and Mary his wife, Lois Stevens and Betsey Chellis were admitted into the Church, having previously been examined and propounded. At the same time Mary Stiles, Lois Stevens and Betsey Chellis were baptized.

August 22. Jeremiah, Chloe, Jane Carr and Olive Ordway, children of Moses Stiles and Mary his wife, were bapt. At the same time were baptized, Asa, Nicholas, Evans and Hezekiah Emerson, children of Isaac Sargent; also, Daniel Sherburne, son of James Philbrick, by Rev. Asaph Morgan.

Sept. 3. Seth Chellis was chosen church clerk.

Sept. 5, Benjamin Cofran, Benjamin Chellis and Esther Fletcher were admitted to membership. At the same time the first two were baptized, also Oliver Stevens, son of Benjamin and Miriam Cofran.

1814, May 23. Caleb C. True was baptized by Rev. Abijah Wines.

1815

Oct. 12. Rachel Fletcher was admitted by a letter from the Congregational Church in Ipswich.

Oct. 15. Susannah Smith was admitted by a letter from the church at Mont Vernon; also were baptized, Susan Cofran, James Harvey Philbrick, Isaac Sargent, Almira Dolloff and Darinda Sherburne.

1816, Jan. 11. Abigail, Almira and Lauren True, children of Caleb C. and Hannah True, were bapt. by Rev. William Harlow. In the following March, Susan Ann True, dau. of above, and Lovina Stevens, daughter of Lois, wife of Stephen Dolloff, were baptized by Rev. John Woods. Isaac C. Sargent was chosen Deacon, and Benjamin Cofran Assistant Moderator.

1819

May 9. Stephen and Lois, children and Stephen and Lois Dolloff, and Mary, daughter of Mary, wife of Daniel L. Stearns, were baptized by Rev. Jonathan Hovey.

Mrs. Zemiah Carlton received into membership by letter from the Church in Hancock. James Philbrick and Elias Smith, having joined another church, were dismissed from membership.

July 18, being Lord's Day: Mr. Daniel Lakeman and Margaret, his wife; Mr. Jonathan Badger and Sally, his wife; Capt. Belknap Bartlett and Sally, his wife; Mrs. Phebe Calef, Mrs. Ebenezer Stevens, Mrs. Hannah True and Miss Lucy Fletcher; Mr. Peter Gregg and Mary, his wife, were received into this church.

Theodore and Nabby Richardson were received by letter from the Cong. Church in Lempster.

The following children were bapt. by Rev. Mr. Wheelock of Newport: Stephen, John and Lois, children of Jonathan and Sally Badger; also Caroline, Liza Ann and Horace Chase, children of Belknap and Sally Bartlett; also Nancy, John, Samuel and Mary Jane Calef, children of Amos and Phebe Calef; also Emeline, dau. of Daniel and Margaret Lakeman.

August. David, Nancy, Mary Ann, Jane, Christy, Reuben and Robert, children of Peter and Mary Gregg, were bapt.

1820, May 5. Mrs. Sally Baker united by letter from Lempster Church, and Mrs. Susan Booth was received by letter from the Cong. Church in Orwell, Vt. Samuel, son of Peter and Mary Gregg, and Lucinda, dau. of Caleb C. and Hannah True, were bapt. by Rev. Mr. Holt.

1821, Oct. William Badger and Lydia Smith were bapt. and united with this church. Mrs. Bickford was received by letter from Pembroke. Henry Harrison, son of Isaac C. and Lydia Sargent, and Samuel, son of Belknap and Sally Bartlett, were bapt. by Rev. Broughton White.

May 30. Mrs. Hannah Gould united by letter from Hopkinton.

1822, July 14. Lucina, dau. of Benjamin and Miriam Cofran, and Susanna, dau. of Dea. Isaac C. and Lydia Sargent, also

Emily, dau. of Peter and Mary Gregg, and Adeline, dau. of John and Sally Baker, were bapt. by Rev. Broughton White.

1824, June 6. Mary, wife of Mason Booth, and Harriet, wife of Wilson Pike, were bapt. and admitted to the church; and Virgil Chase, son of Ebenezer Stevens, was bapt.

1825

Jan. 16. Mrs. Nancy Riley and Miss Phebe K. Young were bapt. and received into the church, by Rev. Abel Manning.

April 22. Mrs. Myra G. Chellis was received as a member of this church by letter from Castleton, Vt.

September. Stephen Badger, son of Benjamin and Miriam Cofran, also Sarah, dau. of Belknap and Sally Bartlett, also Samuel Slater, Mary Wilder and Hannah Philbrick, children of Mason and Mary Booth, were bapt. by Rev. Abel Manning.

1826, June 4. Elias Chellis White, adopted son of Seth Chellis, and Mary Dwinnell, dau. of Seth and Myra G. Chellis, also Horatio Craig, son of Lois Dolloff, were bapt. by Elder Manning.

1828

Feb. 10. Lorinda, dau. of Seth and Myra G. Chellis, bapt.

July 13. Hannah, wife of Ebenezer Stevens, was bapt. by Rev. B. White and together with Nancy, wife of William Chellis, Mary, wife of Jacob Morrill, and Hannah, wife of William Badger, and Thankful and Miriam Cofran, were received as members in full fellowship . . . Frederick, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Stevens, and George Wilkins, son of Dr. Ira Weston, were bapt. by Rev. B. White.

1828, Sept. 10. Orissa Fletcher, wife of Jonas Fletcher, Sylvia, wife of Lauren Willey, and Lydia Booth, Sewell Ingalls, Nancy Gregg, Jane Gregg and Almira Baker were received as members in full fellowship.

1829

Jan. 11. Artemas Ward, Mary Elizabeth and Candace, children of William and Nancy Chellis, were bapt. by Rev. B. White.

July 12. Willis Huntley, Phebe and Mariah, children of Jonas and Orissa Fletcher, were bapt. by Rev. Charles Brown.

Dec. 18. Lucy Maria, dau. of Dr. Ira Weston, was bapt., also

Thankful Cofran, dau. of Belknap and Sally Bartlett, by Rev. Lathrop Thompson.

1830

Feb. 12. Jonathan, Milly and Lucina, children of Sewell Ingalls, were bapt.

May 28. Seth Chellis was chosen Deacon.

July 11. Nathaniel Carter, son of Mason and Mary Booth, was bapt. by Rev. B. White.

Aug. 29. Myra Cornelia, dau. of Seth and Myra G. Chellis, was bapt.

Sept. 26. Sarah Merriam and Miss Sarah Dodge were recd. into this church by letter from Jaffrey.

1831, Nov. 21. Hannah Jewett, dau. of William and Nancy Chellis, was bapt. by Rev. Arnold.

1832

Feb. 19. Jacob Reddington was united with this church by a letter from the Church in Wendell, and Lois Reddington and Susan Cofran were received into full fellowship.

March 4. Henry Martin, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Stevens, was bapt. by Rev. L. Field.

Sept. 23. Susan Baker was admitted as a member.

1833, Jan. 13. Reuben, adopted son of Jacob and Lois Reddington, was bapt. by Rev. B. White.

After the erection of the town meeting-house at the Center, in 1816, the Congregationalists held their meetings there, taking turns with other denominations who shared it in common. But in 1832, with increasing strength of numbers, the Society was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the First Orthodox Congregational Church of Goshen and a movement begun for the erection of a church-edifice. The splendid granite underpinning-stones and wide door-rock were obtained from the Blood quarry.

The new church was dedicated Jan. 15, 1837, Rev. Stephen Rogers being the pastor. It is not clear if Mr. Rogers was an actual resident of the town. Pastoral offices seem to have been largely filled by clergymen from the surrounding area, as indicated in the preceding baptismal records, though tradition

infers that Elder Abel Manning resided here for some length of time. Other pastors of the period were Aaron Waitt and Carey Russell and they were followed by Elder Henry Richardson, who had a long pastorate; he and his family were greatly beloved and respected by the people.

In early 1868 a union with the Baptists was formed. Rev. John Bragdon became resident pastor of the united church and did much for its welfare, both spiritually and materially. Extensive repairs were made and a Junior Lodge of Good Templars was organized among the young people. A local branch of Y.M.C.A. was also formed.

Rev. Henry W. Thurston was the last pastor to reside here; he was held in highest esteem. Rev. M. T. Runnels of Newport supplied the church for a time, as did Rev. Austin Reed and others, but for several years it was closed and without services of any kind.

In 1907, with the generous aid of summer residents, needed repairs were made, the roof recovered, belfry repaired, etc. Preaching services were thenceforth held for one, two, or three months during the summer, largely supplied by young theological students, among them being: George Adams of Westboro, Mass., acting pastor for eight weeks, Edward W. Felt, W. G. Greenlade, William S. Gooch, Ernest B. Patten, Harold Barber and Harold Austin, all of whom did excellent work. Rev. Sheridan W. Bell preached here two summers while younger men were engaged in military service, following which the pastors of the Congregational Church at Newport successively took on the added care of the Goshen work, Rev. David Lewis Yale and Frank E. Bigelow.

An observance of the 125th anniversary of the founding of the church was held Aug. 14, 1927, and was well-attended. The service was opened with singing by the congregation, with Miss Ruth Perry of Newport at the organ. Scripture reading and prayer were by Rev. Horace Sibley of Keene, general missionary for southwestern New Hampshire. Mr. Bigelow made the opening address and read the brief historical sketch by Mrs. Althine F. Lear, whose phraseology has been largely followed here. Mrs.

Lear was church clerk for many years. A finely rendered vocal solo was given by Miss Margaret Richards of Newport, after which Rev. James Alexander, former pastor of the Newport church, who had a summer home in Goshen and had often supplied the pulpit here, gave an interesting address of a reminiscent nature, and was followed briefly by Rev. William S. Gooch, pastor of the Court Street Congregational church in Keene. H. H. Metcalf, President of the N. H. Old Home Week Association, expressed his sympathy and praise for all such anniversary celebrations. The final address was by Rev. E. F. Stearns of Concord, Secretary of the N. H. General Conference of Congregational Churches, who spoke in his usual happy manner upon the work of the church. (*Argus and Spectator*, Newport)

The following poem by Mrs. Althine Lear was written for the occasion:

THE OLD CHURCH

O brave old Church, that all these years
Hath stood for God and truth and right,
And through unnumbered hopes and fears
Hath been to souls a beacon light;
With reverent hand we turn the page
That tells us of thy work and worth,
And read of that long vanished age
 When thou didst have thy birth.

But where are they who planted here
This Church within the wilderness,
Bedewed the blade with many a tear,
And prayed that God its growth would bless;
Who, faithful, led their little flock
Through summer's heat and winter's cold,
Brought water from the riven rock
 And guided to the fold?

O Angel we call Memory!
Adown the vista of the years
Bring back the faces and the forms
That to our sight no more appear,
We call their names, no answer comes,
But faint, sweet echoes far away;
While mid the flowers the wild bee hums
 Above their graves today.

On yonder hillside, green and fair,
They rest beneath the marble white;

This Church which was their tender care
 Still stands though they have passed from sight.
 In widening circles evermore
 The influence of their lives shall spread;
 Lo, they have only gone before,—
 We know they are not dead!

Ye who are ever wont to meet
 For worship where the many throng
 Along the busy, crowded street
 To city churches, rich and strong,
 Perchance ye think, with pitying smile,
 This little Church, so weak and small,
 It seemeth hardly worth the while
 That it should be at all.

Nay friend! upon the mountain side,
 Far from the busy haunts of men,
 Hast thou not seen some little spring
 Pour forth its waters down the glen?
 A little spring, it did not grow
 To large proportions, but it fed
 The river with its ceaseless flow
 Through fertile country spread.

And ye, if ye will look, shall find
 Wide scattered o'er our noble land
 The ready hand and willing mind
 Of those who went from out our band,
 Find varied fields of usefulness
 In which they labor for the good,
 Shall find the happy homes they bless
 With gracious womanhood.

Then blessings on thee, dear old Church,
 Thy labor hath not been in vain,
 He who the hearts of men doth search
 Reward thee o'er again,
 His loving favor on thee rest,
 Make thee a blessing still, we pray,
 And toward the highest and the best
 Direct us on our way.

A group of devoted residents, largely living in sight of the church, gathered in support of regular preaching, but their efforts were brought to nought by declension over an unworthy man by the name of Robinson. This resulted in the breaking-up of the church. The building stood with boarded windows, unused, for years, despite local efforts to turn it to some useful purpose, even as a schoolhouse. In the fall of 1954, the N. H.

Congregational-Christian Conference conveyed title to the building to Rev. W. T. Plotner of the Christian Missionary Alliance, who took the structure down with great care to preserve its frame-work and has definite plans to rebuild it on Belknap Avenue, Newport.

The bell, a particularly rich and full-toned one, was taken to Gilmanton, N. H., and now hangs in the belfry of the Congregational church there. Records of the church-society were deposited with the Conference.

The Free Will Baptists

A Free Will Baptist church was organized at the North Goshen schoolhouse on Oct. 24, 1838, with thirty-two members. This church was originally a part of the church at South Newbury, and during the forty-four years of its existence had 116 members, 41 male and 75 female. Having no church-building, services were held at the schoolhouse and sometimes at the home of Peter Greeley, or homes of other members, and occasionally in the South Sunapee Free Baptist church, which has since been torn down. There was no official disbanding of the church, but deaths and removals so decreased its membership that it was given up about the year 1882. (*Mrs. Althine F. Lear*)

The Christian Chapel

A strong organization of the Christian faith existed in town during the prosperous 1840's and when its membership had risen to sixty and seventy, it was decided that the time had come to build a house of worship. A building-site was obtained, probably by donation, off the west side of the Eben Purington farm, now owned by Floyd DuBois, on the Rand's Pond road. The new Chapel, as it was known, was completed and dedicated in the autumn of 1853, Elder Isaiah Haley its first pastor. Elder Haley was an honest, kindly man and a faithful worker in the cause of righteousness. (It will be recalled that Rev. Josiah Stevens married, at the Isles of Shoals, Miss Susannah Haley. No connection is known to have existed, however.)

Services were held in the Chapel, with more or less regularity, for about twenty years, Rev. H. A. Stratton being the last pastor.

Baptism by immersion was observed at Rand's Pond which was nearby.

An interesting deed has been preserved by Mr. Lester Emery of Newport, whose mother was a Maxfield of North Goshen. His parents began housekeeping in the little dwelling once standing directly across the street from Lynbrook Lodge. The deed recites that "in consideration of the sum of \$20. paid to us by John H. Brown and Page Maxfield of Goshen, we do hereby . . . give, grant, bargain and sell . . . Pew No. 19 in the Christian Chapel in Goshen . . . " The date was Oct. 22, 1853, and it was signed by Isaiah Haley, Ezra Purington and Imri Purington; witness, John Purington.

The Methodist Society

Methodism was in existence at an early date, certainly in 1823, when the Methodist Sunday School library was mentioned by Farmer and Moore. Services were held intermittently in one of the schoolhouses and the old town meeting-house. About 1875 religious services were being held in the Town Hall at the Village. Arthur Thompson, who was then a student at Dartmouth College, and Revs. Joseph Trow and Edmund Perkins of Sunapee preached here during this immediate period.

In 1878, during the pastorate of Rev. John A. Bowler, and largely through his efforts, the Christian Chapel, which had been closed for some time, was removed to the Village, where it was erected and fitted up for use as a Methodist church.

Dedicatory exercises were held Nov. 14, 1878, at 2:30 P.M., conducted by Presiding Elder G. J. Judkins; sermon by Rev. E. R. Wilkins of Laconia. At the evening service, opening at 7:00, there were addresses by former pastors and others.

Music at the Methodist services was made memorable by its quality of tone and volume when H. S. George and Burk Booth sang in the choir and Mrs. Belle Winter, a music teacher, presided at the organ. The Baptists had no male voices that could compare with them in bass and tenor parts after Dea. William Tandy moved away.

Preaching was continued until about 1887, the Methodists having for a short time been united with the Congregational Society at the Corners. It is remembered that Rev. C. N. Krook, while pastor at East Lempster, occasionally supplied here. Rev. Josiah Hooper, a retired Methodist minister, bought the Joshua

Booth house at the Village, and was an earnest and welcome preacher of the Gospel at both Methodist and Baptist services. He was then practically blind, with venerable white hair and beard, and his occasional pulpit portrayals of the sufferings of the Christian martyrs always left a profound impression.

The building is now the Sunapee Mountain Grange Hall.

It is realized that the foregoing sketches give but a bare outline of the real work of the churches that have arisen, prospered for a season and then faded away. Of their inner life, of the self-denying labors of their pastors, of the precious souls saved, of the many lives broadened and enriched by their influence and prepared for greater usefulness and enjoyment — of these we cannot know; but they are known to the great Head of the Church, who loves and cares for His own, and we can safely trust them to His keeping.

Althine F. Lear.

The Community Baptist Church

The following is the history of the Baptist Church, written for Old Home Sunday, August 17, 1919, by Mrs. Ida L. Nelson, lifetime member and daughter of Rev. E. D. Farr. Where additions have been made to the text, the fact will be noted as far as possible, by inclusion in brackets.

“A number of Christian brethren met voluntarily at the house of Daniel Grindle in Goshen on Wednesday, the 20th of April, 1803, at one o'clock afternoon, to confer together for the Comfort and Upbuilding of Zion,” an old record states. William Gunnison* was appointed moderator and Jonathan Sholes, clerk. Another meeting was held at the same place, May 23rd, to further discuss the question of forming as a separate body, or to become a branch of some other church. Sept. 2, the decision was made to form a local church and the churches in Newport, Cornish and New London were requested to assist, this meeting to be held at the home of Parker Tandy, Oct. 12, 1803, at nine

*Concerning Dea. William Gunnison, his biographer said:

“I cannot learn at what precise period William embraced the sentiments of the Baptists, but probably before the birth of his first child in Portsmouth (prior to 1780). His persistent refusal to have his child christened led to an open altercation with the Parish authorities, to the great grief of his venerable parents. I regard this controversy as one of the causes of his retirement to the wilds of New Hampshire, where the Baptist leaven had been spread by Hanserd Knollys and his disciples. On his return to Kittery (from Newbury) in 1789, the controversy was renewed — and this time over a whole drove of children . . . Under these circumstances it was natural for a man of mettle to, like William Blaxton of Boston, seek a home in the wilderness to escape religious persecution. Although never ordained, he became an indefatigable preacher of the Gospel. On his return to Fishersfield in 1802, he labored without constraint to propagate the Baptist faith. He was accustomed to hold series of meetings in different places and, when the meetings closed, go and fetch an ordained minister to baptize the converts and gather them into churches.”

o'clock A.M. At this meeting, Elder Abial Ledoyt,* William Stanard, Caleb Atwood, Thomas Whicher and Philip Kibbey of Newport, Dea. Ebenezer Hunting and Dea. Benjamin Fowler from New London, with Elder Nathan Champlin and Dea. Abraham Sanborn from Unity replacing the expected Cornish delegation, proceeded to form the church, which consisted of fourteen members: Enoch White, Jonathan Sholes, Parker Tandy, Samuel Sischo, Cornelius Young, Ezekiel Tandy, William Gunnison, Mollie Tandy, Elizabeth Grindle, Chloe Willey, Martha Hall, Eliza Hall, Betsey White and Milly Tandy.

From this time forward meetings were held at the homes of Parker Tandy and his son, Ezekiel Tandy. December 24, 1803, has the following entry, "appointed our beloved brother, Parker Tandy, to serve in the place of Deacon." September 23, 1804, records the first baptism, Mrs. Phoebe Sischo. Additions were made thenceforward from time to time, some being baptized in Rand's Pond, others in the little brook below Dea. Tandy's house. March 23, 1805, Mrs. Lang offered herself to the church for baptism. At the close of the year 1806 the little church comprised 36 members.

The discipline of the church at this time was very strict, absence from communion, even once, being considered so great an offence as to warrant a visit from the committee, and any report of unchaste language or conduct of any member was immediately made a subject of prayer and investigation.

During the latter part of 1807, Elder John Colby moved from Andover to this place, remaining seven years; his salary was

*He was wont to recite his name for the children's amusement as, "Abiel Jeems Rachel Mondee Mondeau Landaffydawn Ledoyt," manifestly of French derivation. "Benedict the Baptist historian, tells us that in 1778-79, Elder Job Seamans, afterward pastor at New London, but then of Attleborough, Mass., and Biel Ledoyt of Woodstock, Conn., missionaries to the north country, traveled up the Connecticut River as far as Woodstock, Vt., preaching on both sides of the river, but mostly on the New Hampshire side. Their coming was refreshing to the hearts of many, and an evident blessing followed their zealous and evangelical labors. Elder Ledoyt visited Newport and Croydon among other places at this time, and it was undoubtedly through his influence that they were encouraged to associate together in church fellowship, a church being formed in May, 1779." (*Parmelee*)

Records of his labors in the following years are vague. About 1800 he became the first settled pastor of the Newport Baptist Church, continuing until 1805 when his resignation was regretfully accepted. He often expressed the hope that he might not outlive his usefulness. His wish was granted: he was suddenly taken away, being found dead in his garden, where he had been at work.

Esther, dau. of Rev. Biel and Joanna Ledoyt, died Feb. 10, 1792, aged 20 yrs. 10 mos.; buried in the old Newport yard. (*Ibid*)

very small; in 1809 it was \$43.35. An entry was made in 1810, "voted to raise thirty dollars for Elder John Colby, one third to be paid in the spring and two thirds in the summer, when called for, or in produce at the going price."

Jan. 1, 1810, Parker Tandy was regularly appointed first Deacon. April 17 Jonathan Wakefield was appointed second Deacon and Jonathan Sholes, third; these three were ordained June 23, 1810. October, 1819, is the first record of any meeting being held anywhere but at a private dwelling, and this was held in the town meeting-house, built in 1816.

During the years from 1823 to 1830, Deacon Alfred Abell preached one-fourth of the time, the members paying him \$2 apiece. He owned a farm in town and during all his life was a very active church member. Fourteen were added to the church under his ministry. From 1831 to 1840 the little group experienced hard times. According to the Selectmen's report of May, 1830, the Baptists were allowed six meetings a year in the town meeting-house, the fourth Sabbaths in February, April, June August, October and December; other meetings were held in the "Line schoolhouse." All who were baptized during that time were baptized by Elder Ira Pearsons, a very popular Newport pastor, and joined his church, although in later years they largely took letters and joined the home church. During 1848 meetings were held once in two weeks at the Village schoolhouse, with Dea. Abell as preacher and Almon Tandy, collector and treasurer.

In 1849 a mission society was formed, called "The Cent a Week Society," and the money raised was sent to the Bible Society. As early as 1827 funds were sent to the Indian Mission; this money was raised by the ladies of the church who knit stockings and mittens to be sold in the larger places, also by the sale of farm produce by the men.

Partial list of early members of the Baptist Church in Goshen.

Enoch White, married Feb. 2, 1800, Betsey Tandy, dau. of Dea. Parker Tandy

Jonathan Sholes, dismissed Jan. 14, 1816

Parker Tandy, died Aug. 20, 1823

Samuel Sischo
 Cornelius Young
 Ezekiel Tandy, age 25
 William Gunnison, dism'd June 6, 1810
 Molly (Mary) Tandy, died Jan. 12, 1845
 Elizabeth (Tandy) Grindle
 Chloe Willey, dism'd Aug. 24, 1811
 Martha Hall, age 22, dism'd 1805
 Eliza Hall, age 18, dism'd Jan. 25, 1812
 Betsey (Tandy) White
 Milly Tandy, age 22, converted Mar. 29, 1803; joined Oct. 12, 1803.
 (The above were the original fourteen members)

Sally Tandy, age 18
 Lydia Sholes, dism'd Jan. 14, 1816
 Molly Sischo
 Phebe Sischo, age 21
 Mesebah Atwood, joined Nov. 25, 1803
 Rush Atwood, joined Dec. 2, 1803
 Hannah Gunnison, joined Jan. 21, 1804
 Molly Lear, joined June 2, 1804
 Jane Gage, joined Jan. 21, 1805
 Polly Bartlett, joined Jan. 21, 1805
 Sabry Drock, joined Jan. 21, 1805, dism'd March 5, 1821
 Temperance Rand, joined Jan. 21, 1805
 Lydia Lear, joined Jan. 21, 1805, died Oct. 1, 1831
 Sally Brouton
 Nabby Cutts, dism'd April 22, 1815
 Elizabeth Willey, joined May 25, 1806
 Hepzibah Reed, joined May 30
 William Tandy, died Nov. 29, 1876
 Deborah Lear
 Daniel Grindle, died Aug. 3, 1814
 Nathaniel Reed
 Mary (Grindle) Burnham
 Nancy Hudson
 Hannah Smith, ad. by letter from Lyme, Aug. 27, 1808
 John Colby
 Benjamin Hudson
 Milly (Tandy) Hudson, ad. Aug. 19, 1809; d. March 27, 1833
 Jabez Youngman, ad. March 24, 1809
 Juda Gage, dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 Philinda Gage, dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 Lydia Gage, joined Sept. 10, 1809; dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 Thaddeus Gage, joined Sept. 17, 1809; dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 Mary Colby, joined Sept. 17, 1809; dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 David Leslie, joined Sept. 17, 1809; dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 Marget Leslie, joined Sept. 17, 1809; dism'd Jan. 17, 1811
 Ichabod Morse, joined Sept. 17, 1809; dism'd Jan. 16, 1815
 Reuben Willey
 Whitman Jacobs

Jonathan Clark

Rhoda Sholes, admitted May 6, 1810; dism'd Sept. 4, 1811

John Meserve, admitted May 27, 1810; dism'd Jan. 14, 1816

Edward Hall

Eliakim Thatcher

Hannah Tandy

Mary Reed, died Feb. 19, 1823

Solomon Howe, adm'td March 16, 1816; Dropt

(He was a native of Hillsborough and was licensed to preach at Washington, N. H., in 1815 and was ordained in Newport, July 5, 1819, where he remained until 1827, when he removed to Smyrna, N. Y. His religious views were of the Arminian school, in contrast to the Calvinistic views then generally held. His preaching caused great dissension in the Newport church while there and he withdrew to form a Free-Will Baptist Church.)

Mrs. Lucy Howe, adm'td March 16, 1816; dism'd

Sally Willey, died Nov., 1835

Hannah Jacobs

Isaac Proctor, adm'td June 20, 1818

Hannah Proctor, adm'td June 20, 1818, died March 1837

Asa Reed

Jonathan Clark

Richard Baker

Betsey Tandy

Sally Smith, adm'td June 26, 1819; d. Nov. 1835

James Tandy age 18

Eleazer Sholes, died 1842

Sally Gunnison

Sukey Smith

Lucy Tandy

Patty Smith

Rebecca Sischo, adm'td. Oct. 16, 1819

Nancy Brooks, adm'td. May 27, 1820

Lydia Baker, adm'td. June 25, 1819, died Nov. 17, 1834

Abigail Smith, adm'td. June 25, 1820, died Sept. 29, 1830

Elias Smith, adm'td. Jan. 27, 1821

Nabby Smith, adm'td. April 4, 1821

Rachel Tandy, adm'td. Sept. 24, 1821

Alfred Abell, adm'td. by letter, Sept. 20, 1823

Rebecca Tuck

Mary Burnham

Anna Smith

Marjorie (?) Smith

Juletta Abell, adm'td. by letter, May 27, 1826

Ahial Tandy, adm'td. May 24, 1828; dism'd Nov. 21 1835

Parker Tandy, adm'td. May 24, 1828

Charity Tandy, adm'td. May 24, 1828; dism'd July 3, 1830

Aulden F. Austin, adm'td. May 24, 1828

Lucy Marston, adm'td. June 9, 1828

Clarissa Ingalls, adm'td. June 9, 1828

Charity P. Tandy, adm'td. June 9, 1828

Maryann Tandy, adm'td. June 9, 1828

Samuel Marshall, adm'td. Aug. 24, 1828

Abigail Marshall, died Jan. 2, 1831

Mary P. White, adm'td. Aug. 24, 1828

Betsey Tandy, adm'td. Aug. 24, 1828

Jason White, adm'td. Aug. 24, 1828

Sarah Lewis, age 30

Nancy Dodge

Bates

Sally Smith by letter, Sept. 24, 1831

Horace Libbey, age 19, adm'td. Sept. 27, 1834; d. 1840

Lorenzo Tandy, age 16

Serena Thatcher, age 17

Ahial Tandy, adm'td. by letter Feb. 3, 1843

Sarah Tandy, adm'td. by letter Feb. 3, 1843

In December, 1850, Rev. Eleazer D. Farr of Marlow, a former city missionary in Lowell, Mass., where he was ordained Jan. 18, 1850, but at that time preaching in Unity, visited relatives in town.

He had married, Dec. 7, 1837, Charity P. Tandy of Goshen, who encouraged him in his purpose to become a minister of the Gospel. His education was obtained with difficulty, partly at New Hampton Institute, while his wife, with growing family, kept a small place at Marlow. On his initial trip to New Hampton, as recorded in his diary, his brother Levi drove him as far as Newbury and the remainder of the journey was made on foot, with such chance rides as he could obtain. Later he completed his theological studies at Brown University. He found his Goshen brethren few in numbers and almost discouraged. His sympathies were at once enlisted in their behalf and a way was opened for him.

His wife's aunt, Hannah Tandy, was now a widow. She had married, rather late in life, Capt. Stephen Pike of Newport, lately deceased. It is related that she acquired a habit of stilted speech, replying to one of her earlier suitors, Stevens by name, "You lay great injunctions upon me, but I am pass-ive." Completely baffled as to whether she were refusing or accepting his proffer, young Stevens retreated, never venturing to resume his courtship. "I don't want a wife that I have to carry a dictionary around with," he confided to his intimates. But she was a most

worthy woman and out of the hard-won savings of a lifetime she had \$300 dedicated to the Lord. This, she proposed to the young minister, she would pay at the rate of \$100 each year for a space of three years if he would accept the pastorate of the church, a matching sum to be raised on the field. Meager though this sum was, even in those days, it provided a substantial foundation and Mr. Farr accepted the call.

The need for a church home was paramount to all other considerations and the new pastor suggested that it be located, when built, at the Village, which he deemed of growing importance.

The reaction of his flock was typical. Deacon Abell said, "I like brother Farr, but I believe on my soul he will be the ruin of us all. We can't raise fifty dollars."

To this Dea. Almon Tandy made reply: "I'll give a hundred dollars."

Support thus forthcoming, Mr. Farr proceeded to draft the plan of the house and assumed all expenses in his own name, agreeing to stand responsible for one half of the cost, if the members of the church would raise the remainder. Soliciting personally through the older Baptist churches of southern New Hampshire and the adjoining portions of Massachusetts, he received substantial aid. An original contract has been preserved, reading as follows:

Marlow, (N. H.) June 19, 1851.

We, the undersigned, Buss and Jones, Severally and Jointly do agree to Finish a Meeting House in Goshen, N. H., according to the plan and specifications presented by E. D. Farr. The Frame is to be erected by said Farr (or order) by the middle of July next. We do agree to take the frame when erected and finish the house in all its parts specified, in a thorough and workmanlike manner and furnish all the materials for the same, by the twentieth of October next, in consideration of Six Hundred dollars; \$250.00 to be paid when the outside is completed, and the remainder when the whole is done. The Painting to be done by said Farr.

J. Q. Jones

Daniel Buss

Contemporary accounts recall that Virgil Chase, living but two blocks away, engaged these Marlow carpenters in casual conversation. "Farr isn't worth anything. You will only lose your money," he stated in leaving; whereupon Jones replied,

"I have known Eleazer Farr ever since he was a boy, and he will do as he agrees."

Pursuant to the terms of the contract, Lovell Baker was engaged to get out the spruce frame from his mountain lot. The lumber was sawed in the Chandler mill, not too far away on the Robbins Brook, and Mr. Baker and Daniel Stearns erected the frame. Receipts are in existence, signed by Mr. Stearns, one, Aug. 6, 1851, for twenty dollars, "for framing the top base and cone to the Meeting House, superintended by E. D. Farr," and another, dated Oct. 17, 1851, "Received of Eleazer D. Farr One Hundred dollars for Meeting House frame, in full of all demands". The sum paid Mr. Baker is not specified; possibly it was included in the above. Hylands Dodge got out the underpinning-stone for the new building from the side of Page Hill.

Working with the carpenters, doing with his own hands the intricate "graining" and "marbleing" that originally decorated platform-risers and other portions of the interior, Mr. Farr had the final satisfaction of dedicating his church, Nov. 12, 1851, free of debt, the cost being \$1095.00.

The bell was a gift from Deacon Richardson, a bell manufacturer of Boston, who purportedly cast it on the letter F in honor of Mr. Farr. The new pastor started a Sunday School at once, making use of the Village schoolhouse until the new church was ready; a library of fifty volumes was gathered together.

1852 was a year of gracious revival. Fourteen were added to the church. During the seven years of his ministry thirty-two were added to the church, thus changing the membership from twenty-one to fifty-three.

November 25, 1854, the Baptist Society was formed, which included not only members of the church but others friendly to it. Reuben Call was chosen president, William Tandy, clerk, and Gilman Rowell, treasurer.

Mr. Farr closed his labors early in the summer of 1858, having received a call to a church in Cedarville, N. J.

In April, 1868, Elias J. Whittemore of South Acworth ac-



Rev. E. D. Farr from an Early Photograph



Photo by Howard B. Welch

The Community Baptist Church in 1916. The upper reaches of the mill pond appear at left. Present-day utility wires had not been brought in when picture was taken.



Howard B. Welch

Sunapee Mountain, looking east from the old Abell place; Village and South Branch of Sugar River in center of photo are hidden by intervening woods.



Howard B. Welch

Congregational Church at Corners, as it appeared in 1923.

cepted a call as pastor and with him commenced a union with the Congregationalists which lasted eleven years, the Baptists hiring a minister two years, and the Congregationalists helping on the salary, then the Congregationalists hiring a minister of their own denomination and the Baptists sharing in his support. The services were held in the Village church one Sunday and at the Corner the following Sunday, alternately. Following a series of special meetings held by Elder Leavitt of Cornish, in October, 1868, ten were baptized and sixteen received the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Whittemore accepted a call to Weare the following year. In May, 1870, Mr. Webster, a young man from Virginia, supplied the two united churches for a period of four months and started a local branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, though it was not until the coming of Rev. John Bragdon from Wells, Maine, that meetings were held and much work really done. It met with hearty support, but died out within a few years after Mr. Bragdon's removal. The work of the Association was at that time of a missionary character and meetings were held at stated intervals in North Goshen and in Unity. In October, 1870, during his first year at Goshen, Mr. Bragdon organized "The Cold Water Templars," a junior temperance organization which continued four years, accomplishing great results in arousing public sentiment against the free use of hard cider and other intoxicants and of tobacco in any form. [It was an outgrowth of the temperance reform then sweeping the country. Needless to say, resentment was aroused which was shown by disturbances outside the Corner church during the evening meetings held by the Templars. So outrageous became the attacks, indeed, that protection of the law was sought by the small group of young reformers, all but one of whom were under twenty-one, as was shown. Several youthful rowdies were arrested and fined by the court for disturbing the peace. Whether by stupidity, or guile, however, the arresting officer was said to have threatened the rowdies with the demand to "Pay up, or be jailed," in short, a charge of extortion. This issue resulted in a practical reversal of the court's ruling and the Cold Water Templars were ordered to make

restitution of the fines collected, the combined sum of which had been far more than extinguished by court costs.] Mr. Bragdon closed his labors in the spring of 1873, going to Hillsboro and then to Haverhill, Mass., where he did outstanding work in the Riverside section of that city.

He was succeeded by Rev. George F. Pay, a partially blind Baptist minister from White Hills, Conn., who remained here until May, 1875, when he removed to West Plainfield. He was followed by Henry W. L. Thurston, a Congregational layman from Lebanon, who was ordained to the ministry while here. He and his family were much esteemed by the people of the community.

Following the established rotation, the next pastor was a Baptist, Rev. William Hurlin, so well known afterward as the secretary of the N. H. Baptist Convention. The happy combination of a consecrated personality and a charming family resident in the community was a source of great uplift. Attendance and interest were at a high point, membership numbering 70, with congregations of from 125 to 200 and a Sunday School of over 100. Mr. Hurlin closed his pastorate in September, 1878, removing to Antrim, where he resided until his death.

The union of the two churches ended with Mr. Hurlin's removal, the Congregationalists choosing to unite instead with the Methodists, who, under their very popular pastor, Rev. John Bowler, had completed the removal of the Christian chapel to the Village that year.

The Baptists, thus left by themselves, decided to keep their house open and maintain the Sunday School and prayer meetings, also have a sermon read by some member of the church. For the first four months of 1879 Addison Brainard of Birmingham, Conn., carried on pastoral work here; then followed three years of great discouragement. Several members died and others moved away until the church numbered but 21. However, May 1, 1884, Daniel M. Cleveland, a kindly giant of a man, came to the field and with sincere solicitude began an upbuilding of interest. He was ordained here Oct. 21 of that year. Oct. 31, 1885, he tendered his resignation to accept the work of state

evangelist, much to the sorrow of his parishioners, for the Lord had blessed his labors, and he had endeared himself to the people of the town. At his suggestion, and also by advice of the State Convention, it was voted to unite with the church at Newport.

Rev. Frank T. Latham was the first pastor in this connection. In the summer of 1888 he accepted a call to Medina, N. Y., and was followed in October by Rev. W. F. Grant, who remained three years. Rev. Joseph F. Fielden of Winchester, Mass., had a pastorate of four years duration.

June 29, 1896, Charles A. Tenney, a graduate of Newton Theological Seminary, and native of Des Moines, Iowa, was ordained at Newport. In November of his first year, he secured the services of a quartet of volunteer evangelists known as "Christian Crusaders," an organization evidently patterned after that of the Salvation Army, trumpets and tambourines being a feature of the rousing Gospel songs. Capt. Keith, an elderly man, Lieutenants Rushton and Sherman, both young women, and big, young Cadet Brown — they were indeed zealous Crusaders, and many, both old and young, were converted by their testimony. Out of their labors came cleaner lives and additions to the church. A Y.P.S.C.E. was formed Jan. 6, 1897, with a membership of forty-one and continued in its training of young people for over thirty years. Mr. Tenney closed his pastorate in July, 1903. The following September the centennial anniversary of the founding of the church was observed by appropriate exercises, in connection with the annual meeting of the Newport Baptist Association.

Rev. J. H. Blackburn became pastor of the united churches in December, 1903, remaining nearly eleven years, with solid achievement as his reward. He went from Newport to Fairhaven, Vt., and later to other important pastorates in that state. He was succeeded in May, 1914, by Rev. Joseph Palmer of Salem, Mass., who came with a contagious optimism that disarmed the habitual critics. Rural ministry was given priority and his calling circuit extended far outside his prescribed parish, resulting in greatly increased attendance and interest. Special

evangelistic services were held, with excellent results. During the First World War he was called to Y.M.C.A work at Fort Devens, Mass., where he won high praise for his devotion to the men during the epidemic of influenza which raged so fearfully in the summer and fall of 1918.

Rev. Roy H. Short was settled as pastor of the Newport and Goshen churches June 1, 1919, staying but a brief time, and was followed by Rev. Matthew Francis, whose pastorate ended in January, 1924.

The foundations of Christian work had been so solidly laid and so well built upon by the several previous pastors that conditions now seemed to warrant the reestablishment of a resident minister. The N. H. Baptist Convention expressed willingness to considerably augment its long-standing aid to the Goshen church and in May, 1924, Miss Ethel O. Lombard, a recent graduate of the Gordon School of Theology was called and preached her first sermon here. During the previous summer Miss Lombard had engaged in pastoral work at East Washington. Possibly the novelty of a woman-preacher was an attraction to some, but if they came once they usually returned. Her musical ability, both vocal and instrumental, and her strong personality were assets of unquestioned value. Congregations averaged close to 100, and July 12, 1925, numbered 140. In late June, 1926, Miss Lombard was united in marriage with Dea. Arthur W. Nelson, Sr., of Goshen and Haverhill, Mass., continuing her pastoral work until May 1 of the following year. A Christmas cantata, "The Nativity," was presented with deep effect.

In the succeeding period the services of Leland E. Brigham, assistant-director of the Sullivan County Y. M. C. A., now of Portsmouth, were of great value in work with the young people as well as in the pulpit. Charles B. Banner, a gifted layman living at North Newport, also supplied the pulpit most acceptably whenever need arose.

The effort of maintaining a resident pastor proved impractical, however, and the previous connection with the Newport

Baptist Church was renewed in October, 1929, under the pastorate of Rev. Gabriel R. Guedj. Rev. C. W. Turner, now residing in Antrim, served from April, 1932, to June, 1937, with a fatherly consideration for his parishioners that denoted the true shepherd. Rev. Frank R. Doore of Foxboro, Mass., now deceased, came to the guidance of the church Jan. 2, 1938.

The present pastor of the Goshen and Newport churches, Rev. William F. Brown of Camden, Me., began his pastorate in February, 1942. The church had patiently endeavored to prove itself a church-home for all, but in keeping with the policy of the conventions of the major denominations within the state, it was decided to broaden the scope of the local organization to include communicants of all evangelical faiths. New by-laws were therefore adopted and a new title, Goshen Community Church.

In the summer of 1944 an opportunity was presented whereby new pews and a pipe-organ were obtained from the Baptist church in Suncook, N. H., which was being razed. Owners of trucks volunteered their services and the cumbersome equipment was transported to Goshen. Although a gift, the cost of rebuilding the pipe-organ in the choir-loft of the local church amounted in the end to nearly \$1000.00, a sum which was raised in large part through the resourcefulness and leadership of Mrs. Sarah MacDonald, as head of the ladies' circle. It is pronounced to be of excellent tone and gives distinction to the musical program.

Sunday morning services are held at 9:30, in order that the pastor can fill his Newport pulpit for the customary eleven o'clock service there. Sunday School is maintained, with Mrs. Doris Newman, superintendent, ably assisted by Mrs. Olive McClellan, primary department, Mrs. Annie Blanchard, intermediate, and Mr. Harold E. Barker, teen-agers' group. Mr. Barker substitutes for the regular organist, Mrs. Helen Tenney, and for the pastor, during vacations.

August 26, 1951, the one-hundredth anniversary of the building of the church edifice was commemorated by afternoon and evening services held with capacity audiences. Rev. Joseph Pal-

mer of New York City, a former pastor, was guest speaker. Messages from other former pastors were also read and an historical pageant, "The Triumphal Vision," written by Mrs. Doris Newman, was presented.

The following poem was written by her for the occasion:

CHURCH IN THE HILLS

This house of God has stood with stalwart grace
Through a century's storms of wind and rain,
And still it lifts its slender spire to sun and stars
As proudly as when, in shining freshness,
It crowned the triumph of a young man's dream.
It boasts no vaulted naves; the sunlight falls
In blessing on reverent heads, undimmed by jeweled panes.
This simple dignity befits those who worship here,
Who feel their holy partnership with God, and lift
Their faces often to the sky to read His plan for sun or shower,
People to whom God is no unsearchable Mystery,
Who meet Him as they tend the herds and till the sod.
A country church is close to God. The strength of America lies
In those who heed with simple faith, the vibrant call
Of timeworn spires from hills and valleys green,
The watchtowers of the safety of our nation.

—Doris Nelson Newman

CHAPTER XIX

The Pierce Graphite Mine

WELL up on the western slope of Sunapee Mountain, above the old Lovell Baker place in Goshen, a deep, narrow gash scars the mountainside. You may come upon it suddenly, through the spruces, and get a bad fright from gazing down into a thirty-foot chasm, where all seemed solid ground but a moment before.

It is known locally as the old "lead mine," abandoned these ninety years, though of great value in the life of the town during the period of its operation.

The deposit is actually plumbago, or graphite, but with townspeople the old name still prevails.

Of this mineral Jackson's Final Report on the Geology and Mineralogy of N. H. (1844) states:

"The beds of plumbago are never large and only employ the farmers during those intervals in agricultural labor when hands can be spared from other work. The most extensive and profitable plumbago mine is wrought in Goshen by Mr. Henry D. Pierce of Hillsborough, who operates in the way above alluded to, and finds the business profitable. He sells about twenty tons of the ground mineral per annum, at prices varying from three to five cents per pound." This would have been a transaction of around \$1,600.00.

"It is used for the manufacture of melting-pots employed by copper founders," the above authority continues, a statement amplified by the first Geological Survey of N. H., (1840) which says, "Mr. Pierce supplies a large quantity of plumbago to the manufacturers of crucibles in Taunton, Mass."

"The Goshen mines are situated on the side of Sunapee Mountain, one-and-a-half miles southeast from Mr. Trow's house." This is again Jackson. "The bed is included in mica slate and is accompanied by radiated black tourmaline. Its course is N. E. and S. W. and it dips to the S. E. seventy-four degrees. It is also accompanied by cross-veins of a very fine and pure foliated plumbago suitable for pencils."

"Plumbago is found in Goshen, Antrim, Bristol, Nelson, Hancock, Chester, Mt. Monadnock, Sutton, Barrington, Bradford, Troy, Walpole, Washington, Hillsborough, Keene, Orford and elsewhere," stated C. H. Hitchcock, state geologist, in 1878. "It is not equal in quality to that obtained at Ticonderoga and other Laurentian districts, but sells readily for a second quality article,

and is useful for the manufacture of crucibles. The most extensive mine is at Goshen, formerly owned by President Pierce. The amount raised and sold annually has varied greatly. In 1849 the yield was twenty tons. A few years later the product was greater, and the locality is capable of furnishing a larger supply should it be called for. * * * All our mica schists show the mineral, but it is apt to be impure."

This period of the Pierce's ownership makes a bright paragraph in Goshen annals, though it is true that the President's time and energies were largely absorbed elsewhere by affairs of national importance. Possibly it has assumed a magnified personal interest owing to the fact that the writer's father, Hial F. Nelson, saw President Pierce during one of his later trips to Goshen. The unexpected visit found Lovell Baker working that day at the Village, and Father, who had hired out with Mr. Baker for the season, was at once dispatched to tell him of the arrival of his distinguished guest, with the result that Mr. Baker hurried home immediately, leaving Father to finish the work upon which he had been engaged. The visit had to do more, it seemed, with cattle pastured on the mountain than with the lead-mine. It is indeed probable that the mine was no longer in the possession of the President and was at the time inactive, for somewhat later, two men came to Goshen to look over the property. Four local men were hired to bail the water out of the pit, Father among them. They started bailing at six o'clock in the morning and at eleven had the shaft sufficiently cleared of water. Mr. Nelson said the vein of graphite was cut squarely across by the shaft and was eight or ten inches in diameter, nearly round and apparently of the purest quality. Other eyewitnesses have claimed the vein to be twelve or fourteen inches through.

Even had there been no graphite mine in Goshen for him to visit, the residents of this section would still have had a lively sense of proprietorship in the Fourteenth President of the United States, Franklin Pierce. The fact of his birth and rearing in the neighboring town of Hillsborough forever assures that.

It was fitting that the state of New Hampshire should do him justice—though somewhat tardily, be it said—with the erection in 1914 of a bronze statue upon the capitol grounds at Concord. A brilliant group of speakers there testified to his ability and integrity, unanimous in their judgment that to save the Union was his sole ambition. As he said upon the solemn occasion of his inauguration, "With the Union my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined."

"Oft and repeatedly he had been told of the deprivations of the Revolution and of the baptism of fire and blood, and learned at his father's knee patriotism and a love of the Government under which he lived," said Gov. Samuel D. Felker. It was natural, then, that as with Webster, the preservation of the Union was of the highest importance.

It may be well if we seriously take thought of the difficulties confronting that previous generation, when Franklin Pierce took the oath of office on March 4, 1853, with a dissolution of the Union openly advocated.

The compromises with the South, which both Daniel Webster and Franklin Pierce advocated, destroyed their popularity at home and left a reproach which the lapse of time has hardly effaced, yet as Judge Aldrich pointed out in his dedicatory address, quoting Gen. Gilman Marston. "Beyond all question he honestly believed that the Union would be destroyed if we went to war about it; and I believed that it would be destroyed if we didn't go to war about it. He was as honest and sincere in his convictions as I was in mine, and I want to say to you, right here, that if the South had had a little more money and a few more men, Franklin Pierce would have been right and I should have been wrong."

"But for slavery," said Senator Bainbridge Wadleigh, "and the questions growing out of it, his administration would have passed into history as one of the most successful in our national life."

The mine was first owned by Gen. Benjamin Pierce, father of the President. General Pierce, who at the age of seventeen left the plow to enlist in the Army of the Revolution in 1775, was a vigorous patriot and citizen, serving his state in many important offices, as commander in chief of the militia, and was twice elected Governor. The mine was purchased by him from Samuel and Sarah White of Goshen. It was included in a tract of twenty-five acres which had been taken out of Lot 50, as laid out by the town of Fishersfield. This transaction, exact date unknown, was followed by the purchase, Oct. 15, 1835, of the remaining portion of Lot 50, with Benjamin and Henry D. Pierce named as co-owners (See original Pierce deeds, recently deposited with the N. H. Historical Society). It is known that about 1828, Henry D. Pierce bought of John G. Dickey and Jotham Moore an ore-mill which was put into use at the Goshen mine and this date has been accepted as marking the beginning of active operations by the Pierces. The mill was operated by means of a horse-propelled sweep. The crushed graphite resulting from this process was sorted in a shed at the mouth of the mine, then barreled and carted over Washington Mountain to Hillsborough, where it was re-shipped by railroad to Boston.

Henry D. Pierce was expert at sorting and grading the mineral, performing that duty personally. It is remembered that Harvey Boyden teamed to and from Goshen for Mr. Pierce.

That full ownership of the mine-property was finally vested in the President is shown by a series of transfers, evidently quitclaim in tenor, the first, dated Jan. 15, 1844, being from Col. Benjamin K. Pierce of the U. S. Army, to Franklin Pierce, giving deed to various pieces of real estate in Hillsborough and Washington; "also the White place at Goshen, containing about 25 acres." Feb. 12, 1853, Henry D. Pierce also deeded to his brother, Franklin Pierce "of Concord," who was about to be sworn into the highest office in the land, his claim to the same twenty-five acre tract containing the graphite-mine, meaning as he noted, "to convey all my interests in all real estate situate in said town of Goshen of which my father died seized." Allusion was made to his "late brother, Charles D."

In 1827, Joseph Dixon was making crucibles at Salem, Mass., from graphite obtained in New Hampshire. "His first introduction to graphite," said Elbert Hubbard, "was through an old farmer in New Hampshire who brought him a sample of the mineral and tried to interest him in working the mine which was purported to be on the old farmer's property. Unhappily, the vein of graphite discovered by the New Hampshire man produced only a few hundred pounds. But this was enough to fire the zeal and curiosity of Joseph Dixon, and to start him in his line of experiments." The company he founded has grown to huge proportions in Jersey City, N. J.

"The quality was so far superior to the Dutch Black-Lead Pots, that the melting-pot business was completely revolutionized and the Dixon Graphite, (Plumbago or Blacklead), crucibles became the standard," a company official says. "Mr. Dixon afterwards saw specimens of graphite that had been brought from Ceylon as curiosities, by captains in the East India Trade; and finding them so much better than the New Hampshire plumbago, he procured a shipment, (1829), which was the first importation of Ceylon Graphite into the United States."

The identity of the "old New Hampshire farmer" is undoubtedly forever lost.

"You reach for a lead-pencil and you make use of another of Dixon's inventions," Hubbard said "for let it be known that the lead-pencil is a little like the guinea-pig, for the guinea-pig isn't a pig and it isn't from Guinea. The modern lead-pencil isn't made from lead or from anything that contains even a chemical trace of lead. True, they were once made of compositions of lead, first being made from straight lead bars.

"Joseph Dixon was one of the first to discard lead entirely and use graphite instead. This followed, very naturally, from the fact that in using

graphite Dixon got his hands and face thoroughly well blacked. To utilize the black, then, was the next thing—true Yankee that he was! * * * Dixon made his lead-pencils and then went out peddling them among the people. It was a peddling age. Today the consumption of lead-pencils in America is about two hundred millions a year, that is to say, we use two lead-pencils to a person.

“In the way of graphite lubricants, too, twenty-seven different forms are supplied. Graphite for the use of electrical workers and manufacturing electrical supplies has become a very important business. Graphite is also used in electrotyping and for polishing and dyeing, and for paint and metal structure work.

“In short, it has the qualities somewhat of mineral-oil, and also partakes of the elementst of anthracite coal. It is anthracite with a college education. The same substance of which Nature makes asbestos is distributed in degree, through graphite. It is found in very thin layers between the strata of rocks. A graphite deposit six inches through is deemed well worth taking.”

The Sunapee Mining and Manufacturing Company

President Pierce sold the old graphite mine in 1864. But it must have been some comfort that there were men by the same name, though entirely unrelated, it is said, among the new owners, and there is a slight divergence in the spelling of the two family names.

Indeed, one of these men, Thomas W. Peirce of Texas, was president and owner of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio R. R. Doubtless the name was then pronounced “purce.” The names of the new owners are given in the charter of the most ambitious development of the mine, approved July 12, 1864, recorded at the State House in Concord and copied herewith:

An Act to incorporate the Sunapee Mining and Manufacturing Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened.

Section 1. That Andrew Peirce, Jr., James M. Howe, Robert L. Clarke, James A. Dupee, R. L. Denney, Thomas W. Peirce, Edmund F. Cutts, George Bacon, Richard L. Brownell, Calvin Hale and Clement March, their associates, successors and assigns, be and hereby are made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the Sunapee Mining and Manufacturing Company, and by that name may sue and be sued, etc. * * * incident to corporation of a similar nature.

Section 2. Said corporation is authorized to carry on the business of mining plumbago, and other minerals, in the town of Goshen in this state, and of manufacturing the same into such articles, and for such uses and purposes as it may desire, and to take, hold and convey real estate and personal property, not exceeding in value at any one time the sum of \$150,000.00, and the same to manage, improve and dispose of at pleasure.

Section 3, dealing with the calling of meetings of the corporation, and Section 4, which gave the legislature authority to at any time alter, amend, or repeal the incorporation, are uninteresting to the general public, save for the signatures of J. A. Gilmore, who was then Governor of the state,

William E. Chandler, Speaker of the House, and Charles H. Bell, President of the Senate.

Although holdings to the value of \$150,000.00 were authorized, an actual working capital of \$92,000.00 was raised, this upon the authority of Hon. Kirk D. Pierce of Hillsborough, who said that a purchase price of thirty thousand dollars was to have been paid President Pierce, the owner, though it is doubtful if the President ever received more than a very small proportion of this amount. The reason for this assertion was not made quite clear through Mr. Pierce's reticence. That the ambitious plans of the new corporation failed to materialize in all their scope is evident from the testimony of men who remembered the episode. But why they failed, and the minute details connected therewith, are lacking, although importations from Ceylon and elsewhere were no doubt a contributing cause. The sum seems quite adequate and yet we know that a few miles of road-building today would exhaust a larger reservoir.

The company commenced operations at once, putting seven or eight men at work, as well as teams, blasting and carting away waste rock.

This was necessitated by the condition of the shaft which, following the vein of graphite, with its seventy-four-degree dip to the southeast, led into the bosom of the mountain and had become over deep. It was inclined, moreover, to fill with water and the first activity of the new company was to cut a great ditch out northerly, down through solid rock, to drain the shaft and make mining operations easier and less hazardous. It also allowed the use of a tramway in the removal of debris.

Thus the vein of graphite was again exposed, but if hopes had been entertained that its course would vary enough to make its extraction less expensive, these hopes were frustrated. It still plunged downward and again a pit was sunk upon it.

Within three years operations ceased. Today the ragged walls of the old mine overhang its pit of dark, stagnant water wherein sunken logs and branches from the cliff-top hang treacherously upon each other.

At the mouth of the abandoned mine the barrels of graphite shed hoops, rotted, fell to pieces, scattering their contents about.

About 1885 Thomas W. Peirce, of the Sunset Route, came to Goshen in the interests of the defunct Sunapee Mining and Manufacturing Company, of which it seems evident he had become chief owner.

Lovell Baker had passed away, and his daughter, Sadie, who featured in a smallpox epidemic, had grown to womanhood and married Cyrus M. Clough later a resident of Walpole, but then ably farming the old Baker homestead below the "lead mine." In a letter dated Oct. 17, 1920, Mr. Clough described the incident.

"Mr. Peirce gave me an order to pick up all the lead there was in the old shanty, to put it in new barrels and ship same to Robert Webb, Mystic Wharf, Boston, without any expense to said Webb except moving, which he paid me. I did as directed, finding eleven and one-half gross tons," he wrote. "Sometime after this I saw Webb and he told me that he cleaned up \$1,200.00 on the deal."

Smallpox at the Lead Mine

Business under the new corporation, the Sunapee Mining and Manufacturing Company, was proceeding briskly when smallpox suddenly scattered the workmen, and, for a time, put an end to mining operations.

The manner of its appearance had little of either drama or tragedy, yet the total sum of the homely incidents connected therewith make up a story worth the telling. It was in this wise:

The Civil War was at its height, testing whether the Union should endure. Goshen, be it said, contributed thirty-seven young men to the Union army, and, strangely enough, three to the Southern Confederacy. Among that greater number in the northern battalions was Henry Whitaker, who, probably in the late fall of 1864, came home on furlough.

If you enjoy tracing out each thread that ordinarily ties up the web of a man's life, because in petty detail this or that which he has done makes or mars his destiny, you will cheerfully overlook the maze of half-irrelevant incidents here, such as the fact that Mrs. Lovell Baker, up at the lead mine, and Mrs. William Tandy, down in Mill Village by the grist-mill, were sisters, Susan and Sarah Dorcas Whitaker, respectively. Mrs. Tandy, my Great-aunt Sarah, died within comparatively recent years in the home of her niece, Jane, Mrs. Nathan Brown. She was a woman of great strength of character. That she was admired by her brother, Phil, and her sister, Susan, is attested by the fact that each named a child for her. There are, consequently, three Sarahs in this narrative, great-aunt Sarah (Whitaker) Tandy, a niece, whom after the breaking up of her brother's family she legally adopted, changing the little girl's name to Sarah Tandy, and Sadie Baker.

Very naturally Private Whitaker came, on his furlough, to the "mill house," as it was known for years, the original of the present exceedingly-attractive "Greyholme;" it was the only home he knew. Shortly he came down with smallpox, that one-time scourge of army-camps. "It is now a comparatively rare and mild disorder in civilized countries, thanks to Jenner's discovery of the protective power of vaccination," says an authority. "An attack is ushered in by chills, rise of temperature, headaches, vomiting, and violent pains in the loins. Smallpox has an incubation period of twenty-four hours to twelve days."

Proper steps were taken at once for the isolation and care of the patient, as well as vaccination of the other members of the household, with the result that the young soldier promptly recovered and none of the family experienced a touch of the malady, save his young sister, Sarah Tandy, who developed a mild case of varioloid. The story would have ended happily here, but for some paper-dolls that amused the small patient in her convalescence and were lain away and forgotten during the period of disinfection and cleaning that ensued at the miller's house.

After due time had elapsed and the lifting of quarantine, Mrs. Lovell Baker made her sister a visit, taking along her small daughter, Sadie. The two girls, who were about of an age, were soon deep in make-believe house-keeping, assisted by a bevy of well-intended paper-dolls that must have been brought out thoughtlessly. Alas! Smallpox still lingered among the play-things and little Sadie Baker came down with the dread disease.

Some of the lead mine employees were boarding at Mr. Baker's and they hastily departed. One of these workmen was a young man, Henry Spaulding, son of Solyman Spaulding, (the name is correctly spelled), who must have lived in the old Spaulding neighborhood on Lempster Mountain, almost over the Washington line.

Well did I remember an evening in the time of sugar plum blossoms, in early May, a party of us were pushing across-lots to get over onto the Pollard brook in Lempster, "suckering," when in the failing light we caught a gleam of gravestones above an old wall to our left. Upon investigation it proved to be a Spaulding burial-plot, grown in chokecherry bushes higher than one's head. I have since wondered if young Henry Spaulding's grave was there with the rest.

Henry could have had no real fear of the disease, for he even ventured to stand in the doorway of the little girl's sickroom, "to see how a smallpox patient really looked," he is purported to have said whimsically. It is not probable, though, that the nature of her ailment was at once determined, its onset being so much like that of a severe cold. This latter explanation is rather borne out, too, by the fact that, being temporarily out of a job, he went visiting an uncle over near the Connecticut River. At any rate, he developed smallpox in a severe form and was taken home. Hiram Gregg, just home from the army and somewhat experienced in the care of smallpox, was engaged to nurse him. Despite the best of care, however, young Spaulding died.

He was a very promising young man and the only surviving child of his parents, to whom the blow of his untimely death came with such a shock as to cause his mother's death.

Sadie Baker completely recovered and spring came before work was resumed at the mine.

Closing of the Mine and the Goshen Cannon

With the election of Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire to the presidency in 1852, the Democrats buried their opponents, the Whigs, under a landslide of votes, from which the latter never rallied.

It may have been in this campaign that the ardent Goshen Democrats purchased a cannon. Just when it appeared cannot be definitely stated. The iron cannon-barrel was cast in Claremont and mounted by the local patriots upon a stout pair of wheels with a reinforced axle. It was crude, but, be it remembered, such were the cannons of the Revolution and the War of 1812.

Naturally, it was an object of great pride to the men and boys of the town, even though it came near causing a serious accident once before its final climax. During extended firing a "flare back" occurred just as the gunner was inserting the rammer to wad the charge down. The long hardwood-rammer was blown from the hill behind the Town Hall over onto the meadow now owned by Edith Pike and the gunner, Charles Putney, escaped with only slight burns. Nathan Maxfield, who was "thumbing" the priming-hole, or vent, also received burns.

During the presidential campaign of 1860, along with the possession of

the cannon, the Democrats erected a lofty flagpole at Mill Village, on the knoll between the present Town Hall and the Baptist church, which was brand-new then. The flagpole was spliced to extend its length and its base was surrounded by stone posts sunk deep into the ground, being further braced by three or four heavy poles spiked to its middle and extending off at some distance on every side. The whole was surmounted by a ball of bright new tin fashioned by the local tinsmith.

The above description was given some years ago by the late Hollis H. Sholes, born 1850, who remembered also the Democratic rally which accompanied the raising of the flag. It was the shining new ball that attracted his boyish admiration as he came down the brook road with his parents, Hiram and Lois (Dolloff) Sholes; they caught sight of it gleaming over the ridge to the north. The speechmaking made little impression. Hon. Virgil Chase, a prominent Democrat, was president of the day, and there seemed quite a crowd of people, both men and women.

But 1864 furnished the most lurid activities, after all. The Civil War was at its height. Excitement in the election became intense. Also, the graphite mine on the mountain was in operation, with extra men in its employ to give color to a celebration which was staged in Mill Village that fall. Delegations came in from Newport, Unity and surrounding towns.

The cannon was much in evidence, placed this time on the ridge back of the old tannery. After a while someone suggested setting up a mark at a distance and loading the cannon with cobblestones to see if they could hit it. More experienced heads would have realized the folly of this course, but unfortunately there were none about, and the overstrained cannon exploded with a deafening roar.

The heavy breech with its customary knob was thrown violently backward into the ground. Among the spectators was Charles Cutts, a very versatile carpenter and cabinet-maker. He was struck in the hip by a small fragment of iron and fell groaning to the ground. The blow, however, was soon found to have been a glancing one and he was carried to his home, which was but a few rods below, now occupied by E. F. Lewis. Mr. Cutts was confined to the house for but a few days and completely recovered. Strange as it may seem, considering the crowd of men and boys that were milling about that evening, this was the only casualty, though a group of Newport delegates, who were leaning on the rail of the bridge near the present Village store, had an exceedingly narrow escape. A piece of the cannon-barrel, weighing between one and two hundred pounds, drove into the stream beneath them with a resounding splash; had its course been a few feet higher fatalities must have resulted. The wheels upon which the gun had been mounted carromed off down the hill and thus ended the old cannon.

One more episode happened that memorable evening, which so stirred the spectators as to carry it on to us, years afterward.

Among the influential stockholders of the Sunapee Mining and Manufacturing Company was Luther Roby of Concord. Mr. Roby sent his youthful son, Edward, to Goshen to help at the mine, possibly in the capacity of time-keeper. The mine superintendent was a man by the name of Pratt, nearly six feet in height, black-haired, and of quick, resolute action.

The mine employees and their foreman were in the crowd that night when two local young men, Hiram Gregg, a returned Union soldier, and Darwin ("Foggy") Wright engaged in such a heated argument that Gregg, who was sitting in a wagon, jumped from it upon young Wright and the two immediately began pummeling each other.

It is evident that Gregg went down, for the Wrights were large men, and young Ed. Roby, thinking to part the fighters, tried to pull Wright away, whereon John Wright, Darwin's brother, struck Roby in the face, cutting his lip so that blood flowed — not the first time, by any means, that a peace-maker has drawn the temporary illwill of everybody! Friends of both contestants began hastening to the scene and a riot seemed imminent.

At this juncture, Pratt, the superintendent, realizing young Roby's perilous position, charged into the crowd about his protégé, roaring like an angry bull, pushing right and left with unsparing fists. So overwhelming was the very ferocity of his attack that in a twinkling the fight was over.

And now in conclusion: before 1867 operations had ceased at the mine, never to be resumed, although during World War I, with its consequent restriction of shipping and transportation, there arose briefly a renewed interest in local sources of graphite.

CHAPTER XX

Schools and Schoolhouses

THE following old records are of interest, as gleaned from town books:

“January 15, 1795, paid Lydia Brainard £1 16 shilling L.M. for teaching school in Goshen in 1794.

Sept. 5, 1795, paid Mehitable Parmenter Eight Dollars for teaching school in Goshen.

Feb. 25, 1795, Elijah Woodward received one pound and thirteen shillings in full of all demands against said town, except one Due bill of twelve shillings.

April 2', 1794, John Wheeler rec'd. Eight shillings in full of his accompt.

The following School Tax Bills committed to the several School Collectors to collect:

	October ye 8th., 1798	
	Dolls.	Cents.
To Hezekiah Emerson Bill of	9	62
Parker Tandy Bill of	6	42
Benjamin Rand Bill of	7	2

(These sums were collected, paid in full and receipts given).

Dec. 10, 1798, Paid Ruth Morse, by Micah Morse, \$1.62 for teaching school.

Feb. 28, 1799, Paid Wealthy Hurd \$13.35 for teaching school.

Nov. 28, 1800, Paid Wealthy Hurd \$1.06 for teaching school.

Oct. 30, 1800, Paid Ruth Lane \$12.66 for teaching school in South District.

March 10, 1796, Voted Nathan Willey, Ezekiel Challis, Ephraim Gunnison, a Committee to divide the town into school districts. Voted to have the school houses built by the 20th day of October next.

May 3, 1796, Voted to appoint a Committee to appropriate the money raised to build school houses. Apointed Edward Dame, Benjamin Willey, George Lear. (Town Clerk's records, Vol. 1, p. 18)

Goshen, January the 18th., 1797.

We, the subscribers, do certify that we have rec'd. of those Persons whose names are here underwritten the sums which is annexed to each one's names, which money is over and above their proportion of what the town of Goshen voted to raise at their annual Meeting in March, 1796, for the purpose of building School Houses, which sum we have laid out on a school house in the South District in said Goshen:

John Thompson	2	32	William Story	3	43
Reuben Willey	2	92	Calvin Bingham	4	45
Daniel Martin*	7	56	Alvin Roundy	2	41
Nathan Willey	6	16	Micah Morse	1	85
James Philbrick	1	35	Nat. Beckwith	1	61

*Marston?

Daniel Gunnison	4	12	John Calef	4	40
Allen Willey	7	57	Ezekiel Chellis	4	05
Silas Smith	5	18	Nat. Bachelor	4	07
Hezekiah Emerson	5	36			
Benjamin Willey	5	96			
		Nathan Willey	<i>Committee to build</i>		
		Calvin Bingham	<i>said House.</i>		
		Hezekiah Emerson			

(This was at the Four Corners; the names were once familiar in the neighborhood and it is evident that the sums given were by private subscription).

March 9, 1797, Voted 80 dollars for schooling.

March 14, 1799, Voted to raise \$55.00 to lay out on schools, including what the Law obliges the town to raise.

March 12, 1801, Voted to raise \$50.00 for schools.

April 14, 1801, Voted to appoint William Cutts, Allen Willey, Stephen Bartlett, Parker Tandy and Abner Colby a committee to divide the town into districts for schools.

Report of the Committee:

Beginning on Unity line at the N.W. corner of James Peasley's Lot thence East on the Range line to the N.W. corner of the 43 Lot, thence South East to Ezekiel Chellis, thence Easterly to N.W. corner of Micah Morse land, thence East to the mountain — to form the South District.

Beginning at the N. W. corner of Christopher Sholes' lot, thence Southeasterly on the Range line to the Northeast corner of Asa Baker's lot, thence North to Parker Tandy's N. W. corner Easterly on the Range line to George Lear's N. E. corner, thence Southeasterly to the road by the brook East of Daniel Sherburne's,, Junr., thence Easterly to the Mountain — to form the Center District.

The above is humbly submitted by your Committee, William Cutts, chairman.

Voted to accept the doings of the Committee.

Voted to raise \$250.00 to build and repair school houses.

Nov. 8, 1802, Voted the present Selectmen be a Committee invested with power to adjust the money that has been laid out on School Houses and to build as many Houses as they judge necessary and make such alterations as they find expedient for the benefit of the Inhabitants and finish them as far as the money will go that has been raised.

Nov. 27, 1802, Voted that the School Houses be Vendued off at Cash price. Voted Micah Morse to be Vendue Master.

George Ayer bid off the Northeast School house for \$125.00.

Nathaniel Sherburne bid off *the other* at \$134.00.

Voted to raise \$40.00 to build School House.

Goshen, December the 5th., 1802.

We, the subscribers, have picked upon the following places for the School Houses in said Town; that in the N. E. District to stand by Edward Dame's where the old one did stand. And that in the Middle District to

be set a few rods North of the pound the East side of the Road, where we have put a stake and stones.

Benjamin Willey
Edward Dame Selectmen of Goshen
William Story

March 31, 1803, Voted to appoint an agent to recover our proportion of the school money from the towns that this town was taken off from (and if the Selectmen of those Towns refuse to pay our proportion) then to prosecute them to final judgment.

Chose Hezekiah Emerson Agent.
Vol. 7, p. 67, Town Clerk's Records.
Report.

We, the Committee chosen to divide the town into Districts for the benefit of Schooling — the divisions are as follows:

Beginning at Daniel Sherburne Jr.'s South East corner of his land, then South to the Mountain. Then from said corner on the East and North lines to his Northwest corner; from thence straight to the S. E. corner of James Libbey's land, then by his East line straight to Wendell line, the *East District* to contain all East of this line.

Beginning at John Tukesbury's S.W. corner, then straight to John Calef's S.E. corner of his South lot on the south and west lines to the N.W. corner, then on the south and west lines of his Colby lot to the Road, then westerly on said road and so on straight to Unity line — all south to contain the *South District*.

Then from Joseph Cochran's Southwest corner of his land North by his West line to Dr. Lathrop's land, then by Lathrop's South and Westerly line, and Arthur Humphrey's and Ezekiel Tandy's to Newport line:

The *Middle District* to contain all between these two lines drawn across the town.

The *South District* to contain all South and West of said lines.

The *Northwest District* to contain all North and West of said lines.

Stephen Bartlett
John Currier Committee
Hezekiah Emerson
Daniel True

Goshen, March 12, 1804.

Agreeable to adjournment the Inhabitants met and voted to accept the report and establish the Districts for schools.

1806. School Money divided as follows:

South District to have,	\$41.28
Middle District to have,	32.91
East District to have,	20.12
Mill District to have,	5.46

Orders given —

Sally Evans,	\$23.34	Abigail Greeley,	\$4.34
John Stoddard	15.00		
Samuel Chase, for his son's teaching in Middle Dist.,			20.00
Jonathan Ambross, in East Dist.,			16.12
Nancy Newton, in Mill Dist.,			9.46

John Calef, boarding Master and load of wood for South Dist.,	1.08
Daniel ——— board 8 weeks and going for teacher,	10.67
Feb. 11, 1808, Lydia Willey, teaching N. E. District,	8.33
Abigail Greeley, teaching 5 months in North Dist.,	21.67
Mary Stevens, 5 mos. in South Dist.,	20.00
Feb. 13 — Samuel Dodge, in N.E. Dist.,	11.70
Caleb Bartlett, in South Dist.,	36.00
School Money for the year 1808.	

South District to have	\$104.68
Middle District to have	72.12
East District to have	45.94
Mill District to have	10.16
	<hr/>
	\$234.90

Polls and ratable estates in School District No. 1 in Goshen, Feb. 25, 1828.

Daniel Lakeman	Daniel L. Stearns	Reuben Kidder
Sherburne Lakeman	Charles Brooks	Arrouet Gunnison
John Baker	Seth Chellis	Richard Baker
Samuel Baker	Samuel Humphrey	Zebulon Baker
John McCrillis	James A. Gordon	James Philbrick
John McCrillis, Jr.	Henry Chandler	Joseph Philbrick
Jonathan McCrillis	William Chellis	Hiram Tandy
Zadoc Lewis	Levi Trow	Seth Lewis
Royal Booth	Ozem McCrillis	Olivet Willey
Mark Peasley	Luther Barnes	Reuben Willey
John Lewis	Luther Reed	Lauren Willey
Nathaniel O. Way	James Randell	Merrill Willey
Isaac C. Sargent	Ira Weston, M.D.	John Thompson
Micajah Peasley	Levi Underwood	Samuel Thompson
Jonathan Putney	John Cutts, Jr.	Joshua Thompson
Lovell Baker	James Baker	Peter C. Gregg
Samuel White	Lemuel McCumber	Joseph Fletcher
David Baker	Calvin Bingham	Josiah Fletcher
Leonard Bradford	William Story	Elias Smith
Parker Richardson and John Gunnison,		Jonathan Wetherbee
for the Arrouet Gunnison farm.		Thaddeus M. Fuller
John Parker's Heirs.		Widow Eunice Willey
Nathan Willey's Heirs.		Widow Hannah Parker
John Cutter, for Samuel Chellis farm.		
T. M. Fuller, for mountain land.		

(Assessments were listed against the above names, but were deemed immaterial for this work and therefore omitted).

Report of Committee on Schools.

To the town of Goshen —

Your Committee appointed at the last town meeting to take into consideration the present state of the several school districts in town and to suggest such alterations (if any) as may appear to them expedient — ask leave to report as follows, viz:

That in District No. 1 it is not expedient in their opinion to propose any alteration at present.

In District No. 2, your committee recommends that Vinal Gunnison be disannexed and annexed to District No. 3, and that William Lang, John Cain and Henry Campbell be annexed to District No. 2. In other respects District No. 2 to remain as it is at present.

They further report that the following inhabitants, viz: Currier Maxfield, John Beck, Henry Beck, William Cutts, Samuel Cutts, Nathan Cutts and Arial Cutts, Joel Dame, Edward Dame, Benjamin Messer, William Cross, Luther Webber, Samuel Sisco, Stephen Sisco, James Libby, Tobias Lear, Joseph Lear, Margaret Rand, John Cutts, Walker Lear, Nathan Putney, Jacob Morrill, Nathan Gould, Vinal Gunnison, should compose District No. 3 (North Goshen)

And that Alfred Abel, Benjamin Hudson, Sewell Ingalls, Moody Gilman, Oliver Booth, Virgil Chase, Moses True, Samuel Smart, John Currier, William Smith, Daniel Emerson, Robert S. Cammet, Lyman Chapin, Levi Sholes, Silas Duncklee, Zachariah Jones, Wilson S. Pike, William W. Pike, Ezekiel Tandy, Isaac Hutchins, James Rogers, Samuel C. Burnham and Caleb Fuller, compose District No. 4 (Mill Village),

All of which is respectfully submitted,
Ira Weston for the Committee.
(Date presumed 1829-30)

Residents in School District No .5, in 1843.

Walker Lear	Ezekiel Tandy	Wid. Mary Libby
Hylands Dodge	William Tandy	James Rogers
Wid. Lydia Cain	William W. Pike	Ebenezer H. Adams
Samuel Stevens, Jr.	Zachariah Jones	
William Lang	George Kennerson	

The first schoolhouses, like the settlers' dwellings, were built of logs, later to be replaced by frame structures. It is said that the first school in the "Middle," or Center, district was held in Daniel Sherburne's barn, an arrangement obviously possible only in warm weather, when heating was unnecessary and the barn emptied of its usual contents; this was purportedly some years prior to the incorporation of Goshen. The vote of 1802, to build a schoolhouse near the pound at the Center, had been forgotten in the lapsing century and information, orally given, concerned only what must be termed the third site, in a small field directly east of the present Newman house. Here scholars from the far and near neighborhood, as well as from the No. 5 district, congregated in all kinds of weather, coming afoot for distances of upwards of two miles. Grandmother Charity Tandy Farr recalled that, after a fresh fall of snow, her older brothers

would go ahead to break a path for her to follow on the way to school. In 1846, after a schoolhouse had been built in No. 5 district, the old building in the field was demolished and the red schoolhouse, now occupied as a dwelling by Robert Scranton, was erected, being located still farther to the east.

At North Goshen the schoolhouse was frequently used for town-meetings, date of first structure unknown. The "new" building mentioned in 1802 was forty years later moved a few rods to the east, which placed it directly across the Province Road from the little cemetery. Extensive repairs were made at this time and here it contributed to the education of youth for the ensuing century; was taken down and removed in recent years.

"To Goshen Corners I did go,
Where the wind was fresh and cooling.
And the good people there I found
Believed in thorough schooling."

So wrote John Towne of Newport, Jan. 1, 1888, describing his teaching experiences of a much earlier date.

The old, original building stood just across the highway from the present schoolhouse at the Corners, a small, low-eaved cabin, with a large fire-place built into one side. Near the fire-place stood the door and the teacher's desk, with rough, cross-legged benches ranged around against the other walls.

By 1825 this old schoolhouse had become outgrown and a much larger building, of brick construction, was built on the site of the present structure. This faced to the west as does the present one, with a little entry and coat-closet in the southwest corner and the master's desk at that end. Across the opposite side tiers of wooden desks were placed in a modern manner.

One hundred scholars, many of them man-and-woman grown, was an average attendance during the short terms afforded them. On winter Sabbaths the school-house was frequently used for divine worship and often so well filled that men would be standing in the aisles. Sometime in the 1840's a Mrs. Ord

preached here, arousing a considerable stir by her militant attitude and doctrines.

In 1857 the population-trend had shown a discouraging dip and the brick schoolhouse was taken down and the present wooden building, of somewhat smaller dimensions, put up to replace it. Modern facilities have been provided in recent years with oil-heating, electric-lights and a pressure water-system from a nearby well. A very convenient kitchenette and cafeteria-combination was prepared by volunteer help in 1947 and has been of indispensable aid in the furtherance of the school hot-lunch program.

Somewhat prior to the Civil War, Fred Little was a very popular teacher at the Village, being remembered as a master of sarcasm as well as of verbs and tables. In 1859-60 he was instrumental in getting a "select school" organized under the able guidance of his sister, Miss Little, a tall, strong person, "with hair as black as coal," the description of one of her pupils, H. H. Sholes. This Select School was held in the vestry of the then-new Baptist church.

In 1888 three teachers, all of exceptional talent in both educational subjects and discipline, were teaching simultaneously in town; they were, Miss Stella M. Baker, Miss Dora M. Pike and Miss Cora F. Sabine of Lempster. Erastus Boyce of Sunapee finished one term of school that had become difficult for the previous teacher. In fact, Sunapee also furnished Lawyer George Dodge, for a winter term for older scholars at the Corners, in 1895, and George H. Gould, 1899, at the Village. One of the best teachers of the writer's boyhood was Miss Mary F. Underwood, a native of Goshen and a woman of sterling character, who came to teach at the Corners after having devoted her lifetime to teaching in various New Hampshire communities.

"*The Line Schoolhouse*" was so styled because built upon the boundary-line between Goshen and Newport. The initiative was evidently taken by Newport, but the building was erected jointly by the two towns in the year 1811. Here scholars from "the River," as Mill Village was commonly known, mingled with those from adjoining Newport farms, particularly those

from the Silsby neighborhood. Miss Nancy Baker, later Mrs. Charles Brown of Newport, taught in 1831 one of the last terms of school in this house. Concurrently with the building of the "Red Schoolhouse" in the Emerson district, 1835, it stood vacant for some time, being finally moved a short distance and remodeled into the dwelling long occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Watson Winter and their daughter with an injured palate, Ida.

The large boys of the school had acquired a habit of "throwing out" unpopular teachers. One winter three masters had been thus served and in desperation the school-committee hired Lemuel P. Cooper of Croydon to complete the term, merely giving notice that school would re-open upon the following Monday. Lemuel P. Cooper was then a young man, standing six feet three inches in height and the champion wrestler of the county. At one time he was strongly supported for governor by the Labor Reform party.

Monday morning came and a boy was chopping wood in front of the schoolhouse when a tall stranger approached and spoke. "School keeping now?"

The boy replied that it was. "We've thrown out three masters and a new one is coming today — we don't know who," he explained.

"Well now, that is a joke. Going to throw out the new master?" the young stranger inquired guilelessly.

If they didn't like him they should and might anyway; they had a plan, the boy hinted. So the two talked on and the stranger decided to stop and see the fun.

Scholars began to gather and still the new master had not appeared. Talk about him and the "plan" ran freely, in which the newcomer joined. At one minute of the school-hour the tall stranger sauntered up to the teacher's desk, then turned quickly and whipping out a formidable ruler, banged it onto the desk before him and thundered out, "Come to order! I am your master!"

It was Cooper and, needless to say, a more peaceful term of school was never taught.

The abandonment of the Line Schoolhouse came about through the increase of new families in the Village and a consequent demand for more central facilities. The new schoolhouse, built by the town of Goshen, was placed above the present library, on the old Province Road. The steep south bank sloped from beneath it so that its lower side rose upon a four-foot wall. It is believed that a side-road came up the hill from the east here, from the Stearns and Smith, or Sholes, places; evidences of grading can still be made out.

Two masters are remembered, "Si." Straw and Nathaniel Gunnison. Mr. Gunnison was keeping one winter when a heavy snowstorm blew in from the northeast. Only sixteen boys, all men-grown, got to school the following day and when the "breaking out" gang came pulling up the hill with sixteen yoke of oxen attached to a long wood-shod sled with plows at its sides, Mr. Gunnison dismissed the school and caught up his cap and mittens, saying, "We can earn more on the road than here today." The lurching sled was promptly filled with boys who clung in groups to the sled-stakes for support. Several times the young master, by suddenly pulling out a stake, would let a group over into the snow to shouts of laughter from the rest. At length Jonathan Ingalls, from whom the story came, saw his opportunity when Mr. Gunnison's attention was momentarily diverted and, pulling with all his strength upon the master's stake, succeeded in loosening it and over went the master, backwards. Mr. Gunnison, though a young man, weighed nearly 250 pounds and made much ado about being unable to extricate himself from the snow-bank until his boys had gathered around to help.

In 1844 the schoolhouse, which must still have been new, was moved to its present position on the main street and a combined entry and woodshed added to the end next to the road. This addition tended somewhat to relieve the crowded conditions previously existing, when the daily supply of wood had to be piled within the school-room. It was still no small problem to provide seating for the eighty-five pupils commonly attending. Boards were placed across the aisles from seat to seat, over

which the master stepped in his rounds of inspection; when the time came for practice in penmanship — and there were real penmen in those days — still more ingenuity was needed. The roof was later raised to a sharper pitch and in 1900 the built-in desks, “scarred with many a jackknife’s carved initial,” were removed and modern iron-framed desks installed.

Within recent years individual chairs and desks of still more modern design have been introduced and the required space was provided by the inclusion of the narrow entry and woodshed within the schoolroom. In 1937 a new woodshed was built at the west end by L. Y. Bowlby and an entry added. A bank of windows placed along the north side of the school-room by one superintendent was later brought back to the south side. Oil-heat is now used and with electric-lighting provides a measure of comfort and convenience undreamed by early civic-planners.

Last of the schoolhouses to be built was that in District No. 5, about 1841. It is believed that the Gunnisons were largely instrumental in the formation of the district and the erection of the schoolhouse, partly as an accommodation to families on the nearby farms, but basically an attempt to escape contamination from the low morality then prevailing in North Goshen. Stagnant communities have a tendency to develop putridity of life and thought, as evidenced at the Isles of Shoals in a previous century. There is no doubt that some measure of escape was realized. The doorway of the schoolhouse first stood to the south, but was later changed to the west end. A double row of seats, or benches, originally ran down the length of each wall, with the girls sitting upon one side and on the opposite side, facing them, the boys. Woe be to the erring maiden whom the teacher made to sit over on the boys’ side!

Statistics printed in succeeding town reports show that in 1921 the new District Superintendent, Mr. W. H. S. Ellingwood, deemed Number Five to be “overcrowded.” In the school-year of 1927-28 the number of pupils stood at fourteen, with twenty-eight at the Village, the only other school maintained in town; but the following year enrollment had increased to twenty-five,

Miss Lillian Burgess, teacher. Pupils at the Village numbered nineteen, making a total of forty-four, a figure that had been averaged for some years.

The sudden decrease in grade scholars at Number Five is as difficult to reconcile as to explain. The fact remains that in 1929 the schoolhouse was closed and the few pupils remaining in the district were transported to the Village, bringing attendance there to 23. The Corners school was at the same time reopened, though with but six pupils. This is believed to mark the lowest point in number of pupils in the town's history.

Since 1950 enrollment in the public schools has progressively increased, posing, as one of many contributing factors, new problems in housing and provision for teachers' salaries.

This problem has been approached by the towns of Lempster and Goshen with the formation in June, 1954, of a co-operative school district. The measure has the approval of the State Department of Education and will be given close supervision. A feature which should make for success is the near balance in both property valuation and number of pupils in the two towns, Goshen holding a slight lead. Topographically, too, the situation is favorable for transportation of pupils, cost of which is currently \$2,400 for Goshen and \$2,154 for Lempster, with a probable combined increase to \$5,000 with completion of the new plant.

The building of a modern school with four classrooms — two grades to each room — with cafeteria and activities-room, has been guaranteed by the issuance of a \$58,000 bond issue. Initial plans suggested placing the new school at the Goshen-Lempster town-line on Route 10, utilizing the "baseball park," so-called; but, owing to the danger of flooding from the encircling South Branch, this was finally decided to be impracticable. A site satisfactory to all, save that it is about two miles within the town of Lempster, has been donated by the late Mrs. Charles A. Cragin and heirs, to carry out the expressed wish of Mr. Cragin. The accepted location is a high upland with plenty of space for all activities and ideal in every sense.

The Goshen-Lempster Cooperative School District operates upon a 1955-56 budget of \$36,601.63. Teacher's salaries average slightly above \$3,000, working under the supervision of Ralph H. Meacham, Superintendent of Union No. 5.

Members of the school board, 1955-56:

John H. Newman, Goshen
Horace M. Cragin, Lempster
Stanley H. Williamson, Goshen
James R. Melville, Lempster
Harry A. Warburton, Jr., Goshen

CHAPTER XXI

Mail Service

IN 1823 a mail-stage was passing through this town three times a week, carrying parcels, newspapers and passengers. The route originated at Windsor, Vt., and went through to Boston (*N. H. Gazeteer*), although divided into sections of easy driving distances, the local division comprising the fifteen-mile trip from Newport to Washington. It is assumed that this arrangement was soon ended and in succeeding years only one mail a week found its way into town. At some period, perhaps this (1845?) the Goshen stage made connections at Marlow.

By 1858 the mail-stage was arriving twice a week, driven by one Ed. Hall. Somewhat later three mails a week were again resumed and only carried from Goshen Corners to Newport. Mr. John Lewis was one of the early drivers on this route, being succeeded after some changing about, by James Trow who carried the mail until advancing years obliged his retirement around 1874. Meantime the route had been extended to Washington, as in earlier days. Again came many brief attempts at mail-carrying by various parties until in July, 1877, Charles Trow of Washington secured the contract and maintained it for nearly forty years. His daily run of thirty miles was made in all kinds of weather, sometimes bringing the letter-pouch over the mountain on snowshoes as far as the Corner postoffice, where a team would be obtained with which to complete his trip to Newport. A severe snowstorm on Monday, Feb. 2, 1901, completely blocked the stage line to Washington all day Tuesday. On Wednesday Mr. Trow started out early with a gang of four shovelers and was able to reach the Goshen line at sunset. He turned back at this point and on Thursday managed to get through to Newport, although the snow was still drifting badly, making progress difficult. He drove a pair of light horses that had become accustomed to jog at an even pace up-grade and down — “shacking” was a local term — walking them only on

the steepest hills. He was a man of slender build, with face tanned and seamed by exposure to the weather. Under this arrangement mail was changed twice a day at both of the postoffices in town, Goshen (at the Corners) and Mill Village. Mr. Trow's long years of service ended in the winter of 1915-16? when, overtaken by illness while on the road, he fell from his sleigh. His plight was soon discovered by a passing teamster who took him home, where he partially recovered. Lenly Y. Bowlby of Goshen, who had married a grand-niece of Mr. Trow's, Miss Inez Trow, was hired to fill out his term, however.

The automobile age had meanwhile arrived and Mr. Bowlby introduced a Ford for the through mail-service. He was succeeded by Allison R. Norton. William E. Howe next secured the mail-carrying contract, being followed by his son, Harry Howe.

The present carrier of the mails on Star Route 1, Charles Stark Newton, was first engaged as substitute driver for the then contractor, William B. Dandrow, in 1933. July 1, 1937, the mail-contract was awarded to Mr. Newton and renewed in 1947. His daily schedule of fifty miles comprises a trip to the Rosenthal place, near the Washington town-line, with return to the Goshen postoffice* at 10:00 A.M., from whence the collected mail is taken to Newport. A return mail arrives at 12:00 noon, and Mr. Newton then drives to East Lempster, leaving mail at roadside-boxes. With his return to Goshen, he again goes in to the Newport office at 3:00 P.M., returning at 5:00. He drives a Plymouth station-wagon and enjoys a reputation for reliability and courteous service.

Additional mail service is supplied by Rural Delivery, Route 2, originating at Newport and proceeding by way of East Unity to our Village and thence on the Brook Road to Edgemont. From Edgemont the carrier returns to Newport over East Mountain.

*The post office at the Corners was discontinued July, 1931, having been many years under the postmastership of George F. Crane. By petition, the title Mill Village was soon discarded in order to regain the use of the "Goshen" postmark.

CHAPTER XXII

Captain John W. Gunnison, Explorer of the West

FROM the mountain-encircled uplands of his native town, which were always "beautiful" to him, as he once wrote, John Williams Gunnison traveled far, to place his name upon vaster reaches in the far West, then largely unmapped and little known.

It is most fortunate that a comprehensive biography has just been published, *John Williams Gunnison*, by Dr. Nolie Mumey, Denver, Colo., 1955, which brings much hitherto-inaccessible data to light. Writing of Gunnison's explorations, this authority says:

"Captain Gunnison's expedition of 1853 has been regarded as a great achievement in the annals of Western History. It gave to future generations a connecting link between east and west. He traveled over the westward route which led through mountain wilderness and over rough terrain of unbroken trails, making a careful survey of the country and its resources. His trail, through the region known today as Colorado and Utah, is well marked by memorials and monuments which perpetuate his name. Two towns, a national forest, a canyon, a mountain peak, an island, a pass, a valley, and a butte all bear his name. The large, wide, turbulent river, which was named for Captain Gunnison, runs through a rich valley in Colorado; its water goes through a tunnel that likewise bears his name and irrigates land in the Uncompahgre Valley of Colorado. The name of Gunnison is forever engraved on the maps of the West, and serves to remind us of the westward journey made one hundred years ago by brave, fearless men through a rugged country."

John Williams Gunnison was born in Goshen, Nov. 11, 1812, the eldest son of Samuel (*Capt. Samuel² of Fishersfield, Capt. Samuel¹ the pioneer*) and Elizabeth (Williams) Gunnison. His future must have been influenced, not only by family-heritage,

but by the activities and conversation incident to the War of 1812.

In 1830, at the age of eighteen, he attended one term at Hopkinton Academy, thirty-five miles from his home, and then, to relieve his family from further expense for his education, taught the village school in Hopkinton as well as a school in Newbury, where he had many relatives. All this time he was pursuing advanced studies with a view to preparation for entrance at West Point Military Academy.

A pleasing picture of this period was given in 1881, in the Lawrence (Kans.) *Daily Tribune*, by its editor, Hon. L. D. Bailey, at one time an Associate Justice of Kansas. He wrote, in commenting upon a copy of the Gunnison, Colo., *News Democrat*:

"It carries us back in imagination to a little log schoolhouse in a cozy nook of the Sunapee mountains in New Hampshire in the winter of 1836* — by the way, the first log building we ever saw in that State. There was an old fashioned spelling school in that little log schoolhouse that evening, and it was a good one, unusually interesting on account of the teacher whose name was Gunnison. He was about our own age — a mere boy of seventeen, we should judge, rather short, finely formed, with fresh, ruddy complexion, brown hair and as handsome as a picture. We think we never saw a young man more prepossessing than he was. And he was the idol of his pupils and of the whole neighborhood. The fame of his school keeping had gone out into all the region round about, and had drawn the writer hereof, and a number of other lads to undertake a long walk just to see him and his school.

"We shall never forget that spelling school so long as we remember anything. Nor shall we ever forget that young teacher's face and form, a model of manly beauty.

'He had a smile of Heaven upon his face
Which limners give to the beloved disciple.
How all loved that gracious boy.'

"His school was near its close. He was born in the town of Goshen, a few miles from that log schoolhouse on the opposite side of the Sunapee Mountain. . . . Soon after we saw him at spelling school, we heard that he had gone to West Point. . . ."

On Dec. 24, 1832, John W. Gunnison made application to Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, for an appointment to West

*As Dr. Mumey points out, the date, 1836, is manifestly incorrect, for Gunnison entered West Point in 1833. Bailey's account, "soon after we saw him . . . we heard that he had gone to West Point," would indicate the date to have been 1832; he evidently had a youthful appearance. Bailey seems by his statement to have been a native of Newbury, N. H.



Portrait of John Williams Gunnison by Bonnie Ritchie



Reproduced from Dr. Mumey's book,
with author's permission.

Old Gunnison Home, with parents on doorstep, in Goshen, New Hampshire



Monument to Capt. Gunnison's memory in the Four Corners Cemetery, Goshen.



Stairway in Capt. Gunnison's boyhood home. Note simplicity of detail.



Fireplace in Capt. Gunnison's Boyhood Home

Point. He was five feet nine inches in height, of light complexion,* slim, active and energetic. The accompanying letter of recommendation was signed by nine men, four of whom were of outstanding caliber; Matthew Harvey, Governor of N. H., 1830-31; Franklin Pierce, who was to be elected President in 1852; Benjamin Pierce of Hillsborough, the president's father, and Governor 1827-28; and Samuel Dinsmoor of Keene, then Governor (1831-34). Horace Chase, Matthew Harvey's law-partner, but previously of Unity and Goshen, was also one of the signers and the assumption is not unwarranted that his good offices had been expended in obtaining the stellar list of sponsors.

The Principal of Hopkinton Academy, too, Mr. E. L. Colby, added his recommendation, stating that Mr. Gunnison had pursued under his direction "the study of the Latin and Greek languages . . . having read very thoroughly Cicero's Select Oration, and the Aenid of Virgil and is well versed in the elements of Philosophy and Chemistry."

Gunnison's petition was favorably received and in the spring of 1853 he received his appointment as a cadet. June 15 he arrived at West Point and, with the beginning of the term, at once plunged into the career which he had chosen, determined, in his own words, "to accomplish the greatest amount in the least possible time."

His zeal was greater than his strength, however. He was taken ill and was confined to the hospital for a time. Trouble with his eyes developed, also, causing him great concern. Writing to his parents in 1835, he philosophized; "But it is of no use to complain; ambition is frequently unfortunate, and I have perhaps brought this on myself by too close application. In addition to studies, I have averaged nearly one thousand pages a week of extra reading for some time."†

Leave of absence was obtained and after visiting friends, he was able to resume his studies in September, 1835, graduating in June, 1837, second in his class of fifty.

Although immediately offered a commission as Second Lieu-

*Records of the War Dept., National Archives, Washington, D. C.

†Typescript mss. written at Goshen, 1860, by Andrew G. Booth, a nephew of Capt. Gunnison. Courtesy of Miss Genevieve D. O'Neill, a granddaughter of Capt. Gunnison. (Mumey).

tenant in the Army, he did not accept until he had returned to Goshen to confer with his parents. It is evident that his mother was not wholly resigned to the prospect of her son's career as a professional soldier. He wrote her afterward, rather wistfully it seems, "I think you acquiesced in my choosing to enter the service."

With his devotion renewed amidst the familiar scenes of his boyhood, Gunnison now faced his duty unflinchingly. Proceeding under orders to Old Point Comfort, Va., he was detailed for active duty in Florida, Nov. 4, 1837, where, under the command of Brig. Gen. Zachary Taylor, he assisted in subduing the Seminole Indians. Upon completion of this campaign, he was assigned to a similar task, the oft-regretted removal of the Cherokee Nation in Georgia to the Indian Territory now the state of Oklahoma.

Gunnison's service in the Everglades had seriously impaired his health and he sought and received a transfer to the Corps of Topographical Engineers. In this new field he was stationed for some time at St. Mary's, Georgia, engaged in improvements on the St. John's River. During the summer of 1840 he made a flying visit home, and, on his return, took his brother Andrew with him, as a clerk in his office. From St. Mary's he wrote, Apr. 4, 1841, informing his parents of pending transfer to Washington, a change much to his liking, as he felt that "another summer in so enervating a climate is not desirable." There was another matter, too, he wrote, that concerned them all, and himself, deeply. "With much like military promptitude," he had determined to marry before leaving for the North, if circumstances permitted.

The young lady of his choice was Miss Martha A. Delony of St. Mary's. They were married on April 15, 1841, and went north, stopping in Washington a few days, where he received orders to proceed to Green Bay, Wisconsin, to commence a survey there. Three children were born to them: Maria D., Elizabeth and Delony. Gunnison was a devoted father and husband and his family ties were happy and without incident.*

**Ibid.*

From a survey of a boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan in 1841, Gunnison was engaged for the ensuing seven years in extensive surveys of the coasts of Lakes Michigan and Erie. Summers were spent in the field and the winters, at Buffalo, or later, Milwaukee, were occupied with drawing maps from their surveys of the preceding months. Sometimes his family was with him. His promotion to First Lieutenant, Top'l. Engineers, occurred May 9, 1846.

In April, 1849, when expecting to return to Mackinac, he received orders to start at once for St. Louis, Missouri, to join an expedition that was to proceed to Fort Hall in the Rocky Mountains, there to survey a route to the Mormon settlements in the Great Salt Lake valley. Lieutenant Gunnison was ill before leaving St. Louis and when the expedition set out, under command of Capt. Howard Stansbury, he was unable to ride his horse and a bed was provided for him in a great spring-wagon used for carrying their surveying-instruments. However, in the dry air of the west, his malady, which appears to have been of a bilious nature, gradually abated.

By way of Forts Laramie and Bridger, Lieut. Gunnison arrived at Salt Lake City on August 23rd., in command of the army train, Capt. Stansbury being engaged in the reconnoissance of another route. The ensuing weeks were busily spent in the exploration of Utah Lake. Late in November winter closed in with such severity that the party was obliged to return to Salt Lake City to await the coming of spring. Snow fell to a great depth in the mountains, and in many of the canyons it was fifty feet deep.*

The opportunity of studying at first-hand the tenets of the Mormons was too great to be lightly passed over by Gunnison's active mind. The material he gathered that winter was published by Lippincott & Grambo of Philadelphia, in 1852, under the title: "The Mormons, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake; a History of Their Rise and Progress, Peculiar Doctrines, Present Condition, and Prospects."†

**Ibid.*

†Captain Gunnison said of the Mormons, in his preface:

"Their leaders are students of men and things. They have been schooled in patience, perseverance and self-denial — men of action, tried in various circumstances."

Surely there was nothing here to arouse resentment. Later, however, the government did come into violent collision with the Mormon leaders.

The publication was to come under severe scrutiny in the immediate future, but it must be emphasized that Lieut. Gunnison gave his subject a candid, yet sympathetic, treatment. As a member of the Episcopal church and a devout Christian, he wrote with sincerity, without harshness.

In the spring of 1850 the Stansbury expedition continued its operations. Being eager to complete the survey before autumn and to return home, the men carried on their work with great energy and perseverance. Although Lieut. Gunnison's health was not fully restored, he conducted a survey of the eastern shore of Great Salt Lake.†

Having completed the work assigned them by late summer of 1850, the expedition left Salt Lake City on August 28th for their return journey, arriving at Fort Leavenworth the 6th. of November. Gunnison took the steamboat to St. Louis, remained there one day, and then hastened to his family who were then residing at Grand Rapids, Mich. With a confidence that was later to be amply rewarded, he had invested his capital there.

In January, 1851, Gunnison was back in Washington, engaged in making maps based on his surveys. The following April he obtained a furlough, partly for the purpose of visiting his parents and friends in Goshen. It was the first time in nine years, and his last visit to his old home.*

The 31st Congress had made an appropriation of \$150,000 for the survey of a railroad route from the Mississippi River to the Pacific. On March 3, 1853, Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, signed an order that the exploration should proceed after the plan proposed by Senator Benton, who had advocated a transcontinental railroad between the 38th and 39th parallels.

Benton brought his powerful influence to bear in favor of the selection of his son-in-law, John C. Fremont, for this important task. But, despite his unquestioned ability, Fremont's known anti-slavery views and a previous court-martial made him unacceptable to that staunch southerner, Secretary Davis. By an un-

†See *John William Gunnison*, p. 27, for graphic description by him of a violent rain, hail and snow storm that overtook them while in a small boat on the Lake.

**Ibid.*

explained coincidence, if coincidence it was, Davis's order for the railroad survey and John W. Gunnison's promotion to the rank of Captain, Topographical Engineers, bear the same date. Although Gunnison lacked Fremont's fame and undisputed knowledge of the far West, he was a conservative where the other was radical, and was older by a year.

Two months had passed when a telegram* from the War Department notified Captain Gunnison that he had been officially detailed to head the party of exploration. He was naturally elated over his assignment and he proceeded, without a moment's delay, to organize his outfit.

"The exploring party, consisting of Captain Gunnison, Lieutenant E. G. Beckwith, second in command; R. H. Kern, topographer; Sheppard Homans, astronomer; Dr. James Schiel, surgeon and geologist; F. Creutzfeldt, botanist; J. A. Snyder, assistant topographer, left St. Louis in June, 1853, for the Kansas frontier. On June 20, Captain Morris, with a detachment of thirty soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, joined the expedition as escort. It was a caravan of eighteen wagons, sixteen of which were six-mule vehicles, an ambulance drawn by two horses, which were replaced by four mules when they reached the mountains, and a carriage for the instruments which was pulled by four mules. The route followed was the old Santa Fe Trail along the Arkansas River to Bent's Fort, which was found in ruins. Bent himself had destroyed it the year before; only the adobe walls, with here and there a chimney, were left standing. Thence the company proceeded to the mouth of the Apishpa, from which point they directed their course through the Sangre de Christo Pass into San Luis Park. At Taos . . . they obtained a noted guide, Antoine Leroux, by whom they were led into the valley of the Arkansas, and thence by way of Cochetopa Pass into the Gunnison country.

"The land through which they were passing was inspiring in its grandeur and beauty. Now the way led along the bank of a clear stream, between hills clad in pines or decked in quaking aspen, which the frost had tinged with gold. Now the trail

*Dated May 3, 1853. *Records of the War Dept.*

climbed the summit of a ridge, from which the travelers could see great peaks tipped with the snows of early autumn, and range after range of mountains fading away in the purple distance. . . .

“Nevertheless it was a trackless wilderness through which they were making their way. It was necessary for Captain Morris and his soldiers to go in advance in order to build a road. Sometimes a path had to be cut out of solid rock; at other times, the thick timber had to be cleared from the way. The wagons, with locked wheels, grated down the steep, stony trails, which were sometimes so oblique that the men had to hold the vehicles with ropes to keep them from overturning. Twelve mules instead of six were necessary many times to draw the heavy loads to the summit of the long slopes.

“Amid such difficulties, the train made its way toward the Elk Mountains. Here in the summer hunting grounds of the Utes, they found an abundance of game. . . . Returning south along the stream now named for the explorer, the party followed the river to the deep gorge of the Black Canyon, which the Indians declared to be impassable. Consequently the men broke a road over the mesas south of Sapinero and came out into the Uncompahgre Valley; this Lieutenant Beckwith described as a barren waste fit only for Indians. Following the Grand River and the Spanish trail westward, the explorers examined the country as far as the Sevier River. . . .”

Captain Gunnison, elated at his success, wrote:

On reaching this plain a stage is attained which I have so long desired to accomplish: the great mountains have been passed and a new wagon road opened across the continent — a work which was almost unanimously pronounced impossible, by the men who know the mountains and this route over them.

The result is, a new mail and military road to Taos, in New Mexico, by way of Fort Massachusetts; which, with a little work on Gunnison's creek and a hill near Taos, will be very direct and easy, with excellent feed and water all the way.

2nd. A road for the southern states to California, and for emigrants who are late in starting from the States.

3d. A military road to, and in command of, the Utah country, passing into

*Extract from a short biography of Captain Gunnison by Dr. Lois Borlund, 1916, *Bulletin of Colorado State Normal School*.

the centre of that people at Grand (Colorado) river, from whence radiate trails to all points of the compass.

4th. It is demonstrated that, for a railroad route, it is far inferior to the Middle Central, by Medicine Bow river, and Laramie plains. It passes some thousands of feet higher, and also lower, and is much longer from St. Louis.

To the energy, zeal, and ability of Lieutenant Beckwith, and Brevet Captain Morris, in superintending the working parties and conducting the train, the expedition is greatly indebted. That a road for nearly seven hundred miles should have been made over an untrodden track (except in some places by pack-mules and footmen), through a wilderness all the way, and across five mountain ranges (the Sierra Blanca, San Juan, Uncompahgre, Sandstone, and Wahsatch), and a dry desert of seventy miles between Grand (Colorado) and Green rivers, without deserting one of our nineteen wagons, and leaving but one animal from sickness and one from straying, and this in two and a half months, must be my excuse for speaking highly of all the assistants of this survey.*

After descending the Sevier River to the southern end of the San Pete valley, they continued along the river until they reached the old Spanish road leading to California. Leaving his party in camp, Captain Gunnison continued up the San Pete valley to the settlement of Manti, Utah, where he procured necessary supplies and two guides, the Potter brothers, who were to accompany the expedition to Sevier Lake. He took time there to write his wife the following letter — the last one he ever wrote to her, playfully dating it:

City of Manti, Oct. 18, 1853.

My Dear Wife

We have arrived in the vicinity of the Mormons & today I rode some twenty miles with three men to this settlement. We have been very fortunate & traversed 700 miles of new country & brought ourselves & teams through safely. We had rain just as we wanted it on the desert and a beautiful month since when we approached the last great mountain ranges.

I have to go back to find my camp in the morning & have hired two guides around to Utah from Sevier Lakes. This will take ten or twelve days, & then I shall send for my letters. There is a war between the Mormons & the Indians & parties of less than a dozen do not dare to travel. We did not know what a risk we have lately been running until coming here, for I have been riding carelessly in the mountains hunting roads ahead and other curious capers. . . . May the favor of Heaven attend us until the work is accomplished in like manner as heretofore.

It will be impossible to cross back this winter with the Survey. . . . I have hurried hard to escape the awful tedium of this wintering in the moun-

**Reports of Explorations and Surveys, etc., Vol II, p. 70.*

tains, as you know, but the route has been longer, harder & more laborious than anticipated. . . .

J. W. Gunnison.

Following the California Road southwestward, the expedition crossed the valley in the big bend of the Sevier River and there encamped to rest their animals after their hard struggles through the mountains.

On October 25, Captain Gunnison, with four companions and an escort of seven soldiers — making twelve in all, it will be noticed, which he had set as a minimum requirement — left the main camp in charge of Lieutenant Beckwith, to explore Sevier Lake, supposed to be about sixteen miles distant. Although the flash of signal fires daily seen in the valley had shown that they were being watched, the men had been traveling so long without molestation in the midst of unfriendly natives that they failed to properly appraise the danger surrounding them. Captain Gunnison had written, “There is a war between the Mormons and Indians” as though voicing the hope that hostilities were to be thus confined. Yet a serious incident had recently happened in the region, of which he had been personally notified by Anson Call of Fillmore, Utah. Various accounts of the episode are upon record, but the facts are substantially thus:

A party of emigrants under command of Thomas Hildreth and two brothers had encamped at Cedar Springs near Fillmore and found themselves beset by a band of Pah-Vants, notorious beggars of the plains, come to seek gifts of food and clothing and permission to remain until moonlight. The Indians claim their band was composed largely of women and young men, “boys” they were called by one witness, yet it is also true that they were armed with bows and arrows and, in view of the highly-dangerous conditions then prevailing, it is not surprising that the Hildreths ordered them to surrender their weapons or depart at once. A scuffle ensued in which one of the emigrants got his hand cut with an arrow-head, whereupon they fired into the clustered savages with rifles, killing several, among them an old chief.

Call kept a journal, in which he wrote:

"I told him (Captain Gunnison) what had happened and of the excited state of the Indians in consequence. I invited him to rest a while till the Indians became cooled down. At my information he expressed his deep regret, and remarked, "The Indians are sure to have their revenge . . . "

It is remembered that a premonition of impending disaster pervaded the little surveying party on the morning of their departure. Yet confidently the day's journey was described by Captain Gunnison in his journal, written after they had made camp, and quoted by Lieut. E. G. Beckwith (Mumey, p. 157). None but a man intensely enjoying his work could have written as did he:

"I came down the (Sevier) river southwest for nine miles, and then, bearing more west for two miles, concluded to camp, as the water below might prove too salt. The route was through heavy artemisia for five miles, when we came upon more open plains to the nine-mile point, where we met with sloughs alive with geese, ducks, brant, pelicans and gulls. A few hawks were careening in the high wind, and the black-eared and black-tailed rabbits were very numerous in the large artemisia.

"The mountains wore all day their white mantles of snow, and we had squalls from the north, with snow falling on the high mountains on all sides of us. Toward sunset it brightened up a little, and our hunters brought in four ducks of as many different varieties."

In the midst of this peaceful setting no suspicion of tragedy could have entered. Camp was pitched near the willows on the north bank and the customary camp-guard set, each man, including the commander, taking his turn at this duty throughout the night.

As the men sat at breakfast in the early morning, suddenly the startling war cry of the Pah-Utes, or Pah-Vants, rent the stillness, and a volley of rifle-balls and arrows broke from the surrounding willows. All was confusion; the order, "Seize your arms," was scarcely heard. In the general turmoil the captain stepped from his tent, extending both hands in the traditional token of peace, but even in the gesture of friendliness he fell, pierced by fifteen arrows. One man had fallen at the first onslaught; the rest tried to reach their horses. Only four of the band of explorers escaped. One of these, hours later, spent with exertion and the terror of a run of fourteen miles, reeled into Beckwith's camp and told the tragic story.*

*Narrative in general after Dr. Borlund's account.

Captain Morris, who had been temporarily absent on business connected with the expedition, had meanwhile returned and at once mounted a relief-party, but arrived too late to find their missing comrades before darkness fell. In fear of imminent attack, his men dismounted and, holding their horses' bridles, stood tensely at arms all night, while maintaining a fire at considerable risk, to guide possible survivors to safety. Dawn revealed the mutilated bodies of seven besides the leader, among them Mr. Kern,* Mr. Creutzfeldt, and Mr. Porter. None had been scalped, but several, including Captain Gunnison, had their arms cut off at the elbows.

News of the massacre was flashed across the country. As its full import was grasped by editors, demands for redress grew. An editorial in *The Missouri Republican*, Nov. 30, 1853, called upon the United States Government to take action against the Indians:†

WHAT WILL THE GOVERNMENT DO?

We published yesterday a telegraphic dispatch from Independence announcing the massacre of Capt. J. W. Gunnison and part of his command, and the perilous condition of the remainder, surrounded by a savage band of the Utah Indians, under one of their most noted chiefs (Walker). . . . The murderers have been in hostile array against the United States for six months past. They have committed inroads on the settlements of Utah territory — had run off property, and killed citizens of that territory. So long as these difficulties were confined to the Mormons, there seemed to be a disposition not to interfere in the war — certainly no troops were ordered in that direction, and it is probable that the Utahs would have been allowed to hunt down the Mormons as long as they pleased; but a new aspect is given to the affair by the sacrifice of a Government officer, sent upon important public business, and by the loss, not only of himself and a portion of his men, but also of his surveys, plats, etc. The question comes home to us now, what will the Government do? Will it permit these outrageous hostilities to go on? Or will it raise a sufficient military force to go and avenge their murder? . . . These Indians must be whipped into good conduct and submission. This cannot be done by the Mormons. . . . ”

Although *The Republican* greatly exaggerated the number of Indians linked to the atrocity — by some claimed to have been

*Richard H. Kern of Philadelphia (was) one of the most valued and promising officers of the country . . . one of the most daring, intelligent, experienced and cultivated pioneers of our vast western wilds. He had several times crossed the continent, and was on Fremont's last ill-fated expedition in which his brother, Benjamin Kern, was killed by hostile Indians . . . ” *St. Louis Evening News*. (Mumey, p. 130)

†Ibid, pages 124-125.

less than fifty — it did serve to focus attention upon the perpetrators, that they were Indians, and not Mormons, as later charged.

Kanoshe, chief of the Pah-Vants, claimed that the attack had been committed without his knowledge and he at once took measures to secure the stolen property — notes of the almost completed survey, instruments and horses. These he returned to the proper authorities at Fillmore.*

From whence came the charges that the Mormons instigated the massacre? Lieutenant Beckwith declared the charges false, though there were recognized grounds for apprehension by the Mormons that a railroad might follow the survey and bring in elements hostile to their institutions. As previously stated, the observations made by Captain Gunnison in his published work could have given offense to no reasonable follower of the faith. In this view his biographer, Dr. Mumey, agrees and concludes that the accusations later hurled at the Mormons after the massacre grew out of correspondence between Mrs. Gunnison, widow of the Captain, and W. W. Drummond, appointed by President Pierce as Associate Justice of the Territorial Court of Utah. Drummond was assuredly not in sympathy with the religious views of the Mormons and is known to have been abusive and sarcastic in his language concerning them, taking a stand shared by the majority of his day. In any case the controversy was regrettable, because it brought added bitterness to many lives.

The house at Goshen Center, two-storied with hip-roof, in which Captain Gunnison passed his boyhood has a splendid natural setting in full view of the encircling mountains, which are heavily wooded to their summits. It is now the home of John and Doris (Nelson) Newman. Painted red, with white trim, it still displays much of the atmosphere of the early nineteenth century. The central hall is wide, with easy staircase, and an up-stairs front-room retains its original plastered wall with painted frescoes done in terra cotta and moss-green by the hand of Alice Gunnison, the Captain's aunt. Alice Gunnison was born

*Borlund.

June 17, 1794, and died Nov. 1, 1843. The down-stairs front rooms are provided with "Indian shutters."

Across the country road from the house, standing close beside the stone wall that borders it, the boy John set out a Balm-of-Gilead tree that by 1853 had grown to full stature. During a storm in the month preceeding the Sevier River tragedy the top of the tree was broken out and sent to the ground. When news of her son's death reached Mrs. Samuel Gunnison it was only natural that she should recall the shattered tree as a premonitory omen. The truth is that the Balm of Gilead has a soft, porous fiber and is easily broken. A second tree, sprouting from the first beyond doubt, had grown again before 1891, and again the top was broken out, causing us to question, when the event was retold by our parents, if it could possibly be the original one.

The Captain's lonely grave at Fillmore, Utah, has recently been marked with a suitable stone and a memorial erected to his memory likewise in the city of Gunnison, Colo. In the family cemetery lot at Goshen a descriptive epitaph is inscribed upon the granite shaft that marks the resting-places of his father and mother.

The opinion is growing among historians that Captain John W. Gunnison's name should be included in that heroic group of Western explorers, Zebulon Pike, Stephen H. Long and John C. Fremont.

CHAPTER XXIII

Merchants and Tradespeople

Luther Barnes. Cause Célebre

THE old "Corner Store," the first store in town, was opened by Luther Barnes in 1809-10. The building stood on the high corner formed by the turnpike and the road leading over Willey Hill, a two-storied structure, approximately thirty-five by forty feet in ground-area, the lower floor being occupied by the store, with a "counting room" rearward and living-rooms upstairs.

Barnes* was already a Goshen resident in May, 1809, when, in partnership with Silas Dutton of Hillsboro, a loan of \$700 was made to Calvin Farnsworth, tavernkeeper at the Corners, a part of Lot 26 in the 2nd division, as laid out by the proprietors of Lempster, being mortgaged as security. On the following 16th of September Mr. Farnsworth and wife Lydia conveyed title to the property to Dutton and Barnes. Upon this tract, which is said to have adjoined land of William Murdough, the store was built. Three years later Barnes purchased full rights in this property from Dutton, as well as the Simeon Spaulding and Allen Willey properties which had been previously acquired by them. The trading-partnership between the two men may be assumed ended at this time.

That Barnes was a man of great activity in all public matters is attested by the committees upon which he served, in addition to his own wide-flung dealings in real-estate and trade. The

*Rev. Jonathan Barnes, m. Dec. 14, 1774, Abigail Curtis of Sudbury, Mass., b. May 22, 1755, d. Dec. 8, 1838. He d. 1805. Children:

1. William, b. Dec. 26, 1775; d. Aug. 22, 1855.

2. Jonathan, b. March 25, 1778; m. April 4, 1802, Betsey Taggart; d. Apr. 26, 1817.

3. Joseph Curtis, b. April 24, 1780; m. May 4, 1802, Sarah Delaway; d. March 13, 1817.

4. Samuel, b. June 9, 1782; m. Jan. 2, 1805, Nancy Taggart; became Captain of the militia; d. Oct. 21, 1822.

5. Luther, b. Aug. 1, 1784.

6. John, b. Dec. 30, 1786; d. at sea Aug. 21, 1811.

7. Cyrus, b. Jan. 14, 1789; d. Aug. 9, 1818.

8. Abigail, b. May 1, 1791; m. Rev. John Lawton.

9. Henry, b. June 19, 1796; d. June 13, 1864.

Hist of Hillsborough, Vol. 2, Browne; 1921.

window-glass for the meeting-house was donated by him in 1816. His counsel was sought in local affairs. His barn, standing about opposite the Corners schoolhouse, was the largest in the community and many a traveling menagerie, having exhibited in town, or en route to larger centers, has put up for the night in its spaciousness. The review of the 31st Reg't, N. H. Militia in Sept., 1827, was held in the great field, purchased of Allen Willey, that stretched away to the west of it.

Tradition paints him a jolly man, full of fun and fond of good-natured pranks. One of these pranks—apparently enjoyed by the neighbors because long-remembered by them—was built around three men of convivial habits who may have been making nuisances of themselves. They met at the Corner Store as usual, tied their nags to the rail outside and sauntered in. As usual, it is presumed, they called for Barnes' famed cherry-rum and set in for an evening of it. As the night advanced and the three became more sodden Barnes slipped out unnoticed and changed each horse about. When finally the three loungers departed in the dark they each mounted the horse that was tied where supposedly left and rode away, quite oblivious of the distinguishing gait or markings of his steed. The glee with which Barnes seized upon the resulting confusion apparently overcame his fear of losing a customer.

A jolly man — and yet a stubborn one! The story of his determination is still an epic in this region. The belief prevailed among his fellow-townsmen that he had abundant means and yet he allowed himself to be confined in debtor's-prison at Charlestown and spent, if dates can be trusted, thirty years there!

He was styled a "trader" and records bear this out. His ledger* carried well-known names of Washington, Lempster, Newport and Sunapee men, besides those of his own town. In his trading he fell into the pitfall of perpetual law-suits, suing and being sued, winning court-decisions and losing others. The

*The preservation of Luther Barnes' ledger is one of the marvels that occasionally reward the historian. Its circuitous journey cannot be definitely traced. It came into the author's possession from the estate of Miss Emma Thatcher, nearly thirty years ago and remained unrecognized until recently. Although its title-page is blank there are valid proofs of Barnes' ownership. Substantially bound in leather, its pages later offered room for blacksmith's accounts, many of them apparently in William H. McCrillis's handwriting. Miss Thatcher had McCrillis connections.

record of his legal adventures not only illuminates in sharp focus the attempts of his generation to discourage debt, but provides the necessary preface to what later befell him.

Thus, March 28, 1816, Luther and Cyrus Barnes, both listed as of Goshen, "partners in trade," received judgment against John Currier, Jr., of Wendell in the amount of \$15.60, with costs of suit \$8.16, and in lieu of payment were given possession of young Currier's farm, Lot 12 in the 5th range, Wendell.

Actively pursuing his legal rights, as he saw them, Luther sued, in Sept., 1816, and won judgment against a townsman, Amos Calef, in the sum of \$114.83 plus costs of \$6.78. Nathan Willey, John Currier and Samuel Chase were appointed appraisers and Barnes was awarded a lien on Calef's Lot 50, in the 2nd range, as laid out when a part of Unity. The appraised value of it did not equal the debt, however, and on Dec. 17, 1816, Barnes stated (Cheshire County Deeds, Vol. A, p. 158-9) that by virtue of execution he had taken and, after legally advertising for sale, had sold at public auction property belonging to Amos Calef, viz: "Five stooks and a half of Wheat, struck off for \$6.71, and 25 stooks of Rye and Wheat mixed for \$33.22 . . . which sum satisfies the execution."

In March of the following year (1817), Joseph C. Barnes, a merchant and an older brother, died in Hillsboro. Six weeks later death took a second brother, Jonathan. From neither estate did Luther receive mention. In May Luther was at Boston, or, more correctly, Amherst,* and gave Benjamin French and Jeremiah Hill, merchants, doing business under the firm name of Benjamin French and Company, a promissory note for value received, in the sum of \$260.16. He was again at Amherst, Dec. 17 of that year, this time to give John Eaton, Jr., his note for \$650.60. It is not apparent whether this involved a new consignment, or a totalling of previous invoices. In the depressed financial economy of the times these combined sums represented a large investment. French & Co. had been requesting payment and now the two firms evidently compared notes and Barnes

*Court Records of Hillsborough County, Vol. 14, pps. 307-329.

was subjected to demands from both. Failing to get a settlement, his two creditors brought suit against him in the Court of Common Pleas for Hillsborough County, in Feb., 1818.

Although Barnes gained a short respite upon his plea that he "never promised (the plaintiffs) in manner and form alleged," and was permitted to deduct the costs of court from their respective bills, the cold fact remained that his notes, voluntarily signed, were in the hands of his creditors and must be settled. This he must have realized. When the appealed trial came up on April 18, this time in Superior Court, though "having been three times solemnly called," he failed to appear, either in person or by attorney. It was therefore plainly the duty of the court to pronounce him in default, with added costs accruing.

For this action the only possible excuse would have been that he lacked the ready means to clear himself. Yet his ledger shows that a large percentage of customer-accounts had been settled by means of due-bills and private notes during November, 1817. Although these accounts were individually small their aggregate represented a goodly sum. The few accounts remaining were collected early in February, 1818, just prior to the Hillsboro trial, save for less than a half-dozen which lingered until March 3, 1820. Hardly a lack of funds, one would say.

What further steps were taken by the Boston merchants is not known, nor can it be said if any were necessary. Barnes may have made payment. This uncertainty need not have arisen but for a fire in the Superior Court building at Nashua years ago, which resulted in the destruction of many volumes of records from 1820 forward, the wanted years. However, comparative dates render it unlikely that the Boston firms were responsible for his imprisonment. Chronologically, then, the narration of events must proceed with the positive items at hand.

On Aug. 4, 1818, Barnes ostensibly sold the store and its surrounding premises to Capt. Solomon Whitehouse of Pembroke, consideration, \$1,000. In view of the known fact that his wife Sarah, or Sally, eventually removed to Pembroke and that she retained the store property by right of dower until April, 1854,

the supposition that it was only a covering transaction is made obvious, unless it be presumed the basis of a mortgage, and it is not so specified.*

Shortly after deeding to Whitehouse, news came of the death in Puerto Rico of his younger brother, Cyrus, who had removed to Boston somewhat earlier. The two had been in business together so recently that it is believed there were still investments held jointly. This was certainly true of the John Currier, Jr. farm which Luther, in May, 1819, released to Currier, who was then living in Brownington, Vt. Luther signed off for his brother's share, although not he but Samuel, two years his senior, had been appointed administrator of Cyrus' estate. He may have been within his legal rights in doing this, yet the matter was visibly fraught with danger.

In May, 1819, he sued Reuben Farnsworth of Washington for the sum of \$99.25 and won a favorable verdict which was later re-affirmed. Conversely, in the following October, Barnes was sued by James Breck of Newport for the face of a promissory note for \$77.56 and, again failing to appear in his own defense, was adjudged in default. The date became 1820, but Luther's page was blank; no more entries in the ledger; no mention of his name.

As though to prove this to be one period of his detention at Charlestown, supporting evidence is afforded by town records certifying that a liquor-dispenser's license was granted in 1821 to "H. Sprague in store formerly occupied by Joseph Gage." This was definitely decided in 1903 to refer to the Barnes store. It was also told by elderly citizens that 1820 was the crucial year; Luther sued his brother's estate and, losing the contest, refused to honor a counter-judgment of around \$1,000. A brother's estate? Four brothers had already died† and Oct. 21, 1822, the

*Cheshire County, Reg. of Deeds.

†Local tradition quotes Luther as saying, "If my brother wants to put me in jail, I am going to let him."

A cryptic notation found upon a detached sheet of paper in his ledger and apparently in his own handwriting, credits Ripley Bingham with a payment to "L. Barnes, Nov. 1817, cash at Charlesto(w)n, \$1.12." This antedates, as will be seen, any previous reference to his imprisonment and is given here for its face value.

fifth, Samuel, a successful merchant of Hillsboro, was removed by death.

Yet Luther was again residing at Goshen in May, 1823, we know by entries in the T. M. Fuller account-book, recently made available. Further small transactions occurred in Feb., 1825 and Sept. 29, 1826. April 6, 1825, he was appointed co-commissioner for the Capt. Parker estate, a man of apparent standing, enjoying the confidence of his contemporaries. Had there been anything unethical in his dealings over the years this appointment would have been impossible.

However, the closing months of 1826 must perforce mark the point when Barnes took final departure for debtors' prison, though cause and claimant are still obscure.

It is said that John McCrillis and Benjamin Cofran immediately became bondsmen for Barnes, thereby affording him some small liberties and at length the confines of the village of Charlestown were opened to him. In these bettered circumstances Barnes passed the long years, busily engaged in various tasks for which his ability fitted him, but to the end a prisoner. Meanwhile his wife occupied the little, back counting-room of the store. How could his old neighbors maintain their belief that he was a "jolly man?"

By December, 1827, Barnes' taxes were in arrears and being advertised in the *Spectator*. Five contiguous lots, numbered 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in the third division in Lempster were to be sold at public vendue, March 8, 1828, unless taxes were paid. March 23, 1829, Vinal Gunnison, tax collector of Goshen, gave notice to *non-resident* proprietors and owners concerning their unpaid taxes. Among these was "Daniel Wild, for the Luther Barnes farm; 2 acres of arable land, 8 of mowing, 10 acres of pasture and 2 of orcharding; highway tax, \$3.78; town tax, \$1.98; school tax \$1.73; state tax .76c and county tax .36c." Had he been as financially able as believed, would he not have paid these insignificant amounts?

Season followed season, until twelve years had passed, and the recalcitrant debtor at Charlestown may well have anticipated release. His old store, with its bustle and roistering, was but a

dwelling house now, wherein Sarah Barnes hopefully awaited the imminent return of her husband. Old neighbors had gone and new names had appeared. Such items were noted in the report of appraisers as the fact that John Thompson had come into possession of property formerly belonging to Arrouet Gunnison and Nathan Willey; that James Breck, who, it will be remembered, had sued Barnes twenty years earlier, had been replaced by Levi Trow. The estate of John Cutter (Jr.?) was now occupied by Henry Beard. New names, new faces. Twelve years . . .

Fantastic beyond present-day understanding are the records that at this point appeared (Sullivan County Registry of Deeds). While Barnes was still at Charlestown a sheriff was dispatched from Newport to notify him of the judgment recovered against him, on the third Tuesday of April, 1838, by David Dean, Gentleman, of Claremont. Of the charges, or preceding events, which occasioned this action, no record is found, beyond the statement that the sum in question amounted to \$237.62, "debt, damage and costs."

The warrant for Barnes was phrased in appalling terms. Presumably warrants are always appalling.

"We command you, therefore," it read, "that the goods, chattels and lands of the Defendant . . . be seized . . . and for want of goods, chattels or lands shown unto you or found within your precinct . . . we command you to take the body of the said Defendant and him commit into our Gaol . . . and detain in your custody within our said Gaol until he pay the full sums above mentioned, with your fees, or that he be discharged by the said Plaintiff, the creditor . . ."

Following custom, appraisers were appointed; Ambrose Cossit of Claremont for the plaintiff, and Levi Trow, representing Barnes. To this board Virgil Chase, J. P., was added. It is stated that after "carefully and attentively examining the real estate the said Barnes holds and enjoys as the property of his wife, Sarah Barnes, and in her right," the appraisers found that the rents, issues and profits of the estate were of an annual value of \$17.53 "and no more." They thereupon assigned to Dean, the plaintiff, this income, "to have, hold and enjoy the same until May 18, 1854, which will be in full satisfaction of this execution."

If the legal world of that day had been made up of madmen, no greater travesty of justice could have been wrought than this — to hold a man prisoner while a yearly pittance of \$17.53 was eking itself out. And why did Barnes submit? No answer is forthcoming. Some crumb of comfort may have been derived by the forlorn couple from the thought that their case would add its mite to the final abandonment of an iniquitous law.

It is evident that Mrs. Barnes was brought to the point of ultimate removal, for on April 19, 1854, she gave her residence as Pembroke. A deed to the old Corner Store was signed that day by the two of them. It read: "We," — still united, even after thirty-four years separation — "We, Luther Barnes of Charlestown and Sarah Barnes of Pembroke, in the right of said Sarah, in consideration of \$1,000. well and truly paid by John Knox of Pembroke, do bargain, sell . . ."

Would that their story ended on a happier note, but there is no more to tell. Known sources of information have been exhausted. The victor, so far as known, did not boast, nor the vanquished cry. The law had sternly exacted its penalty and was as sternly accepted.

Ozem McCrillis

Some time after Barnes' enforced departure, probably about 1825, Ozem McCrillis opened a store. Local tradition places it at the McCrillis house, since burned. Indeed, a photograph taken at the McCrillis centennial celebration, in 1873, shows a sign over the ell-door, as of store or postoffice. *The N. H. Spectator*, in its issue of April 14, 1829, recorded the appointment of Ozem McCrillis, Esqr., "Post Master at Goshen, *vice* J. Cutter, Esqr., deceased." Subsequently Mr. McCrillis removed to Dexter, Maine, still in the mercantile field, and later to Boston, achieving in both locations a substantial success. In 1842 the store was under the proprietorship of John McCrillis, Jr.

The Union Store

About 1854 the "Union Store" was launched in the old Corner stand, under control of a local stock-company of which E. C. Converse, later of Newport, was acting head. During that year

the building was sold and moved to Newport and built over into the old Phoenix Hotel, which later burned. Stock in trade of the Union Store was promptly transferred to the lower floor of the Harvey Baker house, then standing closely to the north of the present Steel poultry farm, and was there continued for ten years, or so. Mr. Converse probably sold to a Mr. Cooper, who was followed after a short interval, by a proprietor named Glidden.

At various periods a store was kept on the upper floor of this same building, by one of the Bingham men about 1833-5, later by men named Heywood and Greenleaf. In the old tavern, too, Capt. Levi Trow kept a limited variety of goods for sale, though never in an extensive way.

During the years of greatest prosperity at the Corners, three stores were simultaneously in full operation. As an evidence of the volume of trade at this time it is told that, on many an evening, one clerk was kept busy at the "West Injy" molasses hogshead in the back-store, drawing molasses for his customers, though cold weather could have rationalized this otherwise remarkable statement.

Harvey D. Baker

An enterprising meat-business was carried on at the Corners by Harvey Baker for many years. Two fine barns, one of which is still standing in its original location, though now converted by extensive alterations into a poultry-house, were built in 1886, both being equipped with all needful appliances for handling the large quantities of beef, pork and mutton that were annually shipped to Boston markets. Two meat-carts, selling at retail, made regular trips throughout the town.

Curtis Travers

Antedating Mr. Baker's enterprise was the large slaughter-house conducted by Curtis Travers. It stood immediately across the road from the present Bergaminni house, a long, low building that in the cool days of late fall was often decorated with a continuous row of dressed hogs and beeves.

Dressmakers and Milliners

Mrs. Curtis Travers, dressmaker and milliner, was known in all the surrounding homes for her good taste in clothes and her excellent workmanship. Something as near an aristocracy as was possible in a country town, had developed at the Corners and its ladies could not be put off with anything less than the best.

In the preceeding years, it had been Aunt Abigail Calef, a maiden-lady of much worth, who had cut and stitched the feminine finery.

Parker Richardson and Subsequent Owners of The Village Store

At Mill Village the first general store was built about 1834, a few rods south of the "mill-house," so-called, now Greyholme, facing easterly to the street. It stood but one story high in front but, projecting rearward over the bank-wall, had a basement storehouse beneath. It became a dwelling in after years and Lester P. Emery, now of Newport, recalls that his parents, John Q. A. and Eda (Maxfield) Emery, began housekeeping here in 1875-6. It was finally moved behind Mrs. Frank Shaw's residence (the Martin Tatro place), a row of horse-sheds connected with it having been previously set back upon the river-bank. In the *Sketch of Goshen* it is called the Emerson Store, although the reason for so doing is not made plain. Lewis & Huntley are said to have been the first proprietors and succeeding merchants passed rapidly, a Gilman and Philo Fuller (1842), until its purchase by Parker Richardson, who soon — in 1844 — abandoned the location in favor of a new site at the south end of the village, so well chosen as to last through all the intervening years down to the present day. A small sheep-barn was moved from across the highway and remodeled into a store, hardly pretentious, it may be assumed, though for the day it sufficed. With industrious frugality Mr. Richardson plied his various trades, storekeeper, coffin-maker, civic leader, for nearly a quarter-century.

During this period (1860?), it is recalled that Thomas ("Phil") Whitaker for a short time had a store in the brick house of 'Squire Chase's, at the Village.

About 1868 Mr. Richardson transferred ownership to Dexter

Dodge who immediately added a store-room at the rear of the building, an indication of increased business. But the store was most thoroughly built over during the ownership (1868-1888) of Elisha H. Carr, afterward postmaster at Newport. Living-rooms were built on at the south end and the roof lifted to add more space above, while the interior of the store was enlarged and entirely remodeled. Mr. Carr had means and initiative and became a figure of prominence in the political life of Sullivan County. A young relative, Robert Morrill, who clerked in the store, became very popular with the younger set. Trap-shooting had a flair of popularity during the last years of Mr. Carr's occupancy and was presumably sponsored by him. By going up the old roadway between the library and the Methodist horse-sheds, a sand-bank at the top of the hill was found to be an adequate bunker, and here the storekeeper and "Robbie" Morrill, Ezra Pike, Frank and Joe Winter and others of the sporting group would try breaking the blue-glass "pigeons" on frequent fair afternoons. A visiting youngster, Ezra Hibbard by name, usually was told off to spring the trap, with the lanyard about his waist, and was greatly envied by the town-boys. A large dog, benevolent when order reigned, policed the store-premises with great thoroughness.

In 1888 Mr. Carr's interests were purchased by Elmer D. Farr and Nathan S. Tandy, cousins, who operated under the firm name of Farr & Tandy (a paraphrase by a playful billing-clerk once made their order read, "Tarr and Candy.")

Mr. Tandy, with a large family of girls, lived across the road from the store in the present McClellan house. They were active in the church and public affairs and their removal from town in the course of three years' time was much regretted.

The store was bought in 1891 by Lorenzo S. Chamberlain, who, though a Goshen native, had been previously operating a store in Guilford, Vt. He was thrifty and prospered. Order-and-delivery-teams were at various times sent out through Lempster and Unity, as well as Goshen. Country produce was taken in trade and Mr. Chamberlain built up a rather extensive side-line in buying and shipping green hides. It was a genuine

country-store, carrying groceries, medicines, confectionery, kerosene-oil, dry-goods, and all kinds of stock-feed in a special grain-room that was provided with a loading-platform outside. A public telephone was installed at the store, when few householders were able to see much value in the novelty, save in emergencies. It was connected with a privately-owned line that had been brought over the mountain by Wallace Dole of Washington and was later acquired by William E. Howe. The advent of the first trading-stamps, to be redeemed in chinaware, elicited pleased approval from the majority of housewives. Mr. Chamberlain also assumed the agency for a metallic cemetery-monument known by the trade-name of "white bronze."

In December, 1908, Mr. Chamberlain entered into an agreement with Fred C. Knight whereby he was to surrender ownership when his stock in trade had been reduced to a figure acceptable to Mr. Knight. This occurred in the following May, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain retired to the old farm, which for many generations had been retained in the Tandy family (his mother was Mary Ann (Tandy) Chamberlain). Here he died in May, 1914.

Mr. Knight had grown up in town, working away for a few years, but returning in 1901 to go into partnership with his brother, Arial W. Knight, in a steam-powered shingle-mill and cider-mill located at the parental home. The business did not show a sustained financial return and he transferred his interest to the store. In 1912 the store was acquired by Orra S. Lear.

Mr. Lear had been a farmer at North Goshen. Marrying Miss Althine F. Sholes, he removed to her place at the Village. For a short time Miss Maude Mitchell had a limited financial interest in the store and the title O. S. Lear & Co., was adopted. Mr. Lear died Nov. 16, 1913, but the business was continued by Mrs. Lear, with a distant kinsman of her husband's, Arthur M. Lear, as store manager, until 1919. At this time J. F. Clark purchased the business, retaining it but a short time, when he sold to John G. Pike, Sr., in 1920.

Mr. Pike was employed by the State Highway Department as patrolman and the care of the store and postoffice therefore

largely devolved upon Mrs. Pike. In addition to these duties and those of her household the storekeeper was expected to oversee weighing at the town-scales, for which a small fee was charged. A gasoline-pump was installed and the grain-room closed — exchange of a new era for the old. Shortly, the old “ell” was torn down and a new part erected, two stories in height, and built with a view to comfort and utility, the carpenter work being done by L. Y. Bowlby. Civic responsibilities were accepted by the Pikes and jointly shared. Mr. Pike served as selectman, town treasurer and director of the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Regional Association, early in its formation. Their three children were educated in the public schools of Goshen and Newport and went on to college; John Jr. and Edith F. both graduating at the University of N. H., and Howard E., now a vice-president of National Airlines in Florida, from the University of Georgia.

The Village Store

In October, 1947, the store was purchased by Howard E. Pratt, his wife Elizabeth, and brother, Clyde Pratt, under the firm name of Pratt's General Store. Both young men were navy veterans of World War II and came into the business with zeal and enterprise. Automatic refrigeration was installed throughout to provide for sale of frozen foods, a full line of fresh meats, fresh fruits and vegetables, milk and beverages. Their stock of packaged groceries and food-stuffs was greatly expanded, with an enlarged line of hardware and paints commonly in demand. With the retirement from the firm and subsequent death of Clyde Pratt, the Howard Pratts carried on, but during the winter of 1956 made sale of the business and property to Mrs. Lillian Bonneau and Mrs. Ina Clements of Medford, Mass. The new proprietors assumed charge the following March 18, continuing the same lines as previously carried, under the title of “The Village Store.” They had been for years associated together in a doctor's secretarial service in Medford, of which Mrs. Bonneau was supervisor. Mrs. Bonneau is a graduate of the Girls' Latin School in Boston. Mrs. Clements graduated from Medford High School; has two children, Peter and Laura.

Extensive remodeling has transformed the living-quarters into light, airy rooms. The store is now in the I.G.A. chain, with prices reduced as low as possible in a time of rising costs.

Charles Dodge

Thirty years after Parker Richardson's removal from the north end of the village a store was opened there by Currier Maxfield on the location now occupied by A. Kingsbury's residence. Although the building was small, a cobbler's shop occupied the rear portion. After some years Mr. Maxfield gave up the business and the store stood empty until 1886, when purchased by Charles Dodge, who enlarged the floor-area and added a second story to provide commodious living-rooms.

L. A. Worden. Store Burned

March 16, 1900, while owned by L. A. Worden, previously of Providence, R. I., the store was totally destroyed by a fire which also burned the small building slightly to the north, which housed the postoffice and the harness-shop of Henry S. ("Sull.") George. Mr. Worden left town after conveying his interests to Mr. George's son, Perley F. Mr. George removed his harness-business to temporary quarters in the old 'Squire Chase shop, then standing and owned by John R. Cutts. During the following summer, however, the Georges rebuilt the store, nearly upon the old site, and occupied it before fall.

P. F. George

A new stock of goods was placed upon sale by the young proprietor, consisting of general groceries, confectionery, cigars and tobacco, boots and shoes, overalls and farm-wear, etc. He was a barber on certain evenings of the week, besides carrying out the duties of postmaster. His father, a singer of local repute, plied his trade of harness-making and leather-work at the back. An order-team was sent out at periods when traveling over country roads was feasible. The lure of city-life eventually led to the selling of the business. The father was advanced in years and spent his last days with a daughter, Elizabeth (George) Spencer, in California.

Frank L. Hanson

Frank L. Hanson of Croydon moved to the John Chandler farm at the village before the turn of the century and was for many years a most efficient Town Clerk, his penmanship being noted for its beauty. Finding the farm too large for his need, he sold it and removed to the nearby Chase house. About 1906 he bought the P. F. George store at the north end of the street, walking the distance to and from his place of business daily. He was a kind and accommodating citizen and merchant. Fred A. Darrah, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and son of Mrs. Hanson by a former marriage, was appointed postmaster. *Burglary at the Store.* An occurrence, exceedingly rare in the town's history, came to alarm the village. On a moonlit Saturday night, Dec. 9, 1911, Mr. Hanson closed his store at the customary hour of eleven and stepped outside to begin his homeward journey, being aware as he did so of two men lurking in the shadows of an icehouse then standing across the street. He paid little attention to them at the time but before reaching home the incident had so preyed upon his mind that he returned, with a revolver freshly oiled and loaded. The men were no longer in the street, but he saw a light in the rear of the store and he hurried across the mill-bridge to the home of Horace Booth for assistance. Both armed, they approached the front and gained the piazza unobserved.

The building had been entered by the removal of a pane of glass in a window on the north side, allowing the sash to be raised, and the robbers were preparing to lower out various supplies consisting of canned-goods, articles of clothing, pocket-knives, confectionery and tobacco, which they had placed in sacks ready to carry away. Hearing a slight noise on the piazza at the front and realizing they were discovered, they scrambled from the window, the first one out advancing into the open about fifteen feet from the end of the piazza and opening fire on Hanson and Booth. The second shot fired struck Mr. Hanson in the groin, putting him out of action. In the meantime the other miscreant had rushed forward and, stationing himself a few feet away, began firing also.

Mr. Booth was a hunter of many years' experience and, partially sheltered by a corner of the building, placed his shots carefully. A duel ensued in which seventeen shots were exchanged, the flashes being plainly visible to Mrs. Booth who was anxiously watching from a window. At length a bullet from Mr. Booth's revolver shattered a dark-lantern held by one of the burglars and the pair fled behind a neighboring house, to gain the East Unity turn at the Stubbs place, the holder of the lantern having received a wound in the fleshy part of his right arm, although this fact was not known at the time.

It was later discovered that the aim of the miscreants had been accurate enough to place three shots in a casing but a few inches from where Mr. Booth stood when the shooting was taking place.

As the pair fled, scattering their booty, the wounded man dropped his revolver and this fact led to their early discovery. The revolver was identified by J. W. Johnson, Newport dealer in fire-arms, as one which he had recently sold to two young men camping in Unity, who represented that they were going to trap during the winter. As it proved, they had broken into the summer-home of Mrs. Lees and were living there without her knowledge, having styled themselves "the red gang," although considerably antedating the now-common use of the term.

Sheriff Edward H. King of Claremont, heading a small posse, soon located both youths, Perry Hackett, 19, a previous offender and apparently the leader in the escapade, and a younger lad of 17, who came to realize that he had been led astray. Owing to the youthfulness of the pair they got off with light sentences and disappeared from the locality.

Mr. Hanson, although wounded seriously, soon recovered sufficiently to carry on his business. He died Nov. 20, 1921. The store-building eventually became a dwelling, which it has since remained.

Lunnie's Cash Market

At the south end of the village the attraction which always

exists in a good, unused building did not allow the Olan Lear plant to long remain vacant. It was soon purchased from Mr. Lear's estate by George Lunnie, who made his home there for a short time and served as town-constable in 1916 and '17, before removing to other work. About 1924 he returned to town with his daughter Winona and her husband, James Wallace, garage mechanic and dealer in used auto parts, and took over the meat market in going order in the basement of the building, the work of William B. ("Bennie") Dandrow, his wife's brother, who had been operating there under lease for two years previously. Mr. Lunnie built a large annex at the east end of his establishment and did a substantial business for several years.

W. B. Dandrow

Mr. Dandrow's success in the dressing and sale of fresh meats had been established while living on the old Hiram Sholes farm. In 1922 the farm was sold to O. L. Nelson and the Dandrows bought the house in the bend of the Gunnison Brook, where they lived until deciding to build on the old tannery site.

Being obliged to give possession of his store to the owner, Mr. Dandrow immediately moved his stock-in-trade and equipment into the small building directly opposite, which had been built in 1922 by Howard D. Bailey for a gas-station, and continued in trade, his store and meat-cart being always neat and well-stocked.

A sharp rivalry existed for some years between the two shops. Both ran meat-carts over practically the same routes. At the same time the older general-store kept by the Pikes and within a stone's throw of the other two was maintaining a substantial trade, measurably increased by the patrons of the new creamery of Nelson Bros.

L. A. Coutermarsh

Failing health obliged Mr. Lunnie's retirement and in 1936 the business was purchased by Lawrence A. Coutermarsh of North Newport. He was a musician of talent and both Mr. and Mrs. Coutermarsh at once became very popular, particularly with the younger element in town. Meanwhile, for greater econ-

omy of effort, Mr. Dandrow removed his store to his residence, Mrs. Dandrow caring for the trade while her husband was out on his route.

Clover Ridge Creamery

A new building, at a new site, was constructed during the fall of 1916 and opened for business in January, 1917. It was designed as a source of supply for the big market and provision-store of Nelson Brothers, 2 and 4 Water St., Haverhill, Mass.

The pattern of an Alger story could have been truthfully read into the unfolding of this venture, but practical ends were being served. Arthur W. Nelson, junior member of the firm, and his wife, Ada N. Hooper of Unity, had a family of growing boys and wished for them the same advantages of a country-upbringing which they themselves had enjoyed. As a consequence Arthur moved to the farm previously owned in Goshen and added to it farms on either side. The name, Clover Ridge Farm, was applied to the products of farms and creamery and large shipments of native fowl, eggs, turkeys and veal were made regularly to the Haverhill store, over which the older brother, Elmer H., presided.

The "Cooley creamer" system which had been in vogue at the former creamery was now superseded by centrifugal separators operated at the farm of each producer. An agency for the United States Separator, then made at Bellow's Falls, Vt., allowed sale of these separators, as well as evaporators and other sugar-making equipment, to patrons with small monthly deductions from their milk-checks. Cream was received twice a week, with receipts from the surrounding towns of Lempster, Unity, Newport, Croydon and Sunapee augmenting local production. At the peak of summer production the creamery churned in excess of two thousand pounds of butter per week.

Ernest S. Nelson, a graduate of the agricultural course, Univ. of N. H., was procured as buttermaker. He had taken a refresher course under Bert Huggins, afterward instructor at the University, but then butter-maker at the Cornish Creamery, Cornish, N. H. This famous creamery was later purchased by Nelson Brothers and Ernest Nelson was thereupon placed in

charge at Cornish, while the fourth brother, Walter, substituted for him at Goshen.

Arthur W. Nelson served the town in many capacities; as Selectman and was sent as Representative to the 1921 legislative session; he was always a source of strength in the Village church. The sudden death of Elmer H., in 1931, recalled him to again resume proprietorship of the store.

The economic impossibility of realizing from the butter-fat alone an initial return equal to that from the sale of whole-milk eventually put an end to both the Goshen and Cornish creameries, as it had done to almost every other butter-factory in the state. Business was finally suspended in 1932.

CHAPTER XXIV

Professional History

DOCTORS

DR. Reuben Hall, third son of Capt. Amos Hall, settled in Goshen early in 1800. He studied medicine with Dr. Shaw of Unity; married Miss Belinda Willey, dau. of Benjamin and Abigail (Hurd) Willey, born May 13, 1793; ch., Erasmus Darwin Hall, b. in Goshen April 17, 1812. Dr. Hall removed to Rochester, Vt.

The second physician in town was Dr. Ira Weston, b. Feb. 18, 1796, son of Thomas, Jr., and Lucy (Wilkins) Weston; was received into the Goshen Cong. Church by letter of Recommendation and Dismissal from the church at Mont Vernon, October 9, 1824. Married Miriam Chellis, 1825. Their daughter, Lucy Maria, was bapt. Goshen, Dec. 18, 1829. He was a physician of great skill, practising in Windham and Bradford, N. H., as well as in this town; died Oct. 12, 1868.

Dr. Thomas Sanborn was born in Sanbornton, Sept. 26, 1811. Received his medical degree from Dartmouth in 1841 and commenced practice at the Four Corners, boarding with a family in the "Doctor's House," so-called, since burned but then a large, two-storied structure standing on the site of George E. Ayotte's modern home. Here he remained until August, 1843, when he removed to Newport; married, Nov. 14, 1844, Harriet, daughter of Hon. David Allen, proprietor of the old Allen Tavern on the turnpike. Was Surgeon of the 16th Regt., N. H. Volunteers, in the Civil War, which greatly impaired his health.

Dr. W. W. Darling, of the homeopathic school of practice, was born in Croydon, Nov. 30, 1834. Received his medical degree

from Dartmouth in 1859 and soon after opened an office here; removed to Newport, 1869.

W. W. Dow, M.D., is said to have been living, in 1843, at the present George Gregg place, although this date may seem to conflict with the cemetery record (Corners) of the death of his wife, Mary A. Kelly, dau. of John and Sophia (Huntoon) Kelly, Feb. 5, 1875, aged 42 years.

Dr. Nelson (?) Coburn, period of residence unknown.

In 1846, Dr. Harvey G. Macintyre (or McIntire) came into the Doctor's House, following convalescence from a fever which had caused temporary baldness. There is a current belief that he had built the house with a view to its use as a private hospital. He had a natural gift for medicine, although not highly pre-trained. His stay of fifteen years greatly endeared him to the community. He married, in 1848, Miss Margaret McCrillis, who was born Oct. 3, 1817; died in Concord after gaining a well-earned success in his profession. An anecdote is told that, while visiting a patient at the John Messer place in North Goshen, word was brought that Dr. Wheeler had been seriously injured by the kick of his horse, at the McCrillis house at the Four Corners. He was but fourteen minutes in covering the distance of four miles and, so furiously had he driven, upon reaching the injured man his horse had to be supported by bystanders.

Dr. Francis H. Wheeler, a native of Claremont, opened an office in Goshen about Dec. 1, 1847; taught one term of school the first year. Lived in the brick house on the main street of the Village. He married (1) Miss Ursula R. Pike, Nov. 2, 1847; she d. Nov. 29, 1866, aged 41 yrs.; m. (2) Miss Izanna E. Smith of Unity, who was b. May 31, 1838. Dr. Wheeler allied himself with the best interests of the town. He died Aug. 28, 1877, aged 55 yrs., 8 mos.; buried Village cem.

Rockwood G. Mather, M.D., was born in Goshen Jan., 1840.

He studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Sanborn of Newport; was graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1861, and located in Washington, N. H., the same year, where he remained but two years. He then removed to Marlow and soon after entered the army as surgeon. At the close of the war he studied dentistry and followed that profession until his death, in Hancock, N. H., April, 1874; m. Miss Anna Whittemore of Bennington. (*Hist. of Washington*)

Dr. Fred Perley Jones was born in Marlboro in 1853, removing at the age of sixteen to Chester, Vt., attending the academy there. Graduated with the class of 1877 from the Medical Dept., University of the City of New York, having completed the four years' course with honor marks in three years. Opened practice in Goshen, July 10, 1877, in the house at the Village where he died in 1918, after a longer period of medical service than any other resident physician. His services were much in demand in the adjoining towns of Lempster and Unity as well as here. He married Miss Lillian A. Gilman of Unity, daughter of Alfred (Jonathan¹) Gilman; she was b. 1862; d. 1941.

LAWYERS

Horace G. Chase, a native of Unity, brother of Virgil Chase, was born Dec. 14, 1788. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814. The same year he came to Hopkinton and entered the law-office of Matthew Harvey, Esq., who was elected Governor of New Hampshire in 1830. Finishing his studies, he opened an office in Goshen Four Corners, on the second floor over Luther Barnes' store, access to it being gained by a flight of stairs upon the outside of the building. The debtors laws of the period encouraged litigation between neighbors where common-sense should have consistently prevailed.

Mr. Chase married, Dec. 24, 1818, Betsy Blanchard of Hopkinton. A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born in Goshen, Aug. 11, 1821, and shortly thereafter he removed to Hopkinton, entering into a law partnership with Matthew Harvey. He held many public offices: town-clerk, town-treasurer; representative from Hopkinton; from 1843 to 1855 he was Judge of Probate for

Merrimack County, publishing in 1845 the *Probate Directory*. He was a prominent Mason, being Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery from 1860 to 1870; died 1875 (Lord's *Hist. of Hopkinton*). His name is perpetuated in the Horace Chase Lodge, F. & A. M., of Penacook.

Hon. Calvin Luther Brown, an Associate Justice of the Superior Court of Minnesota, was born in Goshen, subsequent to 1840, grandson of Mary Grindle (Burnham) Brown.

John Wheelock Willey, son of Allen Willey, was born in this town, May 2, 1794; graduated from Dartmouth College; engaged in the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio; was appointed Judge and elected first Mayor of Cleveland in 1836.

Hon. Andrew J. Gunnison was born in Goshen, Oct. 30, 1822, and died in San Francisco, Calif., April 26, 1902. He commenced the study of law with Knowles and Beard, in Lowell, Mass.; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and entered into a law-partnership with Hon. Moses Norris of Pittsfield. Later, he associated himself with his old instructor, Hon. Ithamar W. Beard, at Lowell. While residing at Lowell he married Euphemia L. Briard, English by birth, a lady of high culture.

In 1851 he removed to San Francisco, crossing the Isthmus on mules before re-shipping, with his brother, A. R. Gunnison. Here he successfully engaged in the practise of law, at the time of his death being the senior member of the law-firm of Gunnison, Booth (see below) and Bartnette. He was elected a member of the legislature, representing the city and county of San Francisco. During the critical attempt to detach California from the Union he played a conspicuous part, upon one occasion delivering an all-night speech in order to gain time against the secession movement, which resulted in its defeat. Starting home for a brief visit in 1862, he was a passenger upon the ill-fated steamer "Golden Gate," burned July 27 at sea, off the coast of Mexico, and was one of the few who survived.

Andrew G. (George) Booth, son of Silas and Alice (Gunnison) Booth, was born in Goshen, June 4, 1845; died at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., June 10, 1903; married Laura D. Aldrich, May 3, 1876. He graduated from Amherst College and studied law for a short time with Hon. H. W. Parker of Claremont. In 1869 he removed to California where he completed his legal studies in the office of Andrew J. Gunnison, being admitted to the bar in 1870. Four years later he entered into partnership with Mr. Gunnison, Walter J. Bartnette being added to the firm in 1895. He was one of the most prominent Knight Templar in the state, being chairman of the executive committee of the Triennial Conclave for 1904. He was a past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. He was also active in politics, being a member of the Assembly in 1883-4.

Albert R. Gunnison, a succesful insurance executive, died in San Francisco, Cal., April 6, 1903, aged 72 years.

Virgil C. Stevens, a native of Goshen, emigrated to California where he became editor of *The California Whig*.

John McCrillis, fifth of the name in direct line, was born in Goshen, Aug. 5, 1858, son of William H. and Abby (Huntoon) McCrillis. He graduated from Newport High School in 1878, from Kimball Union Academy in 1879 and from Dartmouth College, with Phi Beta Kappa honors with the class of 1883, of which he was president.

Following his graduation from college he served as principal of the high schools in Morris, Minn., and in Springfield, Vt. March 6, 1886, he was appointed Clerk of the Superior Court of Sullivan County and continued in office until he resigned Jan. 10, 1935, a period of forty-eight years and ten months, which is believed to be the longest term of consecutive service in any county office in the history of the state. After entering upon the duties of his office, he studied law with Hon. Albert S. Waite of Newport and passed his bar examination in 1889 with a very high mark, but did not practice generally due to the constitu-

tional restrictions placed on the clerks of court. He married, Sept. 26, 1895, Mary E. Wilmarth; their children are John W. McCrillis, present Clerk of Court, and William H. McCrillis of Washington, D. C.

He was a director and treasurer of the Brampton Woolen Co., president of the First National Bank, a trustee of the Newport Savings Bank, a director of the N. H. Fire Insurance Co., and for many years was a trustee of the N. H. State Hospital. He had also held many town offices of trust and importance in Newport, his place of residence. A state-wide practice was offered him in 1894 with a retired Justice of the Supreme Court, residing in Manchester, but for good reasons the offer was declined. Mr. McCrillis died in Newport, July 11, 1937.

INSURANCE

John G. W. Cofran, Vice President of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Goshen June 13, 1855, son of Stephen B. and Alma (Gunnison) Cofran. With the death of his father in Sept., 1870, the maintenance of the home-farm was deemed impractical and his mother removed with him to Newport, where his education was continued.

At the age of nineteen he found employment in the office of the Commercial Insurance Co., at San Francisco, Cal. In 1881 he became a special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. He was made associate manager of the Pacific Coast department for that company in 1886 and nine years later became assistant general agent of the western department, with headquarters in Chicago. In 1896 he became a general agent and in December, 1909, was made Vice President of the Company. His death occurred at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 15, 1912. (*Granite Monthly*, obituary).

AUTHORS

Mary Dwinell Chellis, dau. of Seth and Myra G. Chellis, was born in Goshen, Feb. 13, 1826. Her parents moved to Nashua in 1833, and from thence to Lowell, Mass., the following year.

She was educated at the Lowell High School, taking high rank as a writer of prose and poems. During this period she and her sister, Lorinda Chellis, were connected with "The Lowell Offering," a publication for the factory girls, among whom were many of its contributors. It will be remembered that in those days the girls working in the mills were self-respecting American girls from good families. In this work they were associated with Lucy Larcom, afterward poetical editor of "The Congregationalist," but then a factory girl.

In 1859 the Chellis family returned to scenes of earlier days, taking up residence in Claremont. Mary devoted her talents to teaching in the public schols, both in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. It was during the last year of her stay in Claremont that her first book, entitled "Winnie Malone," was published. It was speedily followed by others of more pretentious size and their number and scope increased, until forty volumes were sent on their mission, the last, "Old Benches with New Props," being yet in press when her pen was laid aside forever.

Miss Chellis and her parents established a home in Newport about 1866, a pleasant brick house a short distance below the South Church, where most of her literary labor was performed. She was married to S. Frank Lund of Newport, June 19, 1877; died June 10, 1891.

Her later works were prepared for the National Temperance Society. A series of dime temperance stories, called the "Fife and Drum Series," were written by her to fill the place of the dime novel, and met with marked success. (*The Argus and Spectator*, Newport).

Of her work, Wheeler, a contemporary, commented: "Her productions have been published in Boston and New York, and have had a wide circulation, several of them being prize-works, when she had numerous competitors and in the writing of which she won valuable prizes. She has also written poetry and dramas . . . A writer in a recent journal says, 'Her books are in public libraries, and Sabbath-school libraries of all denominations, and are marked by fine imagery, keen sarcasm and moral sentiment and they all bear the impress of the author's finished scholar-

ship. She is an able writer and a ceaseless toiler in the field of literature; . . proof-sheets are constantly passing between her publishers and herself.' ”

The following are some of her more popular works: “Charley Wheeler’s Reward,” “Deacon Sim’s Prayers (took the prize among fifty competitors), “Old Sunapee,” “Father Merrill” (prize book), a series of six volumes, entitled “Glimpses of Nature,” “Out of the Fire,” etc., etc.

Miss Emma Rayner was born in Cambridge, England, Feb. 24, 1854, one of the two daughters of Thomas G. and Mahalah (Holmes) Rayner. After being educated in private schools she entered Newnham College of Cambridge University from which in 1888 she was graduated with honors in mathematics, called the mathematical *tripos*. A condition which had to be fulfilled was not only doing distinguished work on the final two-day examination in math but the writing of an acceptable original Latin poem as well.

Almost immediately she came to America and settled in Boston. In 1895 she joined the staff of *The Youth’s Companion* with which she continued to be associated through 1902. Her home at that time was on Beach Street, Norfolk Downs, Wollaston.

In 1902 she purchased the James M. Trow farm at Goshen Four Corners, on the old Bradford road, so-called, and remodeled the house extensively, naming it The Ledges. Presided over by Miss Rayner and her sister Clara, who rejoiced to act as her secretary, a visit to their home furnished a delightful glimpse of old-world graciousness and culture. Both sisters wore their hair in shoulder-length ringlets. Miss Rayner was the author of the following books:

Free to Serve	1900
In Castle and Colony	1899
Visiting the Sin	1900
Doris Kingsley, Child and Colonist	1901
Handicapped Among The Free	1903
The Dilemma of Engeltie	1911

Miss Rayner was a member of the Société Académique d'Histoire Internationale. She had the distinction of being included in the first *Who's Who In America* and all subsequent numbers until her death, which occurred November 20, 1926. She is buried in the Goshen Corners Cemetery which adjoined her home property and which many years before had been dedicated to the town as God's Acre.

When the property was sold in May, 1940, by order of the Court, the purchasers were Dr. and Mrs. John Goodwin Hernon, of Haverford, Pa., who have since spent their summers there. They, unaware of the old name of the tract, called it "Green Ledges," and so it has remained.

Althine F. (Sholes) Lear was born Feb. 12, 1857, into the prosperous farm-home of Hiram and Lois (Dolloff) Sholes. At the age of twelve she suffered a partial paralysis, causing the use of a crutch, and at times a wheelchair, the remainder of her life. Yet, in overcoming her affliction, she supplied to all those about her a sweetness of spirit that was often voiced in poetry.

She was a life-time member of the Goshen Congregational Church, to which she devoted unstinting support. Foremost in all good works concerning the community, she was for many years a member of the library-trustees and, with her husband, was instrumental in providing means for the erection of the library building. She married, May 1, 1901, Orra S. Lear of Goshen, who d. Nov. 16, 1913. She died Jan. 24, 1944; burial in Village cem.

Mrs. Lear contributed many poems to the local press, some of them appearing in journals of wider scope. One of the most popular of these was "By The Sea."

BY THE SEA

She sat alone beside the sea,
Mid grim, old rocks and barren sand;
Her white hands clasped upon her knee,
Her face by salt sea-breezes fanned.

The sky above was cloudless blue,
Save where it flushed with roseate dye,

Which paled again to sapphire blue,
Just where the ocean met the sky.

Upon the far horizon's verge
The stately ships sailed slowly past;
No sound was heard except the surge
Of waters on the pebbles cast.

She watched the swift incoming waves
Roll, break and dash upon the stones;
It sang of Ocean's mystic caves;
She heeded not those thrilling tones.

She only saw the rising tide
Come sweeping up, now slow, now fleet,
Until its topmost wavelet died
In gentle murmurs at her feet.

And then she said, half bitterly,
"So rise life's sorrows round my soul;
Now slow, now swift, but steadily
Approaching nearer to the goal.

"And higher, swifter, yet they come,
No will of mine their progress stays,
And fragments float upon their foam,
The wrecks of happy, vanished days."

And while she mused the waters turned,
The tide began to ebb away;
While in the west the sunset burned
Its incense for the day.

And slowly, surely, slid the tide
Adown the shining, sanded floor;
"And thus," said she, "my pleasures glide
Away from me, to come no more."

And she forgot, as we forget,
To look around upon the sand,
And see what treasures wait us yet,
What joys lie open to our hand.

Oh, blinded eyes which could not see
The treasures which the billows brought,
Oh, human heart, how oft to thee
Thy sorrow is with blessing fraught!

At last she turns her wistful eyes
From where the billows foam and curl,
When something at her feet she spies,
She stoops, to find a lovely pearl.

Upon an oyster's broken shell
The white globe lies, a lucent sphere;

Its story she remembers well,
The pearl was once an oyster's tear.

And she recalls how yesternight
A fierce storm swept down the shore;
How foamed the billows in their might,
How loud the angry breakers roar.

And doubtless in that fearful gale
From Ocean's bed this shell was torn,
And, floating without chart or sail,
Its precious freight to her had borne.

Years passed, but yet she always wore
That tiny pin upon her breast;
And by and bye, when storms were o'er,
She found her pearl of joy and rest.

Sad heart, if pearls are born of tears,
If darksome waves bring treasures fair,
Take courage, fling away thy fears,
And let no storm make thee despair.

Harry Elmore Hurd, Poet

Undoubtedly Goshen's most honored living son, Harry Elmore Hurd was born in this town April 23, 1889, son of Ernest H. and Jennie L. (Pike) Hurd. His parents early removed to Lynn, Mass., where he received his education and began his career as a wireless operator. The job took him to far places, and after the First World War he resumed his wandering, drifting about the American West as a free-lance writer. During the war he had been chaplain of the 3rd U. S. Engineers in France, receiving the Chaplain's Medal. Eighteen of his years have been spent as minister of Methodist and Congregational churches.

He has published five volumes of poems; *Yankee Boundaries* (1949); *Possessions of a Sky Pilot*; *Mountains and Molehills*; *West of East*; and (as co-author) *Christ in the Breadline*.

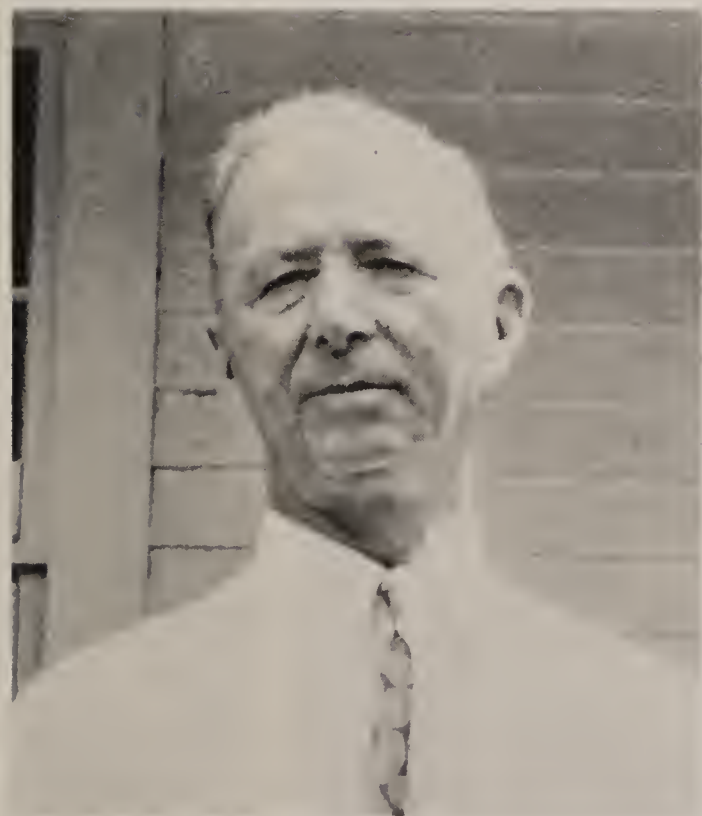
In addition to his books, his poetry is included in sixty anthologies and his name is included in all the "Who's Who" publications of the literary world. He holds degrees from Harvard and Boston University. Mr. Hurd was recently awarded the Golden Rose Award by the New England Poetry Club, which numbers among its membership most of New England's outstand-



Althine F. Lear



Harry Elmore Hurd



Walter R. Nelson



Dr. Fred P. Jones



The shade-flecked Village Street, 1930. Olive G. Pettis Memorial Library and World War I Memorial at r.; Town Hall and Hay Scales, center; Community Church and Wiggin house l.

ing poets from Amy Lowell and Robert Frost to Robert P. Tristram Coffin. This award goes back to ancient provincial France, where it was the annual custom to convene the leading troubadours of France and to award a Golden Rose to the winner . . . The Rose, fashioned of pure gold, is encased in a casket upon whose top is engraved the names of the recipients, together with the year of the annual award (*Press item*).

Several years ago he purchased a neglected Colonial house in Plaistow, N. H., which was built in 1704, and has deeply enjoyed the personal performance of the many chores needful to its restoration. The comment has been made by his publishers, the John Day Company, that after reading Mr. Hurd's poems, no one can doubt that his heart lies with the New Hampshire farm, "He was born on one and he has now returned to his native soil; in the time he can spare from business (he is purchasing agent for the Robert Gair Co., Bradford, Mass.) and from writing, he cultivates his gardens, builds walls, and chops his winter wood." He even confides in "Old Ox Driver:"

"Father was a smith
Before New Hampshire swapped its oxen
For gasoline and blunt-nosed tractors.
Sometimes I wish that I had learned
How to heat and hammer stubborn metal
To fit some special will or need
Before my father quit the forge."

Mr. Hurd writes, under date of May 13, 1956, " . . . during my boyhood I spent my vacations at Goshen, with my grandfather Elias W. Pike, helping with the haying and sharing the activities of farm-life. Years later, while a student at Boston University, owing to ill health I spent a winter with my uncle, Harry Pike. Many of my poems about Goshen — *Goshen Hill*, *Country Custom*, *To be New Hampshire Bred*, *Boy in an Attic Bedroom*, *Country School*, and *When I Hear Cowbells* stem back to that experience."

Yankee Boundaries is now on sale in White Mountain shops. In 1926 Mr. Hurd's *Mountains and Molehills* was in such demand that, had the publisher been cooperative, the state of New Hampshire would have acquired the copyright and put out 10,000 copies.

Latest honor to fall upon the poet's shoulders is the inclusion of his biography in *New Hampshire Notables*. He is a York Rite Mason and Shriner.

The following selections, largely from *Yankee Boundaries*, give a taste of the vigor and charm of Mr. Hurd's writing. All rights reserved by the author.

SIGNS AT THE CROSSROADS

These signs upon this slanting post
Point four ways a man may go:
As unimpassioned as a ghost,
They tell a traveler what he most
Or almost wishes most to know,
Although they never seem to go
To nearby hills or distant coast —
Or anywhere beyond this place.

But still the roads that disappear
Toward towering hills and level sea
Are rutted all the way from here
To where the green-grown hemisphere
Curves to meet the quiet lee
Of fluid acres. Can it be
That we who travel eagerly
From here to there through starry space
Dare trust mute guides who never go
To see where they pretend to know?

Reveived National Poetry Center Gold Medal Poetry Award, New York World's Fair, 1940.

COUNTRY SCHOOL

Do you remember District Number Four
With well-stocked woodshed by its ample door
And Salamander stove that never quite
Warmed cold fingers when they curved to write
"Procrastination is the thief of time"
Or penned, laboriously some ancient rhyme
The white length of the fine-lined copybook?
Knowledge was crystal, like the nearby brook,
And quenched the thirst like water from the well
Drank from a common dipper — for who could tell
When we were young that microbes, dark and grim,
Stormed the margin of the dipper's rim?
The dull, the bright, the young, the old were there
Before the teacher in her straight-backed chair:
The lisping child, the boy man-grown with toil,
And all the offspring of New England soil.
To read, to write, to cypher — these proud three —

Were second only to the spelling bee
But, somehow, from such Halls of Learning came
Integrity of life with strength to tame
Forest and field and city and gird with law
The Land of Promise which their vision saw.

THIS IS MY COUNTRY

This is my country — mine to keep
Within my heart until I sleep
Too soundly to give heed to song
Beyond my window. I belong
Within these borders bounded by
New England walls and mountain-high
Horizons. You who do not know
The drifted loveliness of snow
Upon these glacial hills deride
These pinelands greening to the tide
That rose and broke, historically,
Against a rock in Plymouth. Key
Your laughter to the sterner note
Of men, unmusical, who smote
On granite with the ancient rod
Of Moses — watering the sod
With faith abundant for their needs.
I love this soil where even weeds
Grow beautifully as goldenrod
Or chicory, and faith in God
Is adamant as are the hills
From whose aloofness summer spills
The grace of rain upon the land
Where whispering rows of cornstalks stand
In fertile valleys. Here my heart
Abides. I am an integrant part
Of stubborn soil: my roots are here
Where man companions with the deer
And shares the vesper sparrow's song
At silver eventide. I belong
To Yankeeland where neighbors are
The strong-limbed offspring of a star.

THE MOUNTAINS DO NOT CHANGE

Meeting Nelson* from my native town
We talked of Goshen and the things that were,
But are no more, and were not written down,
And yet nostalgic as a cricket's chirr.
Deacon Lear and Doctor Jones are dead,
And most of those who knew them now are still,

*Elmer H. Nelson

Each wrapped in time upon his narrow bed
 Within the shadows of the grassy hill.
 "I would return," I said, "but am afraid
 That no one there would know me, now I'm old.
 I guess I dread the change the years have made,
 For, after sixty, man is not so bold."
 Nelson drawled: "The mountains do not change,
 At least not obviously like melting snow."
 I knew Mount Sunapee would not seem strange
 And thought, perhaps, that some day, I would go.

—Harry Elmore Hurd

Emmet Russell

Born in St. Paul, Minnesota, Oct. 8, 1892, son of L. H. and Iola (Brown) Russell, grew up in the Twin Cities, Omaha and Kansas City. He was educated at Harvard College (A.B., 1914), Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1919). A profound experience during this period turned his course from law to the ministry and he entered Gordon College of Theology and Missions (B.D., 1921), with an earned doctorate from Gordon (S.T.B., 1941).

Dr. Russell has spent most of his life in the pastorate of Baptist churches in New England, Illinois and Colorado, and is now pastor of the Union Church, Short Beach, Conn. He has also taught in Nan K'ai University, Tientsin, China, and elsewhere in the United States. He married the former Amy Dyer of Maine; they have two children, Phillip and Eunice.

While a student at Harvard, he spent his vacations largely in Goshen and has ever since maintained a close association with the town and its people.

In 1922 he shared in the translation of *Universities and Scientific Life in the U. S.* He writes for young folks especially; published volumes include: *Gold of Her Glory*, 1951; *Lilac Time*, and *Homespun*, 1954.

GOSHEN IN AUGUST, 1916

The August afternoon had spent its heat,
 The long course of the sun drew near the hills,
 And yellow clouds already filled the west.
 Upward between broad fields of tumbled hay,
 Shut in by walls of rugged rock I past,
 And ancient gnarled pear and apple trees,
 Until I looked off to purple Sunapee,
 Veiled in the golden haze of eventide.

Ah, long and eagerly I gazed: O earth
In bounteous summer drest; New Hampshire hills
Checkered with sunlight and shadow even as life
"Twixt joy and sorrow swiftly changing flows!
Familiar sounds of reapers far across,
A whirr of wheels, and now and then a voice;
A glint of scythe beside a stubborn stone,
A barnyard cackle, or a wayward cock
Perched on some eminence befitting rank.
From rocky knoll, among sparse birch and spruce
The distant bell I hear, and lowing herd.
O peace profounder than cathedral aisles,
What if the life be hard, the comforts few;
The recompense is grace from day to day
Open as all the broad blue sky above,
Firm and faithful as the granite hills.

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CHAPTER XXV

Narratives

Nathaniel, the Orphan

IN 1901, "A Life Story," the autobiography of Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison, was published for private circulation among the members of the family, by one of his sons, Herbert F., publisher of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. The following extracts are taken from this highly interesting work.

"Let it be understood that I, Nathaniel Gunnison, was born in the Town of Goshen, on the 14th day of February, 1811," it reads. "Have been informed that it was one of the coldest days of the season and that the roads were completely blocked up with snow, so that the whole neighborhood was called out with their oxen and sleds to break the roads.

"My father was one of four brothers who shouldered their axes and marched into the woods, and selected each a farm and settled down for life. My father's name was Nathaniel, his twin brother was named Ephraim, and the two others were Samuel, son of Samuel (1) and Daniel. Three of them, Daniel, Ephraim and Nathaniel, settled in the town of Goshen. Samuel, Jr., settled nearby in the town of Fishersfield, afterward changed to Newbury. Their farms all lay at the foot of Sunapee Mountain and extended nearly to the top of the western ridge.

"My father married Hannah Batchelder, seven children living to maturity. Both my parents died (April 15, 1813) when I was but two years old. Their disease was the spotted fever. Fourteen others, heads of families, died in the same way and about the same time. My father and mother were of the same age, born in the same hour and died the same hour and were buried in one grave, side by side. Their gravestone may be seen now * * in the North Burying ground in Goshen. Time had effaced the inscription and in 1855 the three remaining brothers reproduced the stones and record so that the old grave wears somewhat the appearance of the present age." (We must intro-

duce the inscription on the said gravestone, as stating that "He in the 47th year of his age and she in her 46th year." — Author.)

"He died in the prime of life, yet he had cleared up land enough for a large farm, built comfortable buildings and reared orchards and surrounded himself with all the conveniences and luxuries of life. Uncle Daniel was appointed guardian for my youngest sister, Lemira, and myself. How he guarded us I know not, or whether he guarded us at all. My sister, Lemira, found with him a good home, I doubt not, but I was transferred to my sister Sally, who married about the time of the death of my parents, Caleb Gage of Wendell. My recollections of this sister are all pleasant. She was a mother to me, indeed, but her husband was passionate.

"When I was about seven years old my brother-in-law sold his farm in Wendell, and in company with some four or five other families, moved to the then far West." (They settled in Canandaigua, New York, after experiences that were tensely dramatic. Here he attended school, and we again pick up his narrative.)

"And thus time passed with me till I was 14 years of age. There were times when my path was exceedingly rough and uphill. I recollect that during one entire winter I had no shoes to my feet and yet, with old stocking feet and rags, such as I could pick up and sew together, I attended school without losing a single day. My bare feet became accustomed to the snow and I suffered but little with the cold.

"It was during this winter that I was selected as the best scholar in the school as a delegate to the public exhibition at the village of Canandaigua. Some friends of education had called a convention and invited every school in the county to send two of their best scholars, to whom prizes were awarded, according to their advancement, etc.

"But here was a difficulty. I had no clothes nor shoes. My sister felt a degree of pride at the election of her ragged little brother and set her wits to work to see what could be done in the way of a fit-out for so important a matter. There was no cloth in the house from which she could construct a pair of

trousers. As to shoes, I could wear hers and she could get along with my old stocking feet for one day. She finally decided to take off her own red petticoat and make a pair of pants out of that.

“The day arrived and I set out to meet a thousand people and scholars of all ages and grades, with my red pants, which, on account of the scantiness of the petticoat, reached from my waist to the tops of my stockings. But what cared I so long as I stood in my sister’s calf shoes and no rags upon my feet. In due season I arrived at the place of meeting and was conducted by my very kind teacher to the seat assigned to me.

“It is true when I heard the village boys sneer at my red pants, and heard them say, ‘there goes red breeches,’ that a strange feeling came over me. I felt oppressed and mortified, but when I stood up to read and received the kind words of encouragement and praise from the committee, I felt that my scanty garments, red and faded, did not lessen me in their estimation.

“And from that day to the present I have never allowed a poor boy to feel embarrassed in my presence on account of his rags, nor have I ever failed to take the part of such when better clad boys have sneered at their appearance. This was the lesson taught me at that time, which has ruled me thus far and ever will.”

We might wish that this severe trial had been his last, but more were promptly forthcoming. His sister died and he was returned to New Hampshire, where he dragged through a serious illness. Furthermore, his guardian had made unfortunate investments and Nathaniel’s small inheritance was lost. After some time of wandering about among relatives scattered in the edge of New York and Vermont, we find him again in Goshen.

“In the spring I let myself for six months, at \$8 per month, with Homer Chase of Unity, who had married my youngest sister, Lemira. I worked my time out, went to school the next winter, and then worked out by the month till the fall of 1830. A number of my mates were going to Hopkinton, N. H., to school to prepare for teaching. I wished to go with them, but

had no money nor clothes, and my guardian opposed my going. It would cost money and I ought to save my money and add to it and go to work, etc. However, I wanted an education. I cared not for money. So I determined to go at all hazards. My capital consisted of \$4.33, one dollar of which went for transportation, forty miles. * * The remainder all went the first week for my books and so I went through the term penniless, with no means to pay my board and other incidental expenses. I felt disconsolate and discouraged and ready to give up in despair, when the kind preceptor sent for me one day, questioned me upon my future prospects, intentions, etc., and proposed to obtain a school for me. I considered myself incompetent and unqualified, but he urged me to the effort, inspired me with confidence, gave me a letter of introduction and recommendation, and with my books and a bundle of clothes, I set out on a voyage of adventure. Found a school in the town of Boscawen and engaged for \$12 a month for three months, entered the old rickety school-house and found about thirty young men and women, beside a fair complement of young children.

“Here I reigned with good success three whole months, received my \$36 and returned to Hopkinton, paid off my bills and started on foot forty miles for home, having \$7 in my pocket. During this spring vacation I took a job of wood cutting for \$7 and my board and with this small capital and the dignity of a successful teacher I returned to Hopkinton at the commencement of the next term, and again ran in debt for books and board, which I paid by working out six weeks in haying time.

“And thus I continued to attend school, spring and autumn, for four years, paying for my fall term by teaching in the winter, and for my spring term by working out in haying, having all the time not one suit of clothes fit to wear to meeting and never a spare dollar in my pocket. Yet I persevered and conquered, leaving the school with honors and the best recommendation of my preceptor. The best schools were now at my command, and I arose above penury into comparative ease, and, indeed, closed one of my schools with a sufficient sum in my pocket to pur-

chase a new suit of clothes throughout, hat and boots. And this was the first suit of broadcloth ever seen around and worn by a citizen of Goshen. It produced quite a sensation."

February, 1834, Nathaniel Gunnison married Sarah Ann Richardson of Goshen, who died suddenly about three years later. This sad experience was an epochal point in his life. He says:

"The day of the burial was severely cold. Brother A. L. Balch of Newport officiated and preached an admirable sermon in the meeting house at Goshen Corner. After the services at the grave I returned to my desolate home * *. On that lonely night * * I resolved to give up my prospects of wealth and go out as a preacher of the gospel of the grace of God, not doubting in the least but that I could convert the world in a very short time. I finished my school and in April, 1837, commenced study for the ministry with Rev. A. L. Balch of Newport, N. H. Thus the whole current of my life was changed by this one affliction. Had not God visited me with a severe trial I doubtless should have continued a tiller of the soil and become a worshiper of dollars. Afflictions do not come by chance. They are of God's appointing. By affliction I was made a minister of the Word of Truth."

Many important pastorates were held by him in Massachusetts; was nine years at Halifax, N. S., where he served for a time during the Civil War, as acting consul, later removing to pastorates in Maine. He died, 1871, at West Waterville, Me., leaving a wide circle of friends and a fine family, who have honored his name.

Earthquake, 1846

Dea. Alfred Abell recorded, Aug. 25, 1846; "This morning about five o'clock, I heard a rumbling noise like cattle running; it soon shook the house, the windows began to jar, as if a heavy peal of thunder had struck near by; it soon passed off with a rumbling noise. This shock was realized in the city of Boston and throughout the New England states."

The Winter of 1859-60 laid a great depth of snow over the countryside. During late February and early March an exceedingly heavy crust formed and sleighs and sleds coursed at

will "across-lots" over the tops of walls and fences. A house over on the Dodge lot, below the Blood farm, was drawn on the crust that winter more than a mile, to be relocated on the Chandler hill-top at the Center, now the Ivan E. Scranton residence.

P. Tandy, Acrostic Writer

Parker Tandy, grandson of the pioneer Parker, was one of those human conundrums who add color to every family-line. Endowed with an excellent mind and a good education for the times, he seemed destined for a large sphere in life. He picked up the rudiments of Indian language, rather than Latin and Greek, but made no use of it afterward. He became a successful farmer, married into an excellent Croydon family and was known to be well-to-do. In his later years, however, his accumulations vanished and he became almost a vagrant, picking up a meal here and there as he traveled. His wife was deemed peculiar, but it was always a moot question whether Parker's wanderings were in quest of peace or were caused by his domestic unhappiness. Mrs. Tandy's revealing complaint to a visiting neighbor was remembered:

"There goes Parker, whewity-whew and here I stay, a-stewity stew!"

From his youth he had written acrostics, those creations of rhyming-meter, no longer seen, wherein the first, last, or certain other letters of each line taken in order, spell a word or phrase (*Thorndike-Barnhart*). He made use of the acrostic form in enthroning the names of his patrons in verse. With increased leisure his acrostics became more numerous and gained him frequent donations, for they were cleverly put together and always echoed lofty religious sentiments.

In his travels Mr. Tandy always carried a black leather satchel, useful for groceries, parcels of food, or tracts for distribution. He was in Carr's store at the Village one day when the local painter, something of a wag, was engaged in touching up the store's interior with fresh white paint.

"Ought to have your name on that satchel, Mr. Tandy, so's nobody will pick it up by mistake," the painter suggested and much to his surprise, the old gentleman acquiesced. A very

few minutes' work at the back of the store and the painter had lettered the side of the bag and brought it forward, relying upon the old man's blindness to cover up his mischief. "P. Tandy, Acrostic Writer," it read. Far from being troubled by the inscription, however, it was observed that Mr. Tandy when in a public place, invariably carried his satchel with the lettered side in view.

Inventory for the Year 1811

Number of Polls, from 18 to 70 years of age, excepting those from 18 to 21 who are enrolled in the Militia, Presidents, Professors, Tutors, Instructors, and students of colleges, Ordained Ministers, Preceptors of Academies, paupers & idiots,	97
Acres of Orchard land,	9
Acres of Arable land,	75½
Acres of Mowing land,	373
Acres of Pasture land,	532
Horses, of all ages (five years old, four, three, etc.,)	98
Oxen, " "	108
Cows,	180
Neat Stock,	279
Yearly rent or Invoice of Mills, yearly repairs deducted,	\$24.
Sum total of the value of Buildings and real estate, improved and owned by residents and non-residents, not included in the above,	5,030.
Sum total of Money at Interest, including bank stock, stock in the Fund, and securities for any kind of property at interest more than interest is paid for,	600.
Sum total of the value of all unimproved lands owned by residents or non-residents,	24,196.
On a single rate for the last State tax,	18 cts., 2 mills

The above made out and returned to the General Court by us, the subscribers,

William Story
Nathan Willey

Selectmen of Goshen.
November 16, 1812.

Hardships of the Pioneers

(Sept. 5, 1877, a reunion of the Tandy family was held at the old home, at which Rev. Lorenzo Tandy delivered a prepared address, from which the following excerpts are taken.)

“When our grandparents moved to Goshen in 1788, not a pound of hard coal, nor a cubic foot of illuminating gas had been burned in this country. No stoves were used and no contrivances for economizing heat were employed until Dr. Franklin invented the ‘Iron framed Fireplace.’ All the cooking and warming in town and country was done by the fire in the brick or stone fireplace, or heated brick-oven.

“Pine knots or tallow candles furnished the only light used to read or work by in the long winter evenings, and sanded floors supplied the place of rugs and carpets and paint used nowadays.

“The water needed for household purposes was brought from the spring, brook, or pond, or drawn from the well by the ‘creaking sweep.’ No form of pump was used in this country till after 1800. Nor were there friction-matches in those days; hence if the fire on the hearth went out and there was no tinder, or it was damp, so the fire would not catch from steel and flint, or firelock, the only alternative that remained was to go to the nearest neighbor and borrow a brand, or light the piece of candle in the tin-lantern and bring it home to kindle the fire by. I have done both of these ways in my boyhood, before I ever heard of a friction-match.

“Only one room in a house was warmed, unless some one of the family was sick, or visitors were being entertained. In the other rooms, or in the open chambers, from which the stars could be seen through the knot-holes and crevices, the temperature was often at zero during the nights in winter. Adults and children alike undressed and went to bed and got up in the mornings and dressed themselves in a temperature colder than our modern barns and woodsheds. The bedclothes would be frozen about the head in the morning, yet customary routine forbade complaint.

“We complain of hard times, but if we had to go to Charles-

town by marked trees and bring home provisions for the family on our backs, as our forefathers did; or if we had no meat but wild game, we might have occasion to cry 'Hard times.'

"One hundred years ago there were no four-wheel top-carriages, or light, easy riding buggies, or chaise, in town. The first 'one-horse chaise' that was owned in this region was the property of 'Squire Currier, and his fellow-citizens prophesied that 'he would come to nothing,' because he was so extravagant.

"Boots for winter were not thought of; instead, shoes and leggings, or moccasins were worn and the young man who first made his appearance in a pair of boots was considered so fast and vain that he would be a spendthrift and would never lay up anything against the proverbial rainy day.

"Instead of cultivated farms and framed houses, the primitive forests prevailed, with a clearing here and there on the hills. Log houses served the double purpose of shelter for the family and a protection against wolves and bears. As these clearings were on the hills, the early settlers could see the smoke from their neighbor's home by day and the light of their fire by night. The roads, which at first were only foot or bridle-paths, were cut from hilltop to hilltop, rather than along the valleys as now. The first meeting-houses were built on the highest land in the settlements. And these were furnished with no means of warming them in winter; the devout worshippers either carried their foot-stoves, filled with hot-coals from the hearth at home, or sat without even this comfort, during the long forenoon and afternoon services, not on cushioned seats, but on bare board benches.

"Yet I know our fathers and mothers were thankful for even these means of Divine Worship and probably there were fewer sleepy hearers in those days than now. Notwithstanding all these infelicities, they were happy, for they had brave hearts and 'love at home' and were doing and daring for God and those they loved."

A Yankee Visits Texas

Two sections of land in the west that had been awarded the Gunnison men for participation in the War of 1812 were re-

tained by the family for many years, and just prior to the Civil War, John V. Gunnison, son of Vinal Gunnison, went out with the late Austin Corbin, then a rising lawyer, to look up the family claims. After discharging this matter of business, he went south to visit an older brother, Arvin Nye Gunnison, who married Sarah Putnam of Milford, N. H., and was then manufacturing cotton-gins and cotton-presses in New Orleans, La. Amos Gunnison, another brother, was in company with Arvin and later served on the staff of Gen. Beauregard and was wounded in action.

Sectional feeling was very intense and one of Arvin's agents, a northern man, resigned in fear of his life. A long and arduous collecting trip into Texas was thereby postponed. The arrival of John suggested his being sent upon this dangerous mission, inasmuch as a part of his plan in visiting the south had been to investigate the raising of sheep in a climate warmer than that of New Hampshire. It was expected that the flock double every three years, and this journey offered him the opportunity of carrying on his observations in a great sheep-raising state. He decided to take the trip and had it not been for the coming of the Civil War, he would undoubtedly have settled in Texas.

"My brother's wife protested against my being allowed to go among the hostile southerners," he related in an interview in 1922, "but Arvin told her there were many good friends of his all along the way and that I wouldn't have any trouble when they found out that I was his brother.

"So I went to Shreveport, La., to outfit, for the trip ahead was one of eight hundred miles, to be made on horseback. The horse I finally chose was young, well-built and warranted to swim head and withers out of water, a very necessary requirement, as there were many creeks and few bridges along the route I was to traverse, where, by the way, as the horse dealer delighted to tell me, no less than eight northerners had recently been seized and hung." Many times Mr. Gunnison was questioned sharply by suspicious natives, but succeeded in explaining himself so well that no violence was offered.

"Well, at the first creek my horse waded into the water with

evident aversion and when it reached his belly he suddenly turned tail and bolted for the bank. I succeeded in stopping him and, turning, urged him in again. In spite of the utmost precaution however, he whirled on me the second time and again bolted for dry land. At the third attempt at the ford I forced him to swim, but to my surprise, he thrust his head into the creek till only ears and nostrils showed, sinking himself so deeply that the water nearly reached my saddle-bags though I had slung them upon my shoulders for safety. I later found that the horse was notoriously vicious in swimming. Otherwise he was a tough, untiring beast and carried me well.

"I carried blankets for camping in the open if need arose, but almost without exception I found shelter for the night, although for miles at a stretch there might be no houses. In many of the cabins there were queer or half-witted inmates. I well remember that upon entering one cabin I noticed in one corner of the low room strips of cured bacon were piled, tier upon tier, almost to the ceiling; and to make conversation I commented upon the fact that they had a fine lot of bacon. 'We shore have,' agreed the old lady, 'and there's more in the loft.' It seemed a fact, for the poles which constituted the loft-floor were sagging under a considerable weight and were hung with drops of fat which presumably oozed from the bacon above."

Mr. Gunnison paused to see if the listener's face expressed open disbelief of his narrative and apologized for what he was about to tell. "If I hadn't seen these things in print," he said, "I wouldn't dare tell you of the wild pigeons that used to winter in the south, but now I'm going to, impossible though it sounds.

"One afternoon, as sunset was approaching, several times I heard distant reports which I supposed to be thunder. I had been told of a place to put up for the night which I knew must be near, and making haste, I reached a plantation of size and nice appearance. The owner was a customer of my brother's and greeted me cordially. While my horse was being stabled, I observed that a thunder shower seemed imminent. 'Thunder shower,' replied my host, 'Oh no, that's the pigeons breaking timber.' Then he explained that the wild pigeons were so thick

that they were ruining the crops and doing much damage to the standing timber through their habit of roosting so thickly in one tree that the combined weight of the birds would actually cause the tree to break down, with the reverbrating sound which I had mistaken for thunder. Pigeons and pork was the chief of their diet, to paraphrase the old rhyme, and I was fed upon pigeons until I grew heartily sick of them. To obtain them, all the men had to do was to go out with shot-guns and shoot at random into the dense packs of roosting pigeons and pick up the dead birds by the basketsful."

The collecting trip was proving a success, that winter of 1860-61, and the sum of gold in his saddle-bags increased steadily, becoming a source of much anxiety.

By reference to history it will be recalled that Texas had voted herself out of the Union, and the Governor, Sam Houston, had been deposed on March 18. Under pressure from the South, Gen. Twiggs surrendered to the rebels all the United States troops, forts and property in Texas. It will be readily understood, then, how violent feeling had become. At Jefferson City, Texas, Mr. Gunnison witnessed a demonstration at which an effigy of Abraham Lincoln was hung in the street, and he hurried back to New Orleans, realizing that the explosion between North and South was imminent. It was none too soon. Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor, S. C., was fired on that Sunday, April 12, 1861, and Mr. Gunnison left New Orleans the following Tuesday, on the last boat that went north from that city. He was met with tearfully-happy greetings and excited questionings upon his arrival home. Rumors had reached the North that the capitol and the city of Washington were in flames. Could it be true? Upon this point he could reassure them, but none realized the final cost of the struggle then begun.

Arvin N. Gunnison stayed with the South. Born June 1, 1824, he went as a schoolteacher to Georgia when about nineteen, subsequently settling in New Orleans. As the war developed, he re-designed his factory for the manufacture of gun-carriages. With the capture of New Orleans, his factory was confiscated and at the war's close he bought a plantation of 400 acres in

Bolivar County, Miss., on which has since grown up the present town of Gunnison, where he died, March, 1882. His fourth son, the late Hon. William T. Gunnison, was born in Greenville, Miss., Sept. 22, 1869. He prepared for college at Exeter Academy and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1892; entered Harvard Law School, where he received his degree in 1895; immediately opened an office in Rochester, N. H., where he ever after resided, an honored and respected member of the bar and long-time chairman of the N. H. Public Service Commission.

The First Automobile

It was fitting that a Newport doctor should have the first car in these parts. Dr. Henry Stickney's "Locomobile," with the doctor at its tiller, is still remembered by the older generation; if the car, on its bad days, refused to climb a hill, the doctor let it roll back down onto the flat, turned it around and drove home, completing his calls with horse and buggy.

But the first auto actually owned in Goshen was a 1907, Model R, Ford Roadster, bought by Hollis H. Sholes in 1909 from a Claremont dealer. It was driven by his son, Harold V. Sholes, and the near-misses from runaway horses, water-bar flights and failing mechanical gadgets is still marveled at. Harold recalls that he drove the car three years on one set of plates.

The second Goshen-owned car was undoubtedly the 1910 Metz Roadster taken in trade by William T. Thissell in the year 1912. Although the Metz possessed a transmission-system that was theoretically marvelous, and Mrs. Mabel Pike an expert at driving it, the disc drive-clutch would glaze over and begin slipping despite liberal applications of fullers-earth, and eventually the anxiety of getting home after a journey abroad become so acute that the car was given up.

Other early automobiles were owned by Horace M. Booth, Fred W. Pike, John S. Smart and Emmet S. Robinson.

The First Town Report, hand-written, was put out in 1879 by Rev. John A. Bowler, on a duplicating-machine. Mr. Bowler was a very active young minister preaching at the Methodist church.

The Town Hearse

Funerals, prior to 1900, were conducted with a simplicity that recognized them as times of trial, both emotional and financial. Most elemental of all equipment was the bier, a low, wooden stand with side-rails projecting at each end, upon which the coffin rested during committal services and while being carried from house to grave. At the North Goshen schoolhouse a bier was stored in the school entry.

In 1842 the town voted to "build a hearse and hearse-house; to locate said house on the Common near the Old Meeting House." But if a hearse-house was actually built at the Center the fact was forgotten and succeeding generations knew only of the little building across the road from the Village cemetery.

In 1896, town records show that T. A. Williams was hired to paint the hearse for \$15.00, and H. S. George, the Village harness-maker, leathered the shafts of the vehicle for 50c. E. H. Carr received \$3.00 for driving the hearse. The following year, 1897, our blacksmith, Burk Booth, substituted a wagon-pole for the one-horse shafts at a cost of \$12.00 and had it leathered by Mr. George for \$1.75. Thereafter, it was a memorable occasion in more ways than one when Mr. Booth, tall and austere, mounted the seat of the hearse to drive his span of high-stepping Morgans.

The advent of the motorized funeral-coach abruptly retired the town hearse, whose running-gear was so strong and sturdy that it was purchased by a private party for farm use.

In 1921 the unused building was converted into a tramhouse at small expense, John G. Pike being paid \$8 for lumber furnished, Peter Liberty \$1 for a stove (second hand), and W. R. Nelson 40c for a saw-horse (new). It may be presumed that the continuing implications of the saw-horse—or dislike for the proximity of the cemetery—so enraged some later transient occupant that, upon departing, he burned tramp-house and contents.

Visit of President Taft

In the autumn of 1912 President William Howard Taft toured the East. Press-notices kept New Hampshire folks in-

formed of the party's progress as it motored across Vermont toward the Connecticut River. The President would stop briefly in Newport and Keene; this would bring the distinguished guest through Goshen.

On the afternoon of October 10, the day of the President's expected arrival, the Goshen Ladies' Auxiliary, then allied with the Grange, was holding its regular meeting at the summer home of Mrs. F. W. Pierce, Roselyn Bungalow.

As the Presidential party was proceeding southerly on the Keene road a group of women, who had evidently been waiting for the purpose, fanned out across the highway, their leader waving a large American flag. It was the Ladies' Auxiliary.

The cavalcade of cars came to a halt and Mrs. Pierce came forward to explain in her disarming fashion that they only wished to make President Taft an honorary member of their group. The President graciously signed the paper presented him and then went on to write: "For the Association — ," paused in uncertainty for correction, drew a line through the last word and completed the sentence, "For the Society of Mt. Sunapee Grange, at the instance of Mrs. Pierce," and with many expressions of good-will resumed his journey.

The page was framed and given a place of honor at the Grange Hall, where it may still be seen.

CHAPTER XXVI

A Library Emerges

OLIVE G. PETTIS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

THE incorporation of the Goshen Social Library by the N. H. Legislature, June 9, 1803, marked an ambitious phase of state history that has, unfortunately, left little mark. Many other towns were simultaneously incorporating their own Social Libraries. A group of prominent citizens comprised the "proprietors of the Social Library in Goshen, with continuance and succession forever." They were: Alan Willey, Esq., Samuel Gunnison, Wilson Shaw, Benjamin Willey, John Calef, Stephen Bartlett, Joseph Coch(f)ran, Micah Morse and Amos Calef. They were vested with power to raise monies for defraying expenses and for enlarging the library and to make rules and by-laws for same (*Laws of N. H.*, Vol. 7, p. 132). The outcome failed to make permanent record. Where the "Library" was established and how long it was kept in being is not known.

It is not unreasonable to assume that the library of ninety volumes, mentioned by the N. H. Gazeteer of 1823, as being then maintained by the Methodist society in the old town meeting-house, comprised books from this early institution.

Of later date and more enduring tenure were the Sunday School libraries maintained by both Congregational and Baptist churches in town for many years. Judged by the standards of today the volumes were small and uninviting, both in appearance and contents, yet they afforded reading-matter on a high plane and were undoubtedly far more highly-prized than books of the present; witness, the floods of periodicals and magazines which litter our tables, largely unread. Brightness was added by the "Pansy" books and others of like newness, with the introduction of copious illustrations, largely lacking in the earlier volumes.

The public library as we now know it, a town-supported institution, was soon to make its appearance.

Following the death of her mother, Mrs. Olive G. Pettis, July 8, 1884, Mrs. Sarah Halladay Deming of Providence, R. I., a daughter much beloved, disposed of the personal estate. Confronted with the disposition of a rather extensive and cosmopolitan collection of books, Mrs. Deming was prompted to make the generous offer that if Goshen folk, among whom as a girl she had grown up, so desired she would present the volumes to the town, in her mother's memory. The suggestion was laid before responsible parties and at the town meeting of March 12, 1889, it was "Voted to accept Mrs. Sarah H. Deming's donation of books and her terms," viz.: that suitable housing and a librarian be provided by the town and the sum of at least \$25.00 be expended annually for new books. A committee of five, consisting of Mrs. Deming, William T. Thissell, Rev. Josiah Hooper, Jessial P. Gove and Hial F. Nelson, were appointed to prepare a suitable place in which to keep the books and see to all other necessary arrangements.

The library of 450 volumes was placed in a front room of the square house opposite the store, vacated a short time before by John V. Gunnison, but then the home of Mrs. Emerette (Smart) Powers, who was engaged as librarian at a salary of \$10 yearly. The official opening came Jan. 1, 1890. The subsequent removal of Mrs. Powers necessitated the transfer of the library to L. S. Chamberlain's store, where his eldest daughter, Viola, was appointed librarian and paid for her services \$5.50 yearly during 1896 and '97. Eventually, needing the shelf-room occupied by the library, Mr. Chamberlain asked for relief and the books were removed to the dwelling-house of H. Byron Russell on the Brook Road. December 6, 1901, the Russell house was destroyed by fire, with its contents. Only about thirty loaned volumes were saved. Gone were the bulk of the newly-acquired books, the wonderful stories of J. T. Trowbridge, the "Elm Island" series by Rev. Elijah Kellogg, the Henty books, the books by Oliver Optic, beloved of boys.

Libraries were being built and equipped at that time by the Carnegie Foundation, creation of the great steelman and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie. The question was seriously con-

sidered whether, in this crisis, application to the Carnegie benefactors might not be to the best interests of the town, but the legal steps required were slow and uncertain and meanwhile a few friends had rallied to the rescue of the imperiled library, gave freely of books from their homes and invited others to do likewise. With community encouragement the Russells rebuilt and Mrs. Russell again assumed care of the rapidly multiplying books. The result is best told in a catalogue issued in 1905 containing the titles of over 500 volumes.

In the summer of 1906, Henry H. Halladay of Brookline, Mass., son of Mrs. Deming, formerly Mrs. Halladay, suggested building a library. The idea met with skepticism, but Mr. Halladay had an infectious optimism and gradually it won support to his cause. Making an offer himself of 800 new books and some financial assistance, Mr. Halladay immediately circulated a paper for public subscriptions, and secured a building-lot just south of the town house. The movement thus inaugurated by him was carried on by others, and as soon as subscriptions and collections seemed to warrant, a building committee of three was appointed, consisting of Fred W. Pike, Orra S. Lear and W. R. Nelson. Mrs. Althine F. Lear was treasurer of the fund, and to the indefatigable efforts of both Mr. and Mrs. Lear, the library owes much. Timely aid was also received as the result of several entertainments put on locally, with lavish costuming and supporting features by Mrs. F. W. Pierce of Pawtucket and Mrs. Winter of Providence, R. I., sisters of Mrs. Deming. Able assistance was also given by Alonzo B. Stewart of Washington, D. C., and other summer friends.

A far more desirable site than the one tentatively chosen by Mr. Halladay was now made available through the generosity of Elias W. Pike, then living at the present McClellan place. The site of the burned house, owned by him, where first the library had been quartered had not been improved and this Mr. Pike practically donated to the building committee, the sum of \$25.00 passed being infinitesimal compared to its real value, considering that the foundation-walls, on three sides, were apparently undamaged and therefore at once available.

During the following winter 9,186 feet of spruce and hemlock logs were cut and drawn to the saw-mill as donations by interested townsmen, and in the spring building was begun under the direction of John S. Smart, our local carpenter. who was noted for his fine workmanship and the extra nail he insisted upon driving.

Funds collected for the library building were listed by Orra S. Lear in a report dated 1908, as follows:

Cash received on subscriptions,	\$407.73
Cash received, town of Goshen,	300.00
Cash received from entertainments,	222.40
Cash received from sale of surplus supplies,	12.27
Value of work given,	46.50
Value of logs donated, @ \$10. per M,	91.86
Fund raised by J. S. Smart, for bookshelves, mirror, etc.,	42.00
	<hr/>
Total cost of library building,	\$1,122.76

The above sum, which may safely be termed the irreducible minimum, was made possible only by the self-sacrifice of those who labored for days upon end without pay.

The basic design was adapted from a rural library of similar surroundings in Maine. The building is 24 x 28 feet in dimension, with heavy, colonial porch columns. Inside casings of door and windows, as well as wainscoting and bookshelves, are done in Oregon pine, with floor of natural maple. The staining and tinting was done by John J. Richardson, a former resident. A most attractive feature of the pleasant, high-ceilinged reading room is the large open fireplace, the gift of Mr. Halladay, who also provided a large library table with six chairs in mission green.

Electric lights had not been brought into town at that time and a matching pair of handsome, four-light brass chandeliers bearing kerosene lamps were donated by Newport friends. A large oil portrait of Mrs. Pettis was given by one of her sons, Edwin N. Pettis.

Brief formalities were held at the town hall one afternoon in early fall, when Fred W. Pike, for the building committee, presented the library keys to Mr. Burk Booth, chairman of the

board of selectmen. Mr. Booth's voice was choked with emotion as he made reply.

On November 18, 1908, the library was opened to the public, with Mrs. Emma Sholes as librarian. Withdrawals totalled 400 volumes in the ensuing two months. The reading room, a novelty, proved to be well patronized. At the beginning of the year 1909 there were over 1500 volumes on the shelves, beside a large collection of magazines and pamphlets. The library committee consisted of Emma A. Sholes, Walter R. Nelson, William T. Thissell, Althine F. Lear and Dr. Fred P. Jones.

During the progress of the work, as with all projects of a similar nature, there were some who criticized and objected, but in the main it had been a time of sharing and mutual esteem among the promoters of the work. This was later commented upon by Mr. Halladay, who at every turn had proven himself not only modest and unassuming, but a man of integrity and a good salesman. In an open letter to Mrs. Althine Lear* he wrote:

"It is with much pleasure that I have seen your library completed and turned over to your town. I must say that the townspeople gave me their hearty suport and co-operation. The only opposition I received was from . . . those who did not understand the situation.

I could have never done my mite without the support of you and Mr. Lear. When things looked the darkest . . . you always came forward with something encouraging to go on. Now what little I have done was small. I feel all the credit is due to Mrs. Althine Lear, who was alone working to the success of the Library.

Mrs. Lear, I give you credit for your splendid work, and far-sightedness, in establishing such a beautiful library for the town of Goshen.

Sincerely,

Henry H. Halladay."

An uncle of Mr. Halladay's, Edwin N. Pettis of Providence, R. I., his mother's brother, had maintained the Parker farm in Goshen as a summer home for many years. Indeed, to the majority of the family the freedom of the Goshen hills and byways was deeply appreciated and all vied in their attempts to prove

*In the fall of 1935, a "Scrap Book of Library Facts," from which the above letter was taken, was presented to the library by Mr. Halladay in person. Matters he thought should be preserved were entered in this volume. However, some time after his death, it was withdrawn by his widow and presumably has been lost. That his mother's basic contribution might also be remembered and given due acknowledgment in years to come, the Sarah H. Halladay Fund was created by a bequest from his estate, 1951.

their affection. Mr. Pettis died in 1917, having willed \$1,000 to be made available as a capital fund for the library at Goshen, upon condition that the name be forever perpetuated, "The Olive G. Pettis Library."* Legalities connected with the settlement of his estate consumed much time and it was not until Aug. 28, 1931, that the fund became officially established.

An earlier fund had been made available April 6, 1923, by Miss Marilla ("May") Z. Parker, a successful teacher in Chicago schools for many years. Though residing in the Silsby district of Newport, her father, Oliver H. Parker, was an honored deacon of the Goshen Baptist Church until his removal to Brodhead, Wis. She was a person of forceful character even from childhood and friends loved to tease her with the rejoinder she once made when asked her name before company. "Marilla Zeroyda Parker," she parroted. "Named for my two grandmarms — and that's all." Over 300 volumes of reference and text-books at high-school and college level had accumulated during her teaching years and for them she desired a new usefulness in the inspiration, if this might be, of the young people of her native New Hampshire. Setting up a fund of \$300.00 for the benefit of the Goshen Library, Miss Parker contracted for the construction of an extra book-case and forwarded the large portion of her personal library thence, from Chicago. Overhung by a portrait of herself, it furnished a quiet spot for students. She was a graduate of Colby Academy, New London, in the class of 1884 and in 1914 contributed \$1,000 to a memorial fund for the school.

Nov. 23, 1951, the Sarah H. Halladay Fund was established from the estate of her son Harry. This consisted of two \$1,000 U. S. "G" Bonds and \$500.00 in cash.

For practical reasons librarians have been chosen from resi-

*The question of a name had been a more or less potent source of discussion from the library's earliest days. Apace with the construction of the new building the old argument had continued. To this democratic interchange Mrs. Carll, daughter of Mrs. Olive G. Pettis, provided a conciliatory note in a letter included in the Scrap Book of Library Facts, before mentioned. Dated at Kingston, Oct. 14, 1908, she wrote:

" . . . I don't really like just the word 'Library,' for that gives it no individuality. Why not Goshen Free Library, or Town Library, which in my opinion would be better.

Now I do not wish to seem at all lacking in respect or affection for the best Mother that ever was or could be, but I think that if an appropriate Tablet is placed in the interior of the library it will be all that is necessary, but, mind you, *that must be!* . . .

Hastily,

Aunt Anna (Mrs. Carll)"

dents of the Village. A brief survey of names of these unassuming servants of the reading public includes: Mrs. Cora M. Nelson; Mrs. Emma A. Maxfield, who died in Oct., 1913; Mrs. Leona Whipple, who was librarian and obliging substitute during the years until 1927; the Misses Maud Mitchell and Carolyn Snowman, both teachers in town schools; Mrs. Lillian (Jones) Smart, 1918; Mrs. Georgia Gocha, 1919-20; Mrs. Alice E. Nelson, 1924; Miss Doris C. Nelson and her sister, Ruth I., 1927-39; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Nelson, 1940-41. The present librarian, Mrs. Helen A. Brigham, was appointed Aug., 1943. The library is open each Saturday P.M., from 2:00 to 8:30.

Auxiliary service is provided by the Bookmobile from the N. H. State Library, at intervals of three to four weeks. Advance notice of date of arrival is mailed to the local librarian and interested persons are thereby enabled to obtain scarce or hard-to-get books from this supplemental source.

CHAPTER XVII

The Eventful Later Years

Public Occasions of Bygone Years

ENTERTAINMENT was not lacking in earlier days. Possibly there was a zest to home-produced dramas lacking in these days of television and movies. It might be "The Peak Sisters," a musical comedy put on by an all-female cast of the Ladies' Circle (1888), featuring an hilarious display of old-fashioned gowns and accessories, in the midst of which "Betsey got lost at the fair." The claim was plaintively made in an oft-repeated refrain that "One would sure know it who once looked upon it (Betsey's poke-bonnet) — O, where can our Betsey be?"

Or, of a radically different stamp, there were the Kickapoo Indian medicine-shows at the town hall (one of the troupe was undeniably an Indian!), at which town-youngsters were introduced to their first glimpse of ventriloquism and legerdermain. An unnecessary coarseness tarnished what would otherwise have been a rather creditable show.

Saturday night dances all too frequently ran over into the "wee, sma' hours," and were of unsavory character in general. A witty belle of the era parodied the popular song-hit then being sung by everyone, "Ta Ra, Ra Ra, Boom De Ay," with equally nonsensical verses, one of which ran:

"See the boys go 'round the hall!
Don't they look most awful tall!
Smell the whiskey on their clothes—
Where it comes from no one knows."

Excitingly cosmopolitan were the town fairs, with their displays of livestock, fruit, vegetables, pastry, rugs and fancy-work; with Sullivan Pike as Marshal, a fine figure as he guided his mettlesome horse up and down through the crowd.

The years immediately following 1900 were made notable by Grange Auxiliary fairs, held in August under the leadership of Mrs. F. W. Pierce. With her contagious enthusiasm and the

help of summer people, sums of \$400 and \$500 were annually realized.

In 1901 and '02 the young men of the town staged Fourth of July picnics at Rand's Pond, with athletic events, during one of which Uncle Almon Tandy was heard to ejaculate at the broad-jump, "I never would have believed it; he jumped seventeen rods and ten feet!" — then hastily reduced his table of measures to feet and inches. Boating and swimming were also enjoyed and a tub of lemonade was kept iced and refreshing in the grove where the Y.M.C.A. Camp Soangetaha now stands.

The Day of the Talking Machine

The Nineties, with their very real "hard times," were drawing to a close in what has come to be remembered as gayety, when the "talking machine" arrived in Goshen. That it was soon to be dwarfed by those greater marvels, radio and television, could not be realized the night of the phonograph-concert at the town hall. The concert was put on by Alfred E. Dow, a stocky, black-haired young man who had reportedly invested about two hundred dollars in machine and records with the express purpose of holding concerts for pay.

The phonograph occupied the center of the stage, resplendent with its colorful, widely-flared amplifying-horn. The records were wax cylinders that were slipped into the machine while poised delicately upon the operator's two fingers. Mr. Dow came out from the wings to change records and re-wind the motor, then retired from view while the phonograph rendered its arias and occasional humorous? dialect-stories with great fidelity.

Similar concerts were held during fall and winter in adjoining towns, within a twenty-mile radius, but it is doubtful if the initial investment was returned, owing to the fact that other talking machines, of cheaper make, began to appear in the homes.

Old Home Day, 1919

By 1919 the get-together occasions had become Old Home Days. A hard-working committee, consisting of Arthur W. Nelson, Willard R. Whitney, George B. Bartlett, A. W. Maxner and

Frank A. Butler, put on an outstanding program, Aug. 22, 1919, during which a memorial tablet was dedicated at the grave of Benjamin Rand and other early settlers, on the slope of the Captain's old farm at Rand's Pond. It was the 150th anniversary of their coming and an impressive historical pageant was presented that evening at Camp Soangetaha, by the camp girls.

An original poem was read by Mrs. Althine F. Lear. . . .

Slipping past the gleaming milestones of a century and a half,
We see, as in a vision, those brave, sturdy pioneers
Who first cleared the mighty forest, making smooth for us a path.

Honor to those noble heroes who in battle fought and died!
To the mighty men of valor whom the world delights to know!
Honor also to these heroes, and we speak their names with pride,
Who with courage, strength and patience, labored here so long ago.

Not a costly shaft of marble, towering proudly toward the sky,
Keeps their names in our remembrance, tells what mighty deeds
were done;

But the church spire pointing upward, and the schoolhouse
standing nigh,
With green fields and fruitful orchards smiling in the summer
sun.

Happy homes where little children play about the cottage door;
When the hearts of men and women are made strong through
sweet content;

This the heritage they left us, can we ask or wish for more?
This the fruitage of their labors, this their living monument.

The Soldiers' Memorial, 1923

Devotion to the ideal of providing a fitting Soldiers' Memorial was crowned with success on Aug. 25, 1923, when fine weather and a record attendance combined to make the accompanying Old Home Day exercises an event long to be remembered. The memorial consists of a fine, bronze tablet 32 by 48 inches, bearing the names of all men from Goshen who served in wars from the days of the Revolution, to and including the First World War. The tablet is mounted upon a monument of native field-stone, eight feet in height. The bronze was designed and cast by Wm. Highton & Sons Co., Nashua.

Bushnell's Boys' Band of Springfield, Vt., furnished music throughout the day.

At 10:30 A.M. five veterans of the Civil War were seated on



Dedication of Monument to Soldiers of All Wars, 1923. Library in background. Veterans of the Civil War are seated at r.; l. to r., Hiram A. Gregg, Oren E. Farr, Wm. Wallace Hall of Unity.



Clover Ridge Creamery, 1918



Chimney Rock, landmark on the Province Road.



Old Rand house, about 1900, when owned by Thomas Teague, who stands on door-rock.



Sunapee Mt. Grange Hall



Dedication of the new Goshen-Lempster Cooperative School, June 8, 1957. E. H. and M. K. Hunter, Hanover, architects; contractors, Lull and Prescott, New London. Credit extended to the Harriet Spaulding Charitable Fund for \$3,500 for equipment and grading; Lempster Parents' Club for floor tile and hot lunch equipment; Silver Mt. Grange, grading, walks, flagpole, refreshments; American Legion, flags; Goshen Parents' Club, freezer, movie projector, hot lunch equipment; John Rowe, Robert Onella and Fred Carman, bulldozing.

the library lawn, near the monument, taps were sounded and the memorial was unveiled by Harold Hewson, Jr.,* then but four years old, son of a navy veteran. A semicircle of town girls strewed flowers at the base of the monument. Capt. Charles Howard, who served overseas in the Argonne, followed with a most stirring and able oration, after which there were athletic events in the square.

Dinner was served in the Grange Hall to about three hundred persons. At one o'clock baseball-fans journeyed over to the "Basin," a natural amphitheater, for a close game between Goshen and Unity, won by the latter, 8 to 6. Formal speech-making took place at 3:00 in the Community Church. Following prayer and welcome by the pastor, Rev. Matthew Francis, addresses were delivered by Sen. George A. Fairbanks, Rev. David Lewis Yale, Rev. Sheridan Bell, Capt. Howard, Rev. D. M. Cleveland, a former pastor, F. P. Rowell and Dea. Oren E. Farr. A letter was read from H. F. Gunnison, publisher of *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* and an original poem by Geo. E. Brown of Rockland, Mass., a former resident.

A group of exceptional amateur actors had been drawn together by the enthusiasm of Mrs. Maude (Wing) Brown, school teacher and natural dramatist, and during the following evening the play "Valley Farm" was presented to a capacity audience in the town hall.

Memorial of World War II, 1953

While the war was in progress, a scrap-drive for metals was promoted, in which all shared and \$75 realized toward a second memorial. One of those largely instrumental in this and succeeding efforts was Fred E. Teague, long a selectman of the town and owner of Brentwood Farm, which was, in its own right, a

* Harold Francis Hewson has made the army his career. Stationed at the Navy Depot in Hawaii from April, 1943, to Nov., 1944, he was inducted into the Armored Corps at Fort Knox, Ky., proceeding overseas to Saipan, Mariannas Islands, May, 1945. Was attached to the 27th Inf. Div. at Saipan for the invasion of Japan, which was rendered unnecessary by the Japanese surrender. ("Never did get to use our tanks on Saipan," he grumbled, "it was all foot-work.") He was re-assigned to the 307th Heavy Ordnance Co., on Tinian, as company-clerk; promoted to 1st Sgt., Dec. 5, 1945. Re-enlisted in the month following and was returned shortly to Saipan. Returning to the States in May, 1948, he was assigned to Military Police Co. of 9th Inf. Div. at Fort Dix, N. J.; later, same branch, to Fort Hancock, then to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., Brooks Gen. Hospital, for course in Psychiatric Social Work. Received promotion to 1st Lieut., Military Police, while stationed in Germany, 1952.

summer-boarding place famous for its lavish country meals. As the years passed, it was Mr. Teague who largely carried the burden of the delayed project and at the March meeting in 1953 he was officially authorized to oversee the procurement of a suitable memorial. The fund had been increased by private subscriptions to somewhat over \$200 and out of this meager sum John Fortune, a mason famed throughout the region, built a field-stone monument at the south of the library, matching the one at the north.

The talent that had produced those admirable amateur plays of the past for town benefit, seemed lacking. A survey of the situation plainly showed that without an appropriation (blocked by failure to enter a formal request in the town-warrant) funds were insufficient for a conventional bronze tablet. In this dilemma Yankee resourcefulness came to the rescue. J. Leighton Russell, of Russell's Boat Shop at Mt. Sunapee, fashioned a strong, cedar frame about a plaque of prepared masonite and this was lettered in gold-leaf by artist Clarence C. MacTavish. The resulting tablet is conspicuous for its pleasing appearance.

The dedication of the Memorial occurred Nov. 11, Armistice Day, 1953. A unit of Brewster-Gould Post, American Legion, of Newport, paraded, led by Col. Leslie M. Pike. The Goshen troop of Boy Scouts and Goshen school children also were in the line of march. As the procession reached the monument, a flag donated in memory of Joseph G. Berger, former town treasurer, was raised by two Boy Scouts. A pledge of allegiance to the flag was followed by the national anthem sung by Miss Valderese Goyette. School children then sang "America the Beautiful." Following the unveiling of the memorial by Mrs. Mary Johnson* and Mr. Teague, a Legion firing-squad fired a salute and the entire assemblage sang "God Bless America."

Bert Teague, a native of Goshen and then administrative assistant to Gov. Hugh Gregg, was principal speaker at the exercises. He told his former townsmen that he was proud to have been invited to participate in honoring the community's heroes.

"The least we can do is to pay tribute to them and be thank-

* Mother of John Pikielney, killed in action.

ful for the sacrifices they made which make such tributes as this possible in all the towns both large and small, throughout America," he said.

Plane Tragedy

On Sunday, Nov. 20, 1949, as night was falling, residents at the Center, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Nelson, Jr., and Maurice Richardson, saw a small, single-engined plane flying due east toward Blood Mountain at a low altitude. It banked in fog clouds atop the mountain and seconds after its disappearance, the watchers heard an explosion and flames reached up into the sky. Immediately reporting the crash, state police, conservation officers and volunteers were directed as closely as possible toward the scene of the disaster. The all-night's search, aided only by flashlights, proved fruitless.

During the following morning the wreckage of the plane was spotted from the air by Harold W. Buker, Jr., veteran pilot with the 8th Air Force in Europe during World War II, and the ground party was directed by him to the scene of the tragedy.

The victim of the crash, John M. Moses, 18, Harvard College freshman, had apparently wandered off course while en route from Bridgeport, Conn., where he had attended the Harvard-Yale football game on Saturday, to Logan International Airport in Boston. His light, war-surplus Navy SNJ plane had failed to clear the suddenly-looming barrier and crashed into the mountainside less than two hundred feet below the summit. The plane nosed over and caught fire. Young Moses was thrown clear of the wreckage and instantly killed, his body being found 150 feet higher on the slope.

Friends described the teen-age flyer as an expert pilot who had traveled more than 13,000 air-miles the previous summer in Alaska. The body was brought out by a large searching-party that responded to call by state trooper Leslie Menzies. No evidence of engine-failure, or failure of the controls or structure, was found by the chief of the state Aeronautics Commission. Ironically, the silver-colored plane in which the young flier met his death had been given to him as a Christmas present by his parents the preceeding year.

Escapade of a Lumberjack

A Sunday night "binge" by a lumberjack from Washington had an exciting sequel in Goshen during the early-morning hours of April 5, 1920.

Bert Stone was working for the Shepard and Morse Lumber Co., at Cherry Valley, under a foreman by the name of Parsons. Borrowing one of the camp's horses and the foreman's revolver — unknown to the foreman — Stone, a drinking man but otherwise harmless enough, drove over the mountain to Newport. By midnight Sunday his liquor had induced such a state of bravado that he held up the Newport Restaurant and the Coniston Lunch at gun-point, taking small sums from each of the night-clerks. He then disappeared.

The Newport police-chief Hastings was immediately notified and telephone alerts were sent out to the neighboring towns in an effort to apprehend the man.

At the Goshen telephone-central Will E. Howe took the message, with the warning that the robber was armed. Accompanied by his two boys, Harry and Chester, Mr. Howe went toward the square, rousing a neighbor, Walter Nelson, in passing. His plan was to stop the man, if he came Goshen-way, at the main street bridge. Here Harold Hewson and John Gocha were added to the little posse.

For an anxious half-hour they waited, shivering in the cold night-air of early spring, when a shadowy object emerged from the gloom and came slowly toward them. It was a heavy work-horse, plodding at a walk toward his home-stable, with Stone asleep in the wagon. Abreast of the group of men, the horse willingly halted at command. Stone, suddenly awaking, rose unsteadily to his feet and drew his revolver, pointing it at Mr. Howe who was reaching into the wagon for him. This action brought the man in dim silhouette against the sky-line and Nelson, the only one of the group armed, took a quick shot from the hip. By good-fortune the bullet creased the heel of Stone's gun-hand, numbing it so that Howe snatched the man's revolver before it could be discharged. Stone made no further

resistance and was taken under guard to Howe's kitchen, where his hand was bandaged. Here Chief Hastings, arriving shortly, made his arrest and conveyed him on Tuesday to the Merrimack County Jail at Concord, to await trial.

Disastrous Fires of Three Decades

A heavy toll of property value has been taken by fires in Goshen, one of the most destructive being that of April 29, 1930, when a garden bonfire at the Ella Adams homestead in Goshen Center was swept out of control by a sudden wind-flurry. The house, then owned by William and Elizabeth (Adams) Royce, was one of the oldest in town and filled with treasured heirlooms. Together with barn and outbuildings it was totally destroyed. The fire then raced eastward over dry fields to consume the Clifton Purington buildings, then unoccupied but in past years one of the most prosperous and carefully-kept places in town. A third set of substantial buildings on the Winham-Smith farm was also leveled before the fire could be brought under control. Both these last-named farms were owned by the Draper Corporation, for lumbering purposes, and the buildings were not rebuilt.

Jan. 3, 1921, the old Dr. McIntire house, two-storied, at the Corners, was burned while occupied by John Page. This stood where a new house has been built by Geo. E. Ayotte.

Ten years later, also in January, the old McCrillis house, just above the first, was burned and not rebuilt.

In March, 1933, a small house known as the Pooler place, caught fire from an overheated stovepipe and was destroyed; not rebuilt.

Of about the same date was the burning of the Frank Weeks place on the Province Road, while occupied by Thomas Southwick.

Sept. 13, 1933, the Newport Fire Dept. was enlisted into service to fight a fire which razed the "Pleasant View," formerly "The Earl." The building had been unoccupied for several months and was owned by E. M. Clark of North Haverhill. Recently dances had been held there by the Civilian Conservation

Corps, from their camp but a short distance away on the Mumery Brook.

While known as "The Earl," this hotel was the mecca for many gay parties and dances in "the Nineties." Built in 1897 by Joseph C. Winter, it was described in its advertising-leaflets as "a first-class summer hotel delightfully situated on high land commanding a view of the mountains and valleys for which New Hampshire is famous . . . The grounds afford a grand opportunity for children; cool, shady and romantic walks, tennis and croquet grounds and the grandest Scotland golf-links in New England. Accommodations for fifty guests. Elegantly and tastefully furnished throughout." A portable saw-mill was afterwards operated on the abandoned site by A. Caron.

The Village took its turn at fiery disaster in the early morning of Jan. 19, 1943, when Martin Tatro, in driving past the John S. Smart house on his way to work saw flames through the kitchen-window. By the time the Newport Fire Department made the five-mile run over sleet-glazed roads the fire had spread from the kitchen to a shed connected with an unusually large and well-equipped barn, both of which were destroyed. Failure of the portable pump, first to arrive on the scene, aided the flames to spread to the upper part of the main house, although this portion was saved and was immediately re-roofed and repaired.

Town records, kept in a safe in the barn, although badly soaked before the safe could be opened, were in the main preserved through the care of Mrs. Helen Brigham, acting town clerk in the absence of Mr. Smart who was a patient at Hanover Hospital. No one was known to have been in the house for some weeks prior to the fire. Over the sink, where the fire started, was an electrical connection, leading to the belief that a short-circuit may have started the blaze.

The Volunteer Fire Company

To alleviate this near-defenseless plight common to rural communities, the Goshen Volunteer Fire Company was formed in 1939, with Amos Trudeau, Sr., active organizer and Chief. World War II so reduced the number of men resident in town

that the fire company became inactive. At war's close the volunteer firemen resumed their activities, with Ivan Scranton, Chief. Eventually Walter Stevens, popular garage-proprietor, succeeded to the position of Chief. Upon Mr. Stevens' removal from town, Charles S. Abbott was elected Fire Chief, a position still held by him. A re-organization was effected in 1947, immediately following a bad fire on Sunapee Mountain. A small appropriation is voted annually at town-meeting for maintenance of equipment. In 1954 the old pumper was replaced by a much larger and more powerful machine, a "Champion" pump of 500 gals. per minute capacity mounted upon a four-wheel-drive Chevrolet chassis. This, combined with a booster-tank, ladders, 2,000 feet of 1½ and 2½ inch hose, two portable pumps, Indian back-pumps and hand fire-fighting tools has proven its value in many alarms. Not every fire has been reported in time, it is true, as shown by the loss of the Martin Tatro place, April 10, 1952; but enough of them have been extinguished by the Volunteer Fire Company to well prove its worth.

Nor are the energies of the firemen entirely confined to fires; they obligingly pump out flooded cellars and contaminated wells, clear obstructed water-pipes, maintain oversight of the town-dump which is rather precariously situated at the foot of the mountain. In short, many deeds of neighborly kindness are performed that go unrecorded. In 1948 the walls and ceiling of the town hall were cleaned and re-painted by the firemen, at a saving to the town of many hundreds of dollars.

The freshly decorated interior invited use for entertainments. The Fire Company staged an exceptionally clever minstrel show on a Saturday evening, March 31, 1951, and found they possessed much talent. Some of the more original gags sprung during the program still elicit reminiscent chuckles. This was followed by a repeat performance and the following season a new program was put on with equal success.

Storage of the pumper in the town-garage, which had formerly been the "new" creamery building, so crowded other equipment that an addition was built on at the west side to house

the fire-fighting apparatus. Oil-heat keeps the pumper ready for instant service.

Present officers are:

Chief, Charles S. Abbott; Ass't Chief, Harold I. Hodgman; Captain, Fred L. Morse; 1st Lieut., Frank W. Lund; 2nd Lieut., Wilbur Campbell; Treas., Howard E. Pratt; Sec'y, Gerald Dickerman.

Grange Fairs

In August, 1955, the local grange sponsored a revival of Old Home Day observance, combined with an old-time country fair. Under the direction of John H. Newman, Mrs. C. S. Newton and others, invitations to former residents were sent out, a display of farm-machinery arranged and townspeople encouraged to prepare floats for a parade. The day of the fair was perfect and the events well carried out. A wood-chopping contest and similar activities provided added interest.

This project was repeated in the following summer of 1956, with the entertainment limited to afternoon and evening. "The Goshen Band," a local group of musicians riding in a truck decorated to resemble a hay-wagon, and the children's section of the parade furnished much amusement with their displays of ingenuity and preparation. A supper at the grange hall was served.

Our Winter Carnivals

Big towns were promoting widely-touted Winter Carnivals, why not the small towns? The answer to this question was given in no uncertain terms on Jan. 20, 1951, with a Winter Carnival sponsored by the Goshen 4-H Club. Mrs. Josie Richardson, 4-H leader, patterned the program after the tested formula for such affairs and seemed assured of success. That is, until a midwinter-thaw of three days' duration continued into the very day of the event. The reporter for the Newport *Guardian* summarized the results thus:

"Those Goshen folks deserve a world of credit for carrying through with their First Annual Winter Carnival on schedule, without snow and under the worst possible conditions, . . . rearranging their program to suit the weather. Instead of ski races they staged bicycle races for the kids; instead

of trotting races on the snow, they held 'plow horse' races in the mud. It was like that all down the line. People with sticktoitiveness like that are bound to get the payoff in the long run . . . "

A baked-bean supper, priced at an unforgettable 50c, was served at the Grange Hall. A bonfire on the meadow was lighted at 6:00 and the evening was given over to dancing and the crowning of a Carnival Queen, Miss Gwendolyn Caron, by no less a personage than Miss New Hampshire of 1950, Miss Betty Laurie, who graciously came from Concord for the occasion.

A homily on "Mistakes," printed in the program, ran thus:

"All men, no matter how big, do make mistakes. But biography teaches us that big men refuse to falter because of mistakes. It is true that there are lots of men who make no mistakes, but only because they attempt few things. Henry Ford forgot to put a reverse gear in his first automobile. Edison once spent over two million dollars on an invention which proved of little value. . . . Don't spend your time regretting your mistakes but get up and hit the line twice as hard. You'll never succeed beyond the mistake to which you are willing to surrender."

Under Mrs. Richardson's able leadership the Winter Carnivals were repeated for the ensuing three years — 1952, '53 and '54, with vexatious thaws too often occurring. Ultimate abandonment of the yearly project was undoubtedly the greatest "mistake" of all.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Farming and Allied Activities

Our Farms

ABANDONMENT of the old regime wherein farming was the basis of life, has caused much readjustment in all rural New England communities. There was a beautiful correlation in farming that made good use of every edible fragment—it was, in short, the perfect circle exemplified, allowing no waste.

Today the farmer whose dependence rests solely upon his farm is in the minority. More and more he has come to rely upon an outside income to finance his operations and, indeed, such an investment is now required that it has literally become necessary to secure additional sources of capital. Far gone is the day when the farmer could gather the major portion of his farm-implements, scythe, rake, hoe, shovel, axe, etc., in his arms and walk away with them. The advent of the self-contained gas-engine has changed all that in a marvelous way and farm-work is now being accomplished with great expedition and the saving of hand-labor. Much has truly been gained, could the tremendous overhead be forgotten.

It is apparent that this excessive capital-investment is keeping many young men out of agriculture, although this is far from being the only factor involved. The outcome has been to sharply reduce the number of our less-arable farms, the better farms having been generally maintained. Some exceptions may be noted; e.g. the O. E. Farr, Harvey Messer, E. S. Robinson, F. E. Teague and the old Lowell and Maxham farms at the Corners.

Offsetting the decadence of these places of long-established renown there have been other farms of less repute that have been developed amazingly by new owners. First honors in this field would be accorded Arthur B. Lewis, market gardener extraordinary by every test.

Coming from Boxford, Mass., in 1925, with a thorough training in commercial gardening, Mr. Lewis at once gained the repu-

tation of growing and packing the best vegetables to be found. Sales have been made in all surrounding markets and even in Concord. His is far from being the easiest vocation in the world, but he has not only enjoyed long life and good health — he is now eighty-five and still active — but has been able to impart a love for growing things to the youngsters whom he has hired through the seasons. A daughter Edith (Mrs. Louis Gladue) has been of the greatest assistance to him. A disastrous fire, April 16, 1953, dealt the family a heavy blow, destroying house, barn and contents, with \$1,000 worth of aluminum irrigation-pipe and a considerable sum of money. The Gladues have rebuilt, now having a very modern home.

Apple orchards, which were one the rule on every farm, are now little regarded. Those on the Deacon Abell place, the Farr farm of two and three hundred barrels per season, the Lakeman lot and the more recent setting of Baldwin and McIntosh on the farm owned by Nelson Bros., in 1912-13, have become almost legendary in a day when practically all our fruit is shipped in from outside sources.

Dairying has generally become the mainstay of Goshen farmers; herds are larger than formerly and increasingly productive. Machine-milking is practised in all dairies. The First National Stores maintain a collecting service by truck out of Bellow's Falls, Vt., where their processing-plant is located, sale being made at retail under the name "Brookside Milk." A secondary outlet is provided by the Fairlea Dairy System, with the nearest plant at Newport. Active farms are as follows:

The Masons, Harry and his son Howard, a veteran of World War II, on the one-time John G. Pike farm. Their herd averages 60; extra hay is secured from several farms in the vicinity.

The Trudeau-Purmort Farm on the Rand's Pond road, operated by Amos Trudeau, Jr., Rita and Richard Purmort; specialize in Ayrshires, averaging 38. A new cement-block stable is completely equipped with hot-water for sterilizing and cleansing utensils.

"Twin Ridges Farm," an equally-successful family-partnership, consisting of Otho L. Nelson and his son-in-law, Maurice Tenney, with the added help of John Tenney, grandson; at the former Hiram Sholes farm. Here, too, a cement-block stable has recently been completed; herd averages 32. The Tenneys have built an attractive home within calling-distance of the parental door.

Wilbur F. Campbell, a native of Connecticut, located on the former Henry Trow farm at the Corners; has a successful herd of 31.

Yvette Huot, plucky, hard-working young farmerette, with a paying herd numbering about 30.

Gerald H. Dickerman, part-time farmer.

Roscoe C. Scranton, whose program has included a fine, new barn.

Harry G. Bartlett, dairying and poultry-keeping.

John H. Newman, market gardening.

Imri G. Crane, dairying and lumbering.

Frank H. Hodgman, farming a side-line.

Roger E. Gay, industrialist, breeder of Black Angus (beef-type) cattle; on the former Ed. Putnam farm at North Goshen. Mr. Gay was recently appointed by President Eisenhower to head the newly formed Department of Standards in Washington.

Frank I. Berquist, farm-slaughtering and processing of meats for deep freeze patrons.

Poultrymen

Around the turn of the century the poultry business became revolutionized by the introduction of the egg-incubator. Mass-production, that term the world was to hear so much about, became possible at the farm and the alert quickly seized upon it. John G. Pike, Mrs. H. F. Nelson, Miss Elise Pettis and O. F. Young were among the earliest to avail themselves of incubators and the accompanying long, new poultry-houses, or colony-houses on range, according to the authority studied. That possibilities of success — or failure — were inherent in the enterprise was soon apparent; some made a profit while others were forced out. Yet the number of poultrymen increased to include Ed. Putnam, J. S. Smart, Geo. F. Crane and others.

The poultry business really reached its height, however, during World War II, with three extensive plants clustered closely about the Four Corners, C. J. Oliphant, Hiram N. Darling and Albert DeRobertis. The Oliphants and the Darlings specialized in hatching-eggs; all three did a large business in both poultry and eggs. Following the death of his wife in 1944, Mr. Darling sold to Henry Cox. Their big, red barn, once the Harvey Baker property, had been transformed into a capacious poultry-house, and after Mr. Cox's death as the result of a head-injury, the business was carried on by Adelard Ayotte, who had worked his apprenticeship with Mr. Oliphant. The plant is now owned by John C. Steele.

The De Robertis plant has been continued, in somewhat decreased volume, by Herschel Hill.

Paul L. Robbins, at North Goshen, is the latest entry in poultry-keeping.

Pike's Turkeytorium

In the years immediately following World War II Edith F. Pike achieved wide note for her fancy dressed turkeys. Chickens had been given a short trial previously. Range for the turkeys was alternated between the village homestead and the Smart meadow, across the river. With flood-lights placed about the roosting area, Miss Pike spent the nights there in a portable camp, a gun at her elbow and a private telephone wire connected with the house. At killing time all her able bodied neighbors gathered for picking and finishing the birds. An average of 750 to 900 turkeys annually was maintained. The installation of an oversize freezer-locker and machine-pickers followed in due course. Modern methods in packaging and selling made the trade-name, "Pike's Turkeytorium," known all over the county and beyond. The business necessitated too much manual labor, however, and Miss Pike, office-manager at the Dartmouth Motors in Newport, has recently turned her attention to chinchillas and sheep of the heavy Suffolk breed.

The "Bonny Acres Nutria Ranch" of Floyd C. Dubois is one of the newest enterprises in town. A trade publication, *Food Marketing in New Hampshire*, has stated that the DuBois nutria attracted great interest in the New Hampshire building at the 1946 Eastern States Exposition. Nutria is another name for the creature called coypu, a muskrat-like animal with webbed hind feet, native to South America, but quite as capable of survival in the marshes of Louisiana and the Gulf coast, as has been proven in recent years.

A thriving business quite apart from the nutria has been developed by Mr. DuBois at his shore-property on Rand's Pond. A boat-livery, store and attractively-landscaped cluster of cabins provides him with a preferred list of folks who wish to return to the Bonny Acres Camps again.

Condition of Woodlands

Sixty years ago men were remarking with satisfaction that white-pine was on the increase. Just what the previous stand of the species may have been is pure conjecture. At Goshen Center, George B. Bartlett, Sr., in after years recalled that only a few pine trees were standing on the home-farm in his boyhood. If seedlings were found in the fence-corners they were cherished and allowed to grow. Although not in the class of rare species, they were unquestionably far less plentiful than at the present time, even though many of our oldest houses show wide pine boards in their construction. Assuredly, one might say, the trees from which they were sawed must have grown in the locality, for Yankee thrift would not have tolerated the carting of lumber, however desirable, from any great distance. On the other hand, it is dangerous to assume that all the wide wainscotings found here are of pine; they may be of clear mountain-spruce. This is true of the pews and finish built into the Baptist church in 1851. In the Corners church, of older date, the pews were of spruce, but a considerable portion of old-growth pine was also used in finishing-materials. It is remembered that a majestic pine was standing as a shade-tree at the Hiram Sholes farmhouse as early as 1880, similar to the one now admired at the Stelljes place at the Corners. Individuals such as these, widely scattered over town, insured continuation of the species until a change in weather-conditions, or a decrease in farming — who shall say? — brought in the present abundant coverage. It is highly interesting to watch the rapidity of a young pine's growth, which may range from 2½ to 3 feet in a single season.

The Asa Baker mountain-lot had come into a dense spruce stand and in 1902 it was logged over by the International Paper Co., yielding 1200 cords of pulpwood.

World War 1 produced a demand for spruce timber, ostensibly for airplane-manufacturers — how building methods have changed! — and skid-roads were built higher on the mountain-side than ever before, in order to reach the old-growth trees standing there.

In common with the region, the hurricane of Sept. 21, 1938,

wrought immense damage to Goshen woodlands, so much timber being felled before that turbulent evening was over that only a small portion of it could be immediately cared for. Over the succeeding months every resource of the lumberman's art was strained to salvage the wood and logs resulting. About every able-bodied man in town turned out to clear the highways after the storm. Amos Trudeau, Jr. and Bernard Hawkins, his brother-in-law, operated a saw-mill, gas-powered, at this time, and in compliance with state specifications. Chain-saws made their appearance, forcing old-time woodsmen, even, to grudgingly concede they had merit.

As though in derision of both the hurricane and the loggers, the wooded areas in town have steadily expanded, whole farms having, within two generations, reverted to brushland. This must in natural course become timber-potential, skeptics to the contrary. The term "resurgent growth" has become accepted in our New Hampshire vocabulary, for no other phrase so well describes the irresistible press of growing trees.

The prevalent use of gasoline and fuel-oil, with gas a competitor, even in farm-homes, has given the woods a needful respite that is not entirely negated by increased demand from the building and paper trades. Fear of a wood-and-timber shortage was very real during the past century, as illustrated by the admonition given by Mrs. Mira Lear, a widow, to her 'teen-age son, in 1898, to cut only the dead and dying trees in the farm woodlot for firewood, "else they might be without wood before long." Soon, however, the creeping advance of the brushland became visible. Mrs. Rose (Messer) Purington, Goshen correspondent for the *Newport Republican Champion*, reiterated in her weekly news-space, "Keep your bushes cut and don't leave the farm!" Today, the Purington farm, as well as the Lear pasture land, which has been once cut over, has all but disappeared in ever-heightening woods.

Recently the cutting of timber from the steep hillside toward Unity has opened to view the succession of cone-like hillocks strung all along the base of Oak Hill, from the Newport town-line southerly. They are recognized as the result of glacial action.

At the mill-dam in the Village one of these hillocks was known by older residents as "the Pinnacle." From its rounded flank rockets and kindred fireworks were launched on more than one Fourth of July evening, their fiery arcs to be mirrored in the mill-pond. Farther to the south similar round-topped sand-hills enclose a natural amphitheater called the "Basin," until recent years a favorite spot for baseball games and picnics. Well up a rocky glen nearby a cavern was known as the "Devil's Den."

Maple Sugar Making

Coincident with the changing pattern of the years has been the dying interest in maple sugar making. Time was when the maple crop, because of its quick cash value, was one of the most important items on the farm. The product, once put up in tubs as soft-sugar, had become standardized in a demand for syrup weighing 11 lbs. per gallon. Sales, which were generally made through commission-houses in Boston and Lowell, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., financed the seasonal purchases of seeds, fertilizer and new wearing apparel for the family.

Every farm had its sugar-orchard and sugar-house, with the rock-maples forming their main dependence, although many white, or "soft," maples gave sap of quality and quantity but little inferior during the early part of the season. White maples are prone to "bud" earlier than rock-maples, be it known, thereby imparting to the syrup a highly unpleasant flavor. The best farmers kept their maples free of evergreens, averring that evergreens caused dark and tangy syrup. The wood furnished by this constant removal of unwanted growth fed the sugar-house fires. And so much wood was required, when thirty-one gallons of sap had to be boiled away to get one gallon of syrup!

In attempting to explain the peculiar charm of the sugar-place it must be granted that there are nuances then stirring in the great spaces of sky and forest that are perceptible to none but youthful ears. It was doubtless so ordained. Yet to older folks, who are tramping knee-deep in snow, even, there is a very substantial uplift in the realization that the winter is over; sap tinkles audibly in the buckets and from farther afield come echoing blows of a neighbor's axe, as he adds wood to his roaring

saphouse fire, or the tap of hammer on bucket-edge to loosen it from the carried stack, the creak of wooden sled and spoken commands of the teamster, the ringing calls of one busy sugar-maker to another — all these seem to carry with surprising clearness when the wind is in the northwest and a rising thermometer shows that a good sap-run is on.

An unusual stand of sugar-maples crowned the hills at Goshen Center, extending in an east-and-west direction. Beginning with the L. S. Chamberlain sugar-place, the unbroken belt, mixed somewhat with other hardwoods, crossed the H. F. Nelson farm, the Ira Hurd farm, that of Oren E. Farr (who had the prize lot of all, with ability to tap from 1100 to 1200 trees) and the Sullivan Pike or Ed. Abbott lot. With but a field intervening, the sugar-belt then ran on, with the King place and the Clifton Purington farm in line. Although figures are not readily available, it is probable that in a good sap-year twelve or thirteen hundred gallons of syrup would have been produced in these combined sugar-houses. Furthermore, the half-dozen plants it contained were but a few of the many then in operation all over town. Yet for years it was outstanding and serves to bring out in sharp contrast the paltry two or three hundred gallons now produced by the few sugar-makers who have still persevered in the old art. It must be pointed out, too, that syrup which sold in 1890 for .50 or .60 cents per gallon brings \$4 and \$5 and over, according to size of container, in 1957.

What has become of the maple-syrup industry? The belt just described has been cut off, one block after another, beginning around 1915, owing to the rapidly-rising prices offered for lumber. It is a moot question whether the 1938 hurricane would not have ruined the belt had it been then standing. Other sugar-lots came to the same end, either from saw or hurricane.

Nevertheless, the white sugar so conveniently packaged and easily purchased at the store furnishes required sweetening at low cost. One may correctly surmise, by the same sign, that maple-syrup has been priced out of the commodity-market and has become a luxury, to be used sparingly and only upon special occasion. Lest a too-hasty conclusion be reached, however, that

syrup-producers are in the "big money" it may be pointed out that there are still areas where maples grow in sufficient numbers to form an effective sugar-orchard, yet most men find they can earn more, in easier surroundings, in mill or shop.

1956 producers include "Twin Ridges Farm," where a new sugar-orchard has been brought in; J. H. Newman, at the Center; H. G. Bartlett, with a portion of the farm's original maples on a lower slope where hurricane-damage in 1938 was reduced, and Maurice Richardson, who made use of roadside-trees which were gathered by means of a truck-borne tank.

Sunapee Mountain Grange

Sunapee Mt. Grange, No. 144, was organized Nov. 29, 1889, by district deputy Lorenzo L. Cutts of Newport, with the following charter members:

Imri Purington, Mrs. Sophronia M. Cutts, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. George, Elias W. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hurd, Solomon and Jennie (Russell) Russell, Russell Maxfield, Mrs. Ardella Maxfield, Belle M. Dodge, Bertha Russell, B. Frank Lear, Stephen D. and Etta (Hardy) Maxham, Cyrus M. and Sadie (Baker) Clough, Jessial P. and Ellen Gove, Fred H. and Carrie Baker, Mrs. Helen Davis, Mrs. Emerette (Smart) Powers, H. Byron Russell, Frank Graves, Sherman Pike, Katie E. Buxton, Lizzie George and Eda M. Maxham.

Grange meetings were held in the upper portion of the creamery building until the spring of 1891, when the Methodist church, which had been moved to the village in 1876 but then unused, was purchased by the rapidly growing order and adapted to grange use. In the minutes of Oct. 15, 1892, the record is found, "Voted that J. P. Gove have the steeple for removing it." The steeple was of the square, box type. Contemporary accounts give Elias W. Pike much credit for guidance of the grange during its early years. Mr. Pike had been an active supporter of the Methodist church as long as it was in being.

A large number of horse-teams gathered on grange nights and comfortable stabling became a serious problem, especially in winter. In September, 1893, an old barn standing near the grange hall was purchased and removed, money was hired and materials

solicited and from the proceeds a fine, new stable was built on the old site, John S. Smart, carpenter in charge. After creditably fulfilling its mission through the horse-age, the barn was sold in 1937 to J. G. Pike, then operating the adjacent store. In the evening of March 27, 1952, fire, which originated in an ice-house immediately in the rear of the barn, destroyed ice-house and a grain-shed, a two-car garage and the barn which contained goods in storage of much value. But for the prompt and efficient response of the Goshen fire-company the adjoining store-block, then owned by the Pratts, would assuredly have gone up in flames also.

Membership from Goshen, Lempster, Unity and Sunapee grew, until in 1903 the grange numbered 142. A project of far greater magnitude than any before it now began to materialize — a dining room. After much discussion of the relative merits of excavating beneath the building, or of raising it to allow for the building of a dining room, the latter method was adopted by vote of members, Oct. 10, 1908. Again it was carpenter Smart who planned and supervised the slow, laborious task of raising the building bodily in air and the framing and finishing of the sub-structure. The result fully justified the soundness of the plan. Over the years, the dining room, with connected kitchen, has been of the greatest value in the preparation and serving of those universally popular grange-suppers.

Officers serving for the year 1957:

Master, Mrs. Stella Parks; overseer, John H. Newman; lecturer, Mrs. Ettabelle Lewis; treasurer, Mrs. Eva Russell (64-year member); secretary, Mrs. Lucy E. F. Newton.

Juvenile Grange

A branch of the Juvenile Grange was organized in April, 1942, with Mrs. Maurice McClellan, matron and Mrs. Ada Crane, asst. In Mrs. McClellan's temporary absence from town Mrs. Crane assumed full charge of the work for a short time.

Meetings are held at the Grange Hall on Saturday afternoons, under competent adult guidance. The present matron is Mrs. Lucy Newton, with Mrs. Ettabelle Lewis her assistant.

Heavy Tax Payers of 1919

With the tax rate \$27.00 per \$1,000 valuation, the following residents paid \$60 or over:

Babb, Herbert B.	\$60.62	Nelson, Arthur W.	\$90.18
Booth, Horace M.	99.55	Nelson Bros.	94.50
Bartlett, George B.	132.28	Pike, John G.	106.11
Butler, Frank A.	141.67	Pike, Harry E.	71.55
Chapman, Chas. R.	66.45	Putnam, Alice	63.45
Crane, Geo. F.	73.71	Palmer, C. H.	69.64
Emerson, C. L.	77.60	Robinson, E. S.	160.90
Gocha, John B.	131.00	Smart, John S.	68.85
Howe, Wm. E.	100.77	Smith, Horton L.	128.39
Lear, Althine F.	113.40	Teague, A. T. heirs	67.50
LaBombard, E.	73.86	Whitney, Stella and	
Malcolm & Parkins	125.60	Willard	198.99

CHAPTER XXIX

Endeavors in Many Fields

"Keeping Summer Boarders"

ONE of the most rewarding projects to appear in Goshen at the turn of the century was the keeping of summer boarders. Profiting by the aroused decision of the city-dweller that he, or she, needed a two-weeks' vacation in the country every summer, many farm-families found an enlarged income while enjoying the bustle and excitement of visitors from afar. The farm-garden was planted extra early; the living-rooms were given a fresh coat of paint and paper, the big chunk-stove was trundled out to the shed for a three-months' banishment and things were picked up generally around the premises. The boarders arrived by train at Newport, or at Mt. Sunapee, as the case might be, and were thence transported to the farm by horse and carriage, trunks piled in the back. They climbed Mount Sunapee, or the more distant Ascutney Mountain in Vermont, or fished at May Pond in Washington, or went blueberrying. For the final big day of the summer a straw-ride might be reserved and a trip around Lake Sunapee upon one of its steamboats, the "Armenia White," "Edmund Burke," or "Lady Woodsum." There was usually someone in the company who could tellingly recite Scott's immortal lines as the steamer neared Lake Station where the bluff crags of the mountain loomed:

"The sunlight falls on castled walls and snowy summits
old in story;
The long light shakes across the lake and the wild
cataract leaps in glory . . ."

Rand's Pond, now stocked with trout and famous for its catches, then offered little but under-sized flatsides and perch, although winter ice-fishing would lure some good pickerel to the tilts.

At the big house near the old Number 5 school, Mrs. Melinda Thissell entertained select groups of young-lady boarders through

several summers. Her youngest daughter, by a previous marriage, Maud Mitchell, was a school-teacher and therefore had the summer free for helping with her mother's guests, or waiting on table at some Lake hotel.

In 1911, by an item in the annual report of the School Board: "The fall term of 12 weeks (at the Corners, Dist. No. 1) was taught by Miss Maud Mitchell, one of our successful teachers, who walked daily a distance of four miles to and from her school. Enrollment 7." New adjustable desks had been installed and fresh paint applied to the interior woodwork.

The house, two-storied, was well fitted for guests, having been built about 1853 by Rev. Eleazer D. Farr. Its size and arrangement, to many observers, gave weight to the report that he planned to establish a girls' boarding-school, similar to the academies at New London, Meriden and elsewhere, then so popular. However, certain members of the family scout this idea and claim that it was planned simply as a residence suitable for his large family. For Mrs. Thissell, widow of Hiram Thissell, the commodious quarters were made to provide a home for her sister Eunice and her two brothers, George and Leander Corkum, originally of Nova Scotia.

When the weight of years obliged her to seek a smaller home, the "big house" was purchased in 1916 by a family of English origin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Butterworth and their married daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Wood. Extensive repairs made by them modernized the building and summer boarders were again welcomed. Guests now occasionally came by auto.

"Boarders" were also kept at various times at many other farms; by Mrs. Fannie Brown, a widow; by a Mrs. Mills, who came to the Center district from the vicinity of Boston with teen-age son and daughter, Dick and Gladys; by Mrs. Ida Nelson and by Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Bowlby, while owning the two-story McIntire house at the Corners. Rev. Emmet Russell, D.D., and Alonzo and Daisy Stewart of Washington, D. C., are remembered as among those who returned year after year.

Of the more professional summer hotels, The Earl is elsewhere described. A business of less display, although greater in total

volume, developed during World War I at the old John Gunnison farm, near the mountain, under the vigorous administration of Archibald W. Maxner, a Nova Scotian by birth. Catering to people of Jewish faith, the Maxners filled their house every season and were obliged to build an additional cottage and recreation hall. Their cuisine was noted both for quality and abundance. About 1925 Mr. Maxner purchased the Pine Cliff property on Lake Sunapee and removed there.

The Drake and Howard Nursing Home

At a somewhat earlier date a nursing home was established at the old George Brown farm in Goshen Center. Two young professional nurses, Miss Myra Drake and Miss May Howard, were attracted to Goshen by the residence here of Mrs. Alba Callowhill, a famed practitioner in Swedish massage. Purchasing the farm, which is on a slightly hilltop, they proceeded to refit the large connected barn with a suite of rooms on each of the two floors, leaving the main house free for dining and sitting rooms and kitchen service.

For several summers after completion the nursing home was filled with convalescent patients from Washington, D. C., where "the nurses," as they were known, were currently employed. A colored cook and assistant came on slightly in advance of the season. A row of catalpas bordering the highway was set out by Miss Howard's father, but proved unable to survive the climate.

The enterprise, operating with evident success, was brought to a close by injuries suffered by Miss Drake in an auto accident while in Goshen in 1913. As the incident is remembered, she had been invited to ride down to the Village by Mr. James Dawson, also of Washington, D. C., who owned the old McCrillis house at the Corners and regularly spent his summers here with Mrs. Dawson. The main roads had been widened somewhat then and spread with gravel, but still knew no hard-top. Mr. Dawson, with Miss Drake beside him, was driving down the "hearse-house hill," as it was then known, where a culvert crosses the hollow, when a team was seen ahead. Mr. Dawson had but recently purchased the car and obtained his license to drive it from a reluctant inspector. That he was unfamiliar with the mecha-

nism of his new vehicle was evident from an apparent neglect to apply his brakes, as a more seasoned driver would have done in the same situation. Countless similar incidents have happened in the intervening years with little remembered of them. This was one of the first and details stuck. In an attempt to avoid the culvert-header on his immediate right, Mr. Dawson cut in against the wagon so closely as to scrape fenders on its wheels, though without visible damage other than frightening the horse. But for the fact that the young driver, Mrs. Cora Nelson, was an experienced horsewoman, a runaway would have added its dangers to the situation. Now practically out of control, the car struck the stone header and overturned with a crash of windshield glass, throwing its occupants out. Mr. Dawson, though an elderly man, escaped without serious injury, but Miss Drake never regained a full measure of health. The property is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Wasasier as a summer home.

James Wood Dawson d. July 5, 1922, aged 82; his wife, Matilda A., died the 4th of the following month, aged 81 yrs. 6 mos. Both are buried at Goshen Corners.

Teagues' Brentwood Farms

For over thirty years the Teagues' "Brentwood Farms" (plural because there were two farms combined, and Fred and Addie were cooperating hosts) drew city-folk who came with the summer and stayed until fall. There were real horses and cows, until recently, and a big, airy barn in endless space — even a partially-authenticated outcropping of gold-bearing quartz in one of the upper fields — just the place, in short, that all enjoyed. When the guests were flown and winter's snow was blowing, road-breaking crews, at whatever hour of the day or night they happened to be passing, found a welcome and hot coffee in the Teagues' great living-room.

Fred served long on the Goshen Board of Selectmen and it was during his tenure of office, and under his personal supervision, that the rebuilding of the Brook Road was completed from Maxner's Corner to the Sunapee line. The state promptly assumed maintenance of the whole section and applied blacktop. Upon selling in 1954 to Robert A. Skinner, the Teagues merely moved across the way to the house they had first occupied when

arriving here from Massachusetts in 1918. They still entertain some of their original guests in season.

Lynbrook Lodge

Reference has been made to the remodeling of the old Currier tavern by Horace M. Booth about the year 1930. Into the overall design he put the artistic workmanship of which his hand was so capable, with the result that no hotel in the region was more attractive. The name "Booth Inn" was adopted and for a number of years a good business was maintained.

In 1945 the Inn was purchased by Michael and M. Patricia Faughnan of Long Island, having been inoperative for a short time preceding sale. The Faughnans catered to organizations and groups by appointment and their painstaking service has gained them many friends.

"Land O'Goshen" Kiwanis Club

It was but natural that the Kiwanis Club, upon its incorporation in 1952, should adopt Lynbrook Lodge for its meetings. A promotional group from Goshen, consisting of Albert DeRobertis, Michael Faughnan, Melvin Pierce and others made necessary contacts with Claremont Kiwanians and streamlined procedure so well that their names appeared in the forthcoming roster of officers: President, Albert DeRobertis; Vice Pres., Charles S. Abbott; Sec'y, H. A. Warburton, Jr.; Treas., Michael Faughnan.

Membership was not confined to the town, however, as the objectives of the service group included five surrounding towns. A Boy Scout troop was sponsored, annual picnics with competent supervision held at Rand's Pond and many worthwhile benevolences undertaken. When the Faughnans closed their inn for the winter in 1954, the Kiwanis meetings were transferred to the Winston Hotel in Newport. The exchange worked ill for the club. Its zeal could not be recaptured, numbers dwindled alarmingly and the charter was relinquished in 1955.

The Boy Scout Troop No. 39 seemed too valuable a work to be thus summarily disrupted and a group of young Goshen men, well-named "Friends of the Boy Scouts," rallied to the rescue

and have continued its program. John H. Newman is the present Scoutmaster.

A troop of Girl Scouts was organized three years ago by Mrs. A. W. Nelson, Jr., at the Community Church vestry, which often serves as their meeting-place. Camping out, hiking, bowling and kindred activities have been participated in according to season.

The Goshen Telephone Company

The telephone line that was early brought over the mountain from Washington, for the benefit of the big lumber-mill at Cherry Valley, has been previously mentioned. The portion of the line in Goshen was later acquired by William E. Howe and became officially known as the Goshen Telephone Company. A switch-board was maintained for many years at Mr. Howe's residence, now the Johnson-Crane place. Line and equipment was taken over by The New England Tel. and Tel. Company, Dec. 15, 1935. The local system was entirely rebuilt by the new owners, with greatly improved service and a somewhat higher monthly charge. A change-over to the dial system is imminent.

Electricity Comes to Town

Following World War I, and even while it was still in progress, farm-lighting units were being introduced into an occasional home, one of the first being that installed in 1917 by Frank A. Butler in his new house at North Goshen. Close contemporaries were John G. Pike, Horace M. Booth, A. W. Maxner and L. Y. Bowlby. In 1922 a new service-station was built at the Main Street bridge by H. D. Bailey and for the operation of his gas-pump he installed a "Delco" plant at his residence on the Brook Road, with transmission wires to the station. From here current was later carried to a neighbor's house.

Storage batteries required by the home-generating systems were expensive and would sometimes give out for no apparent reason. Mr. Bowlby had the bones of his forearm broken by a kick-back from the plant-motor which he was attempting to start. Yet there were unquestioned advantages inherent in a clean, safe light that electricity provided and Goshen folks speculated upon the probable cost of bringing in current from the New

Hampshire Power Company's line on the Newport road. A power-plant at the old grist-mill dam was even considered, but in both suggestions the initial cost was prohibitive, considering the few actively interested.

In the fall of 1929, a welcome proposition was made by Melvin G. Pierce of Boston, to assume the extension of electric current, through capital which he would find. For good measure, the towns of Lempster and Washington were included in Mr. Pierce's petition for a franchise, but as stated to the Public Utilities Commission, April 15, 1930 (transcript kindly furnished by James W. Doon, Sec'y of the P. U. Commission):

"The first step in the development will be the construction of suitable lines and facilities from the point where the petitioner will take current from New Hampshire Power Company at the Newport-Goshen town line near the state highway, known as the Dartmouth College Road, to a point approximately one mile below Mill Village and along the town road to the village of Goshen, a distance of between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles. Where feasible, poles will be jointly used by the petitioner and the Goshen Telephone Company, thereby lowering the investment. Tentative figures indicate the cost of it will be under \$3,500.

Extensions to Lempster and Washington have not crystallized to the point where it is possible to say when they will be undertaken. . . . The chief industry in this locality is farming, with a combined population in the three towns of less than one thousand inhabitants. Summer hotels of various kinds and sizes are found throughout the territory, and growth is apparent as a vacation resort. At present no electrical utility serves this area. It is believed the entrance of an electrical utility will not only accommodate the public but will also enhance the value of property . . . "

An order was issued, as of above date, authorizing the Mutual Public Service of New Hampshire, Mr. Pierce's newly-incorporated utility, to proceed in accordance with their petition.

Week-ends thereafter, throughout the summer and fall, the new transmission line was brought forward as rapidly as possible with the small force available. It was December before the Corner was reached. Bertrand Carter acted as local agent, as Mr. Pierce was regularly employed in Boston. Financial difficulties vexed the Mutual's operations and on March 15, 1953, its interests were transferred to the Public Service Company of New Hampshire.

A competing service appeared in March, 1940, with the entry of the REA — Rural Electrification Administration, or N. H.

Electric Co-operative, Inc. Its high-tension transmission line comes in from the Nutting district at South Sunapee, perforce keeping away from town roads, which are already under franchise. Excellent service is rendered in localities not developed by Mutual Public Service. This is particularly true at the Rand's Pond area and Goshen Center.

Enterprises Created by the Automobile

H. M. Booth

Of the new stores designed primarily for the needs of the new age of gasoline and rubber-tires, that of Horace M. Booth, was easily first and foremost. While still continuing his blacksmithing on a part-time basis, he had entirely rebuilt the "Gran'sir Keyes" house at the north end of the street and in 1914 he built a new store and lunch-room directly opposite it. Here he put in the first gasoline-pump (hand operated then) to be owned in town; groceries and autoing accessories were on sale, in addition to the lunchroom business which was carried on actively for fifteen years. Following the Great Hurricane (1938) he set up a saw-mill a short distance east of the store and by this means salvaged his own fallen timber.

L. Y. Bowlby

Not since the days of "Uncle John" Chandler had a carpenter built so many houses in town as did Lenly Y. Bowlby. That his name is included among the storekeepers is due to a brief diversion in 1927 when he purchased of Charles Vadney the old Reddington place at the intersection of Routes 10 and 31. Not that his carpentering was suspended, but directed toward a new purpose. The long, rambling house with its fading red paint was entirely reconstructed into an attractive home of Dutch Colonial type. A lunch room and store closely adjoined, flanked by gas-pumps. The location was well-chosen and he began the development of a cabin-court. However, the restrictions imposed by his new role were not to his liking and upon completion of his original plan, he sold the property, to return to full-time building.

The Chas. W. Hendrickson house, a new development, and



Loaned by Mrs. Minnie Booth

Gas Station of Horace M. Booth, about 1918; Mr. Booth at pump, H. B. Welch, center, a photographer of New Haven, Conn., who summered at the Chas. A. Newton's, with Mrs. Booth and Burk and Marvin at left.



Loaned by Mrs. Minnie Booth

F. L. Hanson Store and Post Office, 1906. The Washington-Newport Stage awaits mail and passengers, with Charles Trow, veteran mail-carrier, driving.



Loaned by Mrs. Minnie Booth

North Main Street of Village, showing old Mills in center, with Oak Hill in background.

the Maurice Tenney place, in a similarly scenic setting; also the two houses at the Corner, nearly identical, belonging to George E. Ayotte and Richard N. Pierce, are examples of his handiwork. In addition to these new houses he contracted numerous remodeling jobs, many so extensive as to practically constitute a new building. Among these must be noted: the Village Store, while owned by J. G. Pike; the Col. Dingwall farmhouse at the Center; the Former Althine F. Lear residence, now Edith F. Pike's.

He m. March 3, 1900, Miss Inez A. Trow, dau. of Henry P. and Jennie (Gregg) Trow; b. 1880; d. 1950. He was b. 1875; d. 1951.

Cook's Sugar River Farm

New proprietors, Charles B. and Mildred Cook of Glen Ridge, N. J., purchased the Bowlby property in 1937, naming it "Sugar River Farm." The lunch-room promptly gained fame for its southern-style foods and excellent service. A gift-shop was opened. New cabins were built, with the accommodations and improved appearance demanded by the changing times. Grounds and quarters were meticulously kept. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cook and their sons, Collier and Richard, took an active part in church and community life. Mr. Cook was one of the prime movers in making and erecting signs appropriately lettered "Land O' Goshen" at points where town-lines crossed the main roads. The family removed from town in 1943.

College Hi-Way Cabins

The present owner of the Cook property is Nils Ronning, Norwegian by birth, who bought from Charles DuPre in 1953. Buildings and grounds had deteriorated somewhat and Mr. Ronning applied himself at once to necessary repairs and repainting with noticeable results. He makes many of the gifts and novelties displayed for sale in the shop and both he and Mrs. Ronning are known for their hospitality to the traveling public. Following the deer-hunting season during the first three weeks of December, when the region swarms with hunters, the place is closed until spring.

C. C. Mactavish, Signs

The several existing town-industries, though small in themselves, are contributing to the welfare of many while proving Goshen's artisans to be in the forefront of their respective classes. A convincing illustration of this is furnished by the artistic signs of Clarence C. MacTavish, retired Chicago businessman. The signs are to be encountered at almost every turn in the Mount Sunapee-Lake region. His studio is at the brick house in the North district.

Louis Wood Products

In 1941 Louis Ayotte, carpenter and builder by trade, returned to Goshen after several years' absence and purchased the vacant Coutermarsh store-building from the Citizen's Bank of Newport, temporary custodian. He immediately opened a garage, obtained the Postmastership of the Goshen office and a contract for driving the school-bus. This highly-successful business was sold in 1947 to Walter Stevens, a native of Bradford. In 1952, however, Mr. Ayotte again resumed the property, this time transforming it into a woodworking shop with the title, Louis' Wood Products. Adapting the production-methods learned in the machine-shop, he has built up an extensive and lucrative business. Outdoor picnic tables and folding lawn chairs have occupied his attention largely during the past summer, in addition to custom building of fine furniture and filing-cabinets of various sizes and styles. Lumber used is expensive veneers and kiln-dried stock brought in from wholesale-firms in Massachusetts. He has also found time to insert large picture-windows around the living-rooms of the Village Store, combined with interior decorating, having produced much of the material needed, such as mouldings and sash, in his own shop.

W. R. Nelson, Wheelbarrows

See a wheelbarrow painted brown in Rochester, Millsfield, Pembroke or Cornish and it's a ten-to-one chance it was Nelson-made in Goshen. A couple of thousand of them have been distributed throughout New Hampshire by the Merrimack Farmer's Ex., Inc., and are in current demand.

Wheelbarrow-beginnings were laid in 1933 in the old Nelson cooper-shop (1882-5), still tucked away in its cove beside the Gunnison Brook. They were an aftermath of the Great Depression, in some degree, and followed a long line of articles made from native woods. There had been folding saw-horses (1904-07) made of white maple from the Henry Gilman lot and shipped to Boston wholesalers at \$1.75 per dozen. There were lawn-swings, also of white maple, (1908-15), very popular and showing a margin of profit not accruing to the saw-horses. A patented chain-hanging cow-stanchion, with original features which were later adapted for use by a nationally-known barn-equipment manufacturer, was next brought out (1915-17) but failed to gain demand.

The building of Nelson Bros. butter factory nearby, in 1916, interrupted the wood-working, which had been part-time at best, until 1932, when the door of the weathered old shop, studded with hand-made nails of a previous century, opened for business again, with a few lawn-swings and a wheelbarrow now and then, to be peddled about Lake Sunapee. A quite elaborate novelty was launched in 1935-6, Mother Goose Decorative Croquet Wickets, hand painted wooden characters after the nursery classics, with re-inforcing hoops. Electricity and new machines had been installed meanwhile, replacing water-power and its later supplement, the gasoline-engine. The decorative wickets might have proved a success had funds been available for advertising on a national scale. A fortunate placement of wheelbarrows with the young and growing co-operative gave them adequate distribution. Steel wheels, with which the earlier barrows were equipped, have been since relegated to minor sale by the demand for rubber tires. All the iron braces required in assembling are forged out at the shop. Output is necessarily limited.

Camp Soangetaha, Y.M.C.A.

An early project of the Sullivan County Y.M.C.A., a summer camp for teen-agers, was first inaugurated in 1912 at the Baynes Bird Sanctuary in Meriden. The following year, however, a tract of land bordering the east and south shores of Rand's Pond in Goshen was leased from George B. Bartlett. A lodge was immedi-

ately erected in the spruce-grove and troops of youngsters, boys in July and girls in the month of August, made their appearance in the broad playing-field adjoining, and filled the Village church at Sunday morning services, with camp-cars, as well as locals, shuttling hurriedly back and forth to provide transportation. The distance, about two miles, was finally decided too great for practical consideration and chapel-services were instituted at the camp.

In Feb., 1926, the "Y" group purchased the tract involved and a constantly expanding program has been furthered, until the plant now includes, in addition to the lodge, an infirmary, director's cottage, seven cabins, a store building, arts and crafts building, pump-houses and two new tent-units. One of the finest sandy beaches to be found anywhere extends across the southwest shore and is a prime attraction.

Directors who remained for a period of years became much beloved by their youthful charges. Of these, Maynard L. Carpenter, "Al" Davis and Leland ("Lee") Brigham were outstanding.

Norman F. vanGulden of Claremont is the present director.

The '30's were memorable for their slowly-recovering financial economy, the W.P.A. and the C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps). A rather extensive C.C.C. camp was located on the Mummery Brook in Goshen, consisting of a half-dozen frame-buildings built to the west and north of a drill-oval and filled with youths from the New England area. Discipline under U. S. Army officers was maintained and the building of the camps furnished local carpenters a measure of highly-needed employment. The camps were practically deserted within a space of three years and were soon torn down.

Less wholesome, though equally illustrative of the "New Deal" no doubt, was the surplus commodities distribution, made first under the direction of the selectmen, later by a truck which arrived on specified days at the library. The jollity and fraternal chatter of the waiting group was presumably hard enough for their more self-denying neighbors to bear, but when the dried

fruit, butter, flour and various foodstuffs borne by the truck was generously portioned out it made many a thoughtful citizen wonder if the thing he saw was good.

Rising Values in Real Estate—Development at Rands Pond, etc.

For two decades local real-estate dealers and loan-agencies have been aware of a fact, little publicized, that Goshen property brought a higher sales price than similar properties in the surrounding area. Explanations for this might differ, some saying it was because of uniformly-good roads; to others it was the active church and grange that made its appeal, or that accessibility to employment was offered. But to townsfolk the reason was simplicity itself—Goshen was a good place in which to live!

A praiseworthy development has come about at Rand's Pond, where for years the Y.M.C.A. Camp Soangetaha quite understandably discouraged the exploitation of adjacent shores. Beginning with a few very modest cottages at the southwest approach to the pond in 1912-15, an access-road was slowly extended by the town until, in 1949, Arnold G. Purmort of Newport bought the Morey-Hawkins lot to the north and began its development.

When all his shore-lots had been successfully sold, his brother, Richard Purmort, associated with "Jed" Hitchcock of Newport, purchased (1955) the Eckberg property, formerly the old Rand farm, and initiated a vigorous program of development. This purchase completed the shore-line remaining around the north and east sides of the pond and abutting against the "Y" land. Lots, of standard 100-ft. water-frontage, have been laid out and sold practically as fast as surveyed, under safeguarding restrictions that assure only attractive structures. Electric service has been brought in.

On Morrison Hill, slightly west of the Mount Sunapee State Park, two rather elaborate new houses have been recently built, one by R. W. Mortensen, the second by Geo. A. Dorr, Jr., both men being associated in the Dorr Woolen Co., of Guild. The same peerless panorama of mountain and valley seen from the chair-lift is here spread to west and north far across the state of Vermont, yet the situation is but a short distance from the black-top road leading to Edgemont. Actually they are both

served by a rejuvenated section of the Province Road.

Another new house, with its view but slightly shortened by reduced altitude, has been built by Ralph Galpin, a Dorr employee, a quarter-mile to the west, opposite the little cemetery.

More houses seem assured to follow these on the old thoroughfare, the Province Road, preserving as it does an old-time atmosphere, with modern necessities readily available. An improved roadway is being extended by allocation of T.R.A. funds.

Resident Voters of the Town and Elected Officials, 1956

Moderator — John H. Newman

Selectmen — William H. Brown
Arthur W. Nelson, Jr.
Roscoe H. Scranton

Representative to the General Court, 1955 Session — Walter R. Nelson

Town Clerk and Tax Collector — Helen A. Brigham

Treasurer — Cloie B. Young

Road Agent for Town Roads — Harold I. Hodgman

Constable and Chief of Police, Charles S. Abbott

Fire Warden, Arthur W. Nelson, Jr.

Overseer of the Poor, Olive McClellan

Supervisors of the Check List and Trustee of Trust Funds —
Otho L. Nelson, Imri G. Crane, Harry G. Bartlett

Expenditures for Town Purposes, Year of 1955	\$11,707.86
Amount Raised for School purposes	14,619.59
Tax Rate, \$47.00 per \$1,000	
Total gross valuation before exemptions allowed	\$449,618.00
Less Soldiers' Exemptions	31,800.00
	<hr/>
Net valuation on which Tax Rate is computed	\$417,818.00

Certified Check List of Goshen voters in Presidential Election,
November 6, 1956:

(188 votes cast; Eisenhower 139; Stevenson 49)

NOTE: For purposes of identification, the wife's name follows that of her husband:

- Abbott, Adelle
Abbott, Charles S.
 Marjorie T.
Ayotte, Adelard
 Eva E.
Ayotte, Louis A.
 Albina M.
Ayotte, George E.
 Nellie J.
Ayotte, Alfred
 Daisy O.
Ayotte, Louis A. II
Baker, Edwin I.
 Phyllis M.
Barker, Harold E.
 Lucy B.
Bartlett, George B., Jr.
 Lillie M.
Bartlett, Harry G.
 Sarah A.
Benes, Emil
 Edna L.
Berquist, Frank J.
 Gladys P.
Berquist, David A.
Blanchard, Winslow R.
 Annie A.
Booth, Wilhemina
Bonneau, Lillian
Brunner, Ralph
 Elma B.
Brigham, Helen A.
Brown, William H.
 Maude W.
Bullock, Frank
Campbell, Wilbur F.
 Lorraine H.
Caron, George J.
 Rachel G.
Carr, Elizabeth
Carter, Bertrand
 Marjorie A.
Chartier, Edwin C.
 Alvina
Childs, Clyde F.
 Eleanor C.
Clements, Ina
Crane, Imri G.
 Ada M.
Currier, Andrew H.
 Muriel V.
Dandrow, Lottie E.
Dane, George W.
 Bertha A.
 Edward V.
Danielson, Edwin
 Dagmar
deMonseigle, Anna
DeRobertis, Albert A.
 Camille F.
Dickerman, Gerald
 Betty D.
Dubois, Floyd C.
 Hilda B.
Faughnan, Michael
 Mary P.
Felton, Charles A.
 Elizabeth C.
Field, Carson M.
 Dorothy P.
Fritschy, Emil
 Claire M.
Galpin, Ralph W. J.
 Frances E.
Gauley, William M.
 Cecilia F.
Gladue, Louis J.
 Edith L.
Gladue, Marguerite
Goyette, Beatrice
Goyette, Eugene J.
 Corrine
Gregg, George C.
 Ethel A.
Gobin, Robert
 Hazel
Hall, Walter R.
Harold, John
Harold, Neil F.
Hatch, Harold
 Mabel
Henault, William
 Lena M.
Henderson, Ronald C.
 Catherine
Hendrickson, Charles M.
 Elmi
Heusner, Robert C.
Hill, Herschel E.
 Ada B.
Hodgman, Frank H.
 Ievonne

- Hodgman, Harold I.
Rae N.
Holm, William M.
Hunter, Daniel W.
Hazel A.
Huot, Yvette
Johnson, Frank J.
Minnie A.
Kathan, Elmore A.
Joan E.
Keach, Gertrude
Kempton, Wilson S., Jr.
Julia M.
Kingsbury, Armentes B.
Gladys
La Pointe, Gedeon E.
Emma M.
Leavitt, Albert O.
Dorothy M.
Lewis, Arthur B.
Lund, Frank W.
Mary A.
MacTavish, Clarence C.
Lillian M.
Mason, Harry J.
Hazel A.
Mason, Howard C.
Josephine M.
Mantere, Kenneth R.
McClellan, Maurice E.
Olive M.
McGhee, Jack S.
Janet
Merrigan, Paul H.
Ruth S.
Michaelson, Oscar
Alice C.
Morse, Fred L.
Lillian
Morse, Malcolm
Arline
Morse, Carrie C.
Mortensen, Charles A.
Grace E.
Mortensen, Rudolf W.
Mullineaux, Harry O.
Mullineaux, Minnie C.
Nelson, Arthur W., Jr.
Elizabeth T.
Nelson, Otho L.
Alice E.
Nelson, Walter R.
Elizabeth M.
Newman, John H.
Doris N.
Neufeld, Edith
Newton, Charles S.
Lucy E.
Oliphant, Claude J.
Marjorie N.
Parks, Arthur C.
Stella E.
Pertusio, Rene H.
Grace L.
Pelletier, Patricia F.
Pierce, Richard M.
Betty A.
Pike, John G.
Mabel K.
Pike, Edith F.
Pratt, Howard M.
Elizabeth G.
Purmort, Richard A.
Rita E.
Pysz, Eugene
Jean E.
Richardson, Bernard T.
Dorothea E.
Richardson, Josephine M.
Richardson, Maurice T.
Robbins, Paul L.
Katheryn L.
Rochford, Paul M.
Ronning, Nils C.
Marie G.
Rollins, Bernard S.
Alice M.
Roper, William E.
Rosenthal, Karl
Rossiter, Edward W.
Rossiter, Marjorie A.
Robillard, Brayton
Margaret A.
Scranton, Inez V.
Scranton, Ivan E.
Ruth A.
Scranton, Roscoe H.
Grace M.
Scranton, John H.
Scranton, Robert E.

Skinner, Robert A.
Margaret G.
Stelljes, John
Barbara
Stevens, William H.
Lois M.
Steele, John C.
Shirley H.
Tatro, Martin T.
Pearl
Teague, Fred E.
Adeline H.
Tenney, Maurice E.
Helen S.

Tenney, John M.
Towle, Annie
Trudeau, Amos, Jr.
Aldea
Warburton, Harry A.
Virginia
Wex, Helmut H.
Erika G. M.
Williamson, Stanley H.
Esther G.
Young, Cloie B.

CHAPTER XXX

Military

More Revolutionary Data

SERVICE records of the men resident in Saville-Goshen during the Revolution have already been given in detail. Many who had served in the Colonial forces from other towns later settled in Goshen and lived, died and are buried here. To them equal honor must be given. As accurately as possible, their names and records will follow.

Under date of June 4, 1777, Capt. Eliphalet Daniel's Company of Mattrosses united in a protest to the General Assembly, then sitting at Exeter, alleging that after being in the service of the state "near a twelvemonth past," inflation brought on by the war had caused their wages (forty one shillings per month) to be practically cut in half and asked for relief. Three, at least, of the signers of this petition, Thomas Rogers, Hatevil Dame and a nephew, Edward Dame, became residents of Goshen in ensuing years.

Rogers was reticent in after life to make capital of his war service, saying that it was merely home guard duty at Fort Sullivan, on the harbor. He was living at Kittery, Me., in 1818-19; of Eliot, Me., 1820, aged 59 years, with wife Eunice, 63 yrs. of age and nephew, John Place, 8 yrs. old; was pensioned for service; living in Goshen in Sept., 1823. (*N. H. Pension Papers*)

James Libby, of Portsmouth (1777) Hopkinton (1818) and Goshen (1821) was "one of the guards of the Canadian soldiers who were taken at the capture of Burgoyne," statement verified by Thomas Thurber (*Ibid*). Dec. 6, 1821, the selectmen of Goshen, John Currier and Oliver Booth, certified to his need of a pension, and on the 12th of the following February, 1822, Samuel Sischo and Wilson S. Pike added their affidavits in like vein; pension was allowed. He was a farmer and lived to an advanced age. June 1, 1840, at 89 yrs. of age, he was residing

with Samuel White of Goshen (See *Libby*). Sixty five years had passed since Bunker Hill, but there were four other Revolutionary pensioners living in town in 1840:

Mary Chase, 76 (probable widow of John Chase, private, N. H. Militia; pensioned March 4, 1831, age 78.)

Lydia McLaughlin, 78, residing with Ebenezer Stevens.

Edward Dame, priv. and drummer; moved from Kittery, Me., to Goshen, in 1787; died March 4, 1843, aged 87.

Samuel Sischo, 84, residing with Samuel Sischo.

Mrs. Grindle, at ninety four, applied for a pension July 17, 1839. Pension was allowed; widow's certificate No. 4028.

Abel Blood, a Revolutionary veteran, removed from Maine, subsequent to the war, and settled on Blood Hill in Bradford Center. The General, as he was known by his townsmen, came to his son Lemuel's, in Goshen, soon after 1840, where he died Aug. 19, 1852, at the age of 94. His wife, Hannah, d. Nov. 9, 1850, aged 91 yrs.; both buried at North Goshen. The "General" was a frank and jovial soul who delighted to appear on public occasions wearing a cocked hat or some other memento of his martial career.*

In one skirmish, of which he often told, his detachment had sought shelter from the British fire in a barn, when a ball came splintering through the building. He at once sat down with his back to the hole made by the ball, saying, "They can't hit this hole again!" It is told that he regularly came to town-meetings, where he was assisted up the town-house steps by a relative or bystander, and then, pulling off his tasseled red cap, would go up to vote with a lusty huzzah! while twirling his cap above his head.

This penchant for publicity had become celebrated in Bradford. It was during General Lafayette's last visit to America that his journeyings brought him to Bradford in late June, 1825. He was met at the Warner line by a group of distinguished citizens. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and upon his arrival in the village old Gen. Abel Blood, arrayed in a suit of

*Hon. Bainbridge Wadleigh, Bradford Centennial Celebration.

regimentals, became so transported with emotion at the sight of his beloved commander that he flung his cocked hat into the carriage, striking Gen. Lafayette in the face, but inflicting no serious injury. Lafayette was taken into the hall of the Raymond House and seated upon a platform and the people were presented to him. When Gen. Blood was introduced, Lafayette grasped his hands warmly and both veterans burst into tears as the memory of the olden time came back to them. Gen. Blood then turned to his Revolutionary compatriot, Andrew Aiken, who had annoyed him by making light of his prediction that Lafayette would remember him, and triumphantly exclaimed, "There, old Aiken, what do you think now?"

Dea. Stephen Bartlett, b. 1745, Pembroke, was 2nd. Lieutenant, in a return of officers in Col. Waldron's Reg't., March 6, 1776, stationed at Temple's farm, in Brig. Gen. Sullivan's Brigade. He bore the same rank when mustered July 22, 1776, Capt. William Barron's Co., N. H. Line, raised for Canada service. Buried at the Corners cem.

Lieut. Joseph Cochran, b. 1740, settled in Pembroke; d. in Goshen, March 20, 1816. Corners cem.

Benjamin Hudson, b. Pepperell, Mass., 1757. Corners cem.

Moses True, served from Salisbury, Mass.; d. Goshen, July 10, 1811, aged 70. Corners cem.

William Story, signed the Association Test in Lempster. Buried at the Corners.

Capt. William C. Meserve, privateer out of Portsmouth. North cem.

Samuel Gunnison, Jr., of Kittery and Fishersfield. Buried at North cem.

Thomas Rankin of Londonderry, Sgt., 1st Co., Col. George Reid's Reg't., 1781. (Rev. Rolls, Vol. 3, p. 271). Was living in Goshen in 1797, when Joseph Cutts was appointed agent to see if the state would assume care of Mr. Rankin, "provided he do it at his own cost" (Town records). It is evident this appeal failed, for May 4, 1798, the town took over. During the year 1800, Rankin was cared for by Ephraim Gunnison, at a total cost of \$42.10. Attempts were again made by the town, in 1801,

to induce the state to support its needy veteran. It must be assumed that Rankin died in Goshen, although location of his grave is unknown.

Joseph Thayer enlisted June 13, 1778; disch'd., Jan. 4, 1779, Capt. Simon Marston's Co., Lt. Col. Stephen Peabody's Reg't. (Rev. Rolls, Vol. 2, p. 471). Was cared for by the town of Goshen from March, 1798, to Feb. 26, 1799, Daniel Grindle being paid for thirty-seven weeks' board and care at 68c per week (Town records). As with Mr. Rankin, it must be deemed probable that Mr. Thayer is buried here, but grave unknown.

The sad records of these veterans, in their declining years, constitute a practical reminder of the advantages enjoyed by living veterans of today, with adequate pensions and hospitalization provided by the Federal Government.

War of 1812

A scarcity of records mars the annals of the second war with Great Britain. Because of it a reconstruction of Goshen's contribution is made very difficult.

Anticipated invasion from Canada did not materialize. The danger to New Hampshire from naval attack was, however, always present and a strong force was maintained at forts guarding Portsmouth harbor. For this service the back-country furnished its due share. That a company marched from Goshen under the command of Col. Nathan Huntoon of Unity, was reported in the account of the McCrillis Centennial Celebration of July, 1873. Unfortunately, the details which that day could have been secured were not given consideration. Local tradition supports the issuance of two draft-calls, but numbers and names of those who responded to the first summons are unknown.

In the autumn of 1814, hostile sails were seen off Portsmouth harbor and again a draft for home-guard duty was issued throughout the state. Four were required from Goshen, and

NOTE: Much credit must be given the Col. Samuel Ashley Chapter D. A. R., Claremont, for its praiseworthy efforts in locating graves of Revolutionary veterans throughout this area. Mrs. Anna M. (Chandler) Riley and Mrs. Berenice Webb Putnam, Regent, 1933, have been of special assistance in verifying records and burial-places of the above. Three or four other possible veterans have been considered, but their claims have been too obscure for inclusion here.

'Squire John Gunnison, Vinal Gunnison and John Stevens, Vinal's brother-in-law, volunteered. Then, to prevent the enforcement of the draft, John Sholes, an older brother of Hiram Sholes, was induced to enlist, though but sixteen years of age. It will be noted that Vinal Gunnison, b. 1798, was also but sixteen. These four men went afoot to Portsmouth; after a short term of service were mustered out and returned home. Through some waggish drollery the nickname "Rye and Injun Barley-corns" was applied to the troops quartered there. For this service the Goshen men were awarded a section of land apiece in the then far West, near what is now the city of Davenport, Iowa.

Early information cited, in addition to the above, Benjamin and Arrouet Gunnison, John Lewis and John Sholes, the elder, though confirmation in all cases is admittedly inadequate. The younger John Sholes is duly accredited. The two men bearing identical names have become further confounded by the contradictory nicknames that were attached to them locally. Thus, "John the Boy" was the elder of the two by far, but being short of stature, very jolly and full of fun, had gained his title through the wry humor of the time, because young "John the Man" was very tall, very dignified and very precise in speech and address.

Daniel L. Stearns, later a resident of Goshen, was drafted from Chesterfield for the defense of Portsmouth, Sept. 26, 1814; Capt. Reuben Marsh's Co., 2nd. Regt., detached Militia.

Nathaniel Marston, Jr., of Greenland (1790) and Goshen, was a soldier in the War of 1812, so inscribed upon his gravestone at the Corner cem.; d. Goshen, Feb. 1876.

John Lewis, d. Aug. 8, 1874, aged 77; Village cem.

The Civil War

Enlistments follow herewith, by Regiment:

5TH REGIMENT, N. H. VOLUNTEERS

Followed McClellan through the Peninsula campaign, fought under Pope and at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

Aaron Wyman, discharged for disability.

Edward Hall, discharged for disability.

6TH REGIMENT, N. H. VOLUNTEERS

Fought at South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburg, and through the Battle of the Wilderness.

Henry Whitaker

Arnold Mummery, died on transport from Fredericksburg, Dec., 1862.

Charles H. Hall

Cyrus Thompson

Amos B. Thompson

Erastus B. True, disch'd.

7TH REGIMENT, N. H. VOLUNTEERS

Three years' service in Florida and before Richmond. An issuance of repeating-rifles was begun in July, 1864, replacing the Enfield then in use. The new Spencer rifle was described by historian Waite (*N. H. In the Great Rebellion*) as "a very effective breech loader and seven-shooter."

William B. Dow

Parker T. Dow

(The above were brothers)

9TH N. H. REGIMENT

Only three weeks from home, the 9th went into the Battle of South Mountain. In 1864 joined the Army of the Potomac and fought all the way to the front at Petersburg.

Woodbury Maxfield, Lieut.

Perley A. Smith, died at Wilmington, S. C., March 20, 1865.

Henry Jones

Carlton Sholes

William Emery

George Blood, disch'd and died in Goshen, 1864.

14TH REGIMENT

Assigned guard and camp-duty in the District of Columbia and New Orleans; fought under Sheridan at the sanguinary Battle of Cedar Creek.

William Hardy

George B. Lear

Henry S. George

Nathan P. Gilmore

Ira Hurd

16TH REGIMENT

Enlisted for nine months' service; were assigned to the Dept. of the Gulf and performed guard-duty from New Orleans to Port Hudson. During the campaign, particularly at Butte La Rose, the regiment suffered severely from sickness.

John S. Baker, Lieut., died at Carrollton, La., March 17, 1863.

Hiram Gregg

Oren E. Farr

Alvah A. Smith, died at Baton Rouge, La., June 6, 1863.

Charles Bingham

Elias W. Pike

Henry Baker, died at Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1863.

Barzillai Cofran

John M. Scott, musician, died at sea, while en route to New York, Aug. 15, 1863.

John E. Messer

Arthur E. Parker, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 10, 1863, aged 21.

Thomas J. Rogers, died at sea, Jan. 24, 1863.

John H. Stevens, died at Port Hudson, La., July 19, 1863.

Manly Peasley, First N. H. Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Co. L; enl. Sept. 19, 1864, age 18; mustered out June 15, 1865; b. Bradford, credited to Goshen.

NEW ENGLAND CAVALRY

Horace Gunnison

Our cemeteries preserve names of soldiers of the Civil War not given in the preceding rolls, those who became residents after the war. Of these we note:

Capt. Charles E. Stubbs, 2nd Maine Battery, Light Art'y.

Hiram H. Peck, 2nd Regt., Vt. Vols.

Abial Haven

Gilman C. Abbott

Nelson Droun, Killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

(The Droun gravestone is near the front gate of the old part of the Village cemetery. Below his name is the inscription:

"Carrie H., his wife; died Sept. 29, 1868, aged 33. Gone Home."

Mrs. Droun was staying in the family of Elder Simonds, while her husband was in the army, and wasted away, it is said, with consumption. Elder Simonds was a minister of the Christian denomination, preaching in the church then standing west of the Floyd DuBois house. For a time he lived in the present George Gregg place, and then at the place now owned by F. L. Morse.)

An entry in the *Sketch of Goshen* states that Goshen furnished 58 soldiers, counting both volunteers and *drafted men*, though the names of but 37 — all volunteers — are preserved. It is evident that records were available in 1903 which have since been lost; no trace in town-books of such a list can now be found. Processes of the draft during the Civil War allowed the drafted man to secure a substitute if circumstances prevented his going in person and he could afford the very considerable sum required to procure a substitute. Thus it will be seen that tracing the substitute becomes a difficult matter. Application to the Adjutant General's Dept., Concord, elicits the information that state records do not have the names of the men by cities and towns; verification of the names can be obtained from the Ayling report, *only if known*.

Strange as it may seem, there were Goshen men who sup-

ported the cause of the Confederacy. The story of Arvin N. Gunnison and his younger brother Amos is told elsewhere. There were at least three others; Henry Richardson, son of Elder Richardson; James ("Jimmie") Robinson who was named for James Trow (his mother was a Trow), and Stephen M. Willey, eldest son of Merrill Willey.

Stephen Willey began working out at an early age and finally reached Woodstock, Vt., where he learned the trade of silver-smith under the supervision of a man named Bailey, with whom he served a three year apprenticeship. Some time later he drifted west to Indianapolis, Ind., where he worked at the same trade with another Bailey, brother to the first. Eventually he went farther west, took up dentistry, and when the Civil War began was in Arkansas, or Mississippi. During the war his family had no word from him, save one letter that was smuggled through to the Union lines. In it he said he was an "assistant surgeon, not a fighter."

Following the war, he married a Mississippi girl by the name of Phillips, daughter of a plantation-owner whose ten negro slaves had been emancipated, causing great hardship to the family. He never came home, though letters from him were occasionally received, reflecting bitterness toward the North. He took up wild land in Arkansas, which he sold, going to Memphis, Tenn., where he died April 6, 1898, aged 66 yrs.; buried at Memphis.

The Spanish-American War

The First Regiment of N. H. Volunteers went into camp at Concord, the first of May, 1898; was mustered into United States service by Capt. Edgerly, May 9; transported to mobilization center, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga.; mustered out October 30.

Enlisted in Company M:

Oley J. Lear, Musician
Fred A. Darrah

Fred W. Baker
Russell Clement, died at Chickamauga, Ga.,
Aug. 8, 1898.

World War One

Men entering the Army from Goshen were largely enrolled

in Co. M, of Newport, Samuel H. Edes, Captain, and were integrated into the 103rd Infantry, U. S. Army, combined from the 1st N. H. and 2nd Maine Regiments.

Fortune, Leon J.

Gove, Harold E.

Born in Newbury, Sept. 14, 1898, son of Archie and Harriet M. Gove; enlisted in the U. S. Navy from Goshen, May 18, 1918 and was assigned to Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. August 1, rated Petty Officer, he was transferred to Philadelphia for training in oil-fuel firing, which was very new then; was drafted into the French Line with the rating of Engineman, 3rd class, Sept. 18, 1918. These boats were oil-fired and very fast and were used as escorts of the incoming and outgoing transports. He died on shipboard in the harbor of Brest, France, Oct. 10, 1918; buried at Mount Sunapee.

Guillow, George E.

Guillow, James Rogers

Brother of above.

Hewson, Harold L.

Entered U. S. Navy Jan. 3, 1918; assigned to the U. S. S. "Antigone," a reclaimed German ship, making seven trips across the Atlantic in convoy protection. The U. S. S. "Lincoln" was torpedoed in sight of his ship. Discharged Jan. 19, 1919.

Malouin (or Malone), Leon T.

Was living with a married sister in Goshen at time of enlistment.

Teague, Neal Gordon

Artillery Bat'n., overseas in Germany two and one-half years.

Whitney, Russell

Whitney, Ralph K.

These two men were brothers, students at Dartmouth College, members of the R.O.T.C.

WORLD WAR II

National Guardsmen in the Pacific

The kindling flame of war in Europe during the late months of 1939 had its inevitable results in this country. National Guardsmen who had trained at the Newport Armory as members of the 197th Coast Artillery, Anti Aircraft, 2nd Battalion Hdqrs. Dept., were inducted into the Army of the U. S., in Sept., 1940, and were assigned to Camp Hulen, Texas, for 16 mos. basic training. In this group were seven Goshen men:

Chartier, John W.

Cole, Harry B.

Gladue, Oliver T.

Goyette, Eugene A., Jr.

Harold, John, Jr.

Hurd, Donald C.

Trudeau, Norman W.

Soon after the declaration of war upon Germany, Dec. 1,

1941, the Regiment was brought up to the defense of New York City. Here Hurd was detached, later serving in Germany. The remainder of the group sailed from San Francisco Feb. 16, 1942, with task-force destined for the Philippines, but were forced to land at Brisbane, Australia, on March 9, where the regiment served at various army bases for fourteen months; thence transferred to New Guinea and the Netherlands East Indies for seventeen months, where they trained for the invasion of the Philippines. In October, 1944, the group landed with the invasion forces on Leyte Island and served in combat operations against the Japanese. Ribbons and medals were earned during five years' service; date of separation, Feb. 12, 1945. Meanwhile, the regiment had been broken up into three battalions, John Harold being assigned to the 237th Searchlight Battery. His transport was bombed and sunk by a Jap air-attack and he later contracted malaria and incipient typhus; dis. under disability Aug. 2, 1945.

Killed in Action

John Pikielney

War Servicemen, continued

Ash, Sydney

Ayotte, Adelard R. Inducted into U. S. service Dec. 22, 1942, serving for 3 yrs. Served overseas 19 months, in 610th. Tank Destroyer Btn., largely with Patton's Third Army; wounded by shrapnel at Tours, France, the day after Thanksgiving, in 1944.

Ayotte, Louis A.

Ayotte, Charles (Brother of the two above).

Booth, Burke

Caron, George. Inducted 24 Jan. 1945. Served five months in the Philippines, assigned to 98th Chemical Serv. Company, driving heavy trucks in the transport of food, rations, clothing and lumber; also bulldozer and crane operator. Basic training at Fort Knox, Ky. Separation, 17 March 1946.

Caron, Eugene J.

Caron, Henry (Brother of the two above).

Chartier, Edwin C., Sr. Inducted 9 May 1945; trained with Inf. Div. at Fort Devens before transfer to the Air Force, training at Biloxi, Miss.; in Germany, with occupation forces, six months; Separation, April 26, 1946.

Cook, C. Collier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cook, b. Oct. 8, 1919; attended school in Glen Ridge, N. J.; entered armed forces in Feb., 1942, stationed at Camp Polk, La., with the Seventh Armored Div.; appointed Tech. Sgt., July, 1943.

Cook, Richard F., brother of above; grad. Univ. of N. H., class of 1942; editor of *The New Hampshire*; immediately entered the army with commission as Second Lieutenant, and was stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., with Fourth Armored Div.

Dahill, Leo

Devano, Merton

Feathers, David W.

Goyette, Leo L., p.f.c., served in the Philippines.

Harold, William P. Inducted Feb. 17, 1943; basic training at Camp Swift, Texas. Embarked Oct., 1943, serving in Naples, Foggia, Rome, Arno, North Appenines and Po Valley as a machine-gunner and truck driver. Returned to the U. S., Nov. 3, 1945 and received honorable dis. on the 9th.

Harold, Neil F. Assigned to the 106th Infantry Div., Maj. Gen. Donald A. Stroh, Commander, attached to 589th Field Artillery Battalion. "When the terrific German onslaught was launched under Von Rundstedt, in the Battle of the Bulge, the 106th had only been on the Continent ten days. They landed at Le Havre from England, Dec. 6th, making a three-day road march from Limésey, France, to St. Vith, Belgium, in rain, cold and snow." In the see-saw fighting that ensued, Neil's detachment was surrounded and captured, being for three months in the hands of the Germans.

Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges, First Army's Commander, said of the 106th's stand: "No troops in the world, disposed as your division had to be (on a 27-mile line) could have withstood the impact of the German attack which had its greatest weight in your sector. Please tell these men for me what a grand job they did. By the delay they effected they definitely upset Von Rundstedt's timetable."

Hodgman, Frank H. Inducted Oct., 1942; 10th Coast Artillery, training at Jamestown, R. I.; submarine mine service; electrician; Sergeant. Separation, Feb., 1946.

Hodgman, Wilbur C., Navy.

Jennison, Robert D.

Johnson, Edward

Johnson, Eric. Pacific theatre; India.

Leavitt, Calvin G. Entered service May 22, 1942; basic training at Camp Lee, Va. Served with Patton's Third Army in the invasion of Europe; separation, Dec. 12, 1945. Re-enlisted Jan. 24, 1947, and was assigned to the Far East, in 29th Engineers Bat'n; promotion to Sgt. Returned to States Dec. 15, 1949. Again re-enlisted Jan. 9, 1950, going overseas in occupation forces in Germany. Discharged Feb. 11, 1955.

Nelson, Austin M. Enlisted Aug. 31, 1942; trained at Fort Monmouth, N. J.; assigned to 54th Service Group, Lakeland Field, Fla.; overseas to England late Dec., 1943, and to France with the Invasion forces, message-center clerk with 1112 Signal Co., 4th Serv. Group, 9th Air Force. Promoted Sergeant, June, 1944; disch. Nov. 21, 1945.

Oliphant, Melvain. Lieut. J. G., U. S. Navy. Entered service in April, 1945; dis. Sept., 1945; stationed at Washington, D. C.

Pike, John G., Jr. Graduate of Towle High School, 1929, and of Univ. of N. H., 1933, with com. as reserve lieutenant. Was called to active service

at Fort Monroe, Va., March 28, 1941. In May, 1942, he was promoted to the rank of Captain and the following July was transferred to Camp Davis, N. C., where he received promotion to Major, Coast Artillery Corps, Tech. and Tactical Board Member, Army Ground Forces, Board No. 1; was transferred to Fort Bliss, Texas, where he served until his discharge April 16, 1946, engaged in testing and developing military equipment, chiefly of anti-aircraft type. Terminal promotion to rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Tatro, Martin T. Entered Navy July 3, 1945; assigned to training station at Samson, N. Y.; had transferred to Shoemaker, Cal., for embarkation when discharged, Nov. 8, 1945.

Teague, Adelbert ("Bert") F., son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Teague; graduate of Univ. of N. H., with lieutenant's com.; promoted to rank of Captain, Company C, 260th U. S. Army, serving in Germany and Austria.

On the 9th of May, 1945, while stationed on the Danube, Capt. Teague received the formal surrender of the German Black Sea Fleet, Capt. Seiferth commanding officer. It is believed to be without precedent in the annals of war that a rifle-company has captured a fleet.

"The fleet was the headquarters group of the German navy that operated in the Black Sea. Forbidden to pass through the Dardanelles, and not wishing to surrender to the Russians, the fleet, twenty craft of all types, decided to fight its way up the Danube and surrender themselves to the American forces. According to Captain Koschu, assistant commander, the trip up the Danube was a perilous one, with many encounters with the Russians. Their last encounter took place a day before the surrender, when they engaged Russian tanks." *Manchester Union*.

Captain Teague has the flag of the German commander's flagship. Capt. Seiferth had been twenty-eight years in the German navy.

Thomas, Marshall R.

Thomas, Merton W.

Trudeau, Rita R. Enlisted in WAVES Feb. 7, 1945; stationed at Washington, D. C., Hydrographic Bldg.; dis. Sept. 7, 1945.

Korean Conflict and U. S. Service

Ayotte, G. Edgar

Ayotte, Kenneth A.

Caron, Robert

Childs, Clyde

Goyette, Richard E.

Harold, Cornelius P.

Mantere, Kenneth R.

Morse, Malcolm L. Entered service Oct. 16, 1951; basic training at Fort Dix, N. J.; overseas, assigned to Co. B, 18th Inf. Reg't, First Infantry Div., at Aschaffenburg, Germany. Separation, Sept. 29, 1953. Corporal.

Stone, Walter E. Inducted Nov. 15, 1948; basic at Fort Dix, N. J. Embarkation from Camp Stoneman, Cal.; arriving at Okinawa, March 25, 1949; 579th Ordnance, H. A. M. Co.; disch. Dec. 12, 1949.

NOTE: The above records of World War II, astonishing in comparison to our population, have been obtained by application to the individual veteran, or their families, a process which has consumed much time. Many of the men have removed from town, making collection of their service reports difficult and in some cases impossible. The work of publication, already too long delayed, was forced to proceed. The particulars, as given, will be of unquestioned value.

CHAPTER XXXI

Early Families

SECOND SECTION*

ABELL

DEA. ALFRED ABELL b. in Norwich, Conn., March 1, 1772; m. Julietta—, who d. Aug., 1847. He m. second, Miss Hannah Wilcox of Lempster, who d. Nov. 20, 1852, aged 42. He d. May 9, 1859 (Village cem.).

REBEKAH ABELL, rel. und't'd., d. Dec. 24, 1864, aged 76.

ADAMS

JAMES ADAMS d. June 26, 1857, aged 74. His wife, Lydia Willey, d. Jan. 28, 1860, aged 69. (Village cem. ins.)

1. DEA. ISRAEL¹ ADAMS d. Jan. 29, 1865, aged 85. His wife, Lucy Dame, d. Sept. 2, 1866, aged 69 yrs. 5 mos.

2. EBENEZER² H. ADAMS (*Israel*¹) b. 1812 in Henniker; m. first, Charlotte Purington of Henniker, who d. May 30, 1846, aged 32. He. m. second, April 6, 1847, at Goshen, Mercy Purington, who d. Nov. 1, 1848, aged 44. He m., third, at G. Feb. 12, 1849, Miss Belinda Cutts of Newbury, dau. of Wm. and Olive (Dame) Cutts. She d. Sept. 4, 1886, aged 75. He was a farmer; lived on the present William Stevens farm at the Center. He. d. July 10, 1877, aged 64 yrs. 10 mos. (North cem.). Ch., by first wife:

3. IMRI³ P. ADAMS (*Ebenezer H.*² *Israel*¹) b. in G., Aug. 13, 1841; m., Feb. 12, 1872, Ella Sophira, dau. of David and Elizabeth (Chandler) McLaughlin, b. G., Feb. 12, 1849. He d. Feb. 8, 1890. His wife continued to carry on the farm with the aid of an elderly man, Joel Powers by name, last of an old Goshen family. Children:

i. ELIZABETH C., b. March 4, 1875; m. Sept. 1, 1898, William H. Royce of Charlestown. She d. Nov. 30, 1947. Children:

1. Luella Ida Royce, b. July 20, 1901; m. John Phelps.

2. Harvey A. Royce, b. May 29, 1903; m. Lillian Nichols of Charlestown, div.

*The genealogical portion of this work has been limited by necessity to families whose roots were entrenched in Goshen soil before 1850. This method has allowed the projection of descendants of these families up to current times. It does, however, leave much to be desired, because so few of the old family-names have endured in town and therefore the family-names of today are not represented in the History.

3. Wenonah A., b. Nov. 19, 1906; m. Alfred Babb.
4. Nellie Royce, b. Dec. 30, 1912.
- ii. ISABELLE E., b. Aug. 27, 1877; schoolteacher; d., unmd., May 3, 1925.

ANEY, or ANOD

INGALLS ANEY (phonetic spelling of surname) is believed to have had had a farm over the height of land on the east side of Sunapee Mountain. On town-meeting days he would bring his wife out to visit with Mrs. Asa Baker while the men-folks went to town-meeting. David Anod had an account at Barnes' store in 1817 and may have been related to the above.

AVERY

JOHN AVERY m., May 8, 1799, Polly Brown.

AMOS AVERY was a resident of G. as early as 1816; owned land on both sides of the Washington road; had wife Rebecca.

BABB

1. JAMES BABB, b. Bradford, cloth fuller, m. Mercy, or Marsie, Lear; d. April 4, 1884, aged 83. She d. Aug. 19, 1849, aged 53.
2. ELBRIDGE² G. BABB (*James*¹) b. Aug. 8, 1835; m. March 10, 1859, Sarah J. Crane, who was b. in Washington, Nov. 3, 1834, and d. in G. June 27, 1915. He d. Apr. 2, 1904.
3. HERBERT³ B. BABB (*Elbridge G.*² *James*¹) b. 1860; m. Minnie B., dau. of James Crane of Washington, b. Feb. 23, 1869. He d. 1945. Ch:
 ALFRED, resides in Washington; m., first Hazel G. Nelson; m., second, Wenonah A. Royce.
 POLLY BABB d. Sept. 8, 1880, aged 83.

BADGER

1. JONATHAN BADGER seems to have lived near the old Town meeting house in the Center district; his name appears frequently in early G. records. Entries of an active store account through the years 1816-17 are still extant. Jonathan and wife Sally were received into the G. Cong. church, July 18, 1819, and in Oct., 1827, he was administrator of the estate of Stephen Dolloff, a neighbor lately deceased. He d. April 28, 1828, "in his 55th year." (Corner cem. ins.)
2. JOHN BADGER (*Jonathan*¹) d. Oct. 10, 1825, in his 23rd year.
3. LOIS BADGER, without doubt the dau. of Jonathan, m. July, 1827, Jacob Reddington of Wendell.

BADGER

1. WILLIAM BADGER united with the G. Cong. church in Oct., 1821 (See *Churches* for baptismal records for his wife Hannah and children). June 11, 1828, a William Badger was president of the Republican state committee at Concord (*N. H. Spectator*); not necessarily the Goshen William, although dates would tolerate it.

BAKER

CAPT. LOVEWELL³ BAKER was b. Sept. 18, 1743, son of Capt. Joseph² (*Thomas*¹); m. Sept. 25, 1766, Mary Worth, who was b. 1744, and d. Jan. 27, 1835. They resided in Pembroke.* The names of fourteen male Bakers were at one time (circa 1846) on the Goshen checklist as voters; all were descendants of the above. Children of Capt. Lovewell and Mary Baker, who came to Goshen and raised families:

1. iii. RICHARD⁴, b. Feb. 17, 1771-2.
 2. v. JOHN, b. June 9, 1774.
 - ix. BETSEY, b. July 2, 1783; m. William Tandy.
 3. x. DAVID, b. in Pembroke, Dec. 14, 1785.
1. RICHARD⁴ BAKER (*Capt. Lovewell*³) m. Oct. 28, 1793, at Bow, Lydia Robinson, who was b. June 14, 1775, and d. Nov. 17, 1834. He d. June 26, 1853. Children:
 4. i. LOVEWELL⁵, b. Sept. 11, 1794.
 5. ii. ZEBULON, b. Jan. 27, 1796.
 - iii. DOLLY, b. March 17, 1800; m. 1819, Ira Hurd, who was b. in Newport, Aug. 25, 1798.
 - iv. JAMES, b. Feb. 3, 1802; m. Miriam Cofran; d. May 17, 1867.
 - v. BELINDA, b. Nov. 28, 1804; m. Nov. 28, 1822, Samuel Thompson of G. She d. June 19, 1853.
 - vi. RICHARD, b. July 28, 1811; d. Aug. 10, 1840.
 - vii. HENRY, b. July 27, 1814; d. May 31, 1844.
 2. JOHN⁴ BAKER (*Capt. Lovewell*³) m. March 6, 1798, Sarah Lakeman, believed b. Oct. 6, 1778, dau. of Samuel Lakeman (*Nathaniel*¹). Children:
 6. i. SAMUEL, b. April 18, 1800.
 - ii. ELIZA, b. April 1, 1802.
 - iii. JOHN, JR., b. Oct. 18, 1805.
 - iv. HORACE, b. Jan. 14, 1808.
 - v. EZEKIEL C., b. April 7, 1810; m. Mary Pollard, b. Oct. 23, 1814; d. Nov. 28, 1887. He d. Jan. 15, 1877. One child, Luther, d. 1871, aged 30.
 - vi. ELMIRA, b. March 21, 1812.

**History of Pembroke.*

- vii. SUSAN JEWETT, b. July 30, 1814.
 - viii. AMOS L., b. APRIL 26, 1817; m. Oct., 1842, Aurelia M. Hall; d. Jan. 4, 1850.
 - ix. SARAH R., b. June 16, 1819; m., June, 1842, Moses W. Crane of Weare.
 - x. ATALINE DINSMORE, b. April 28, 1822; m. June 4, 1842, William Thompson of Concord, son of Capt. John Thompson. He was b. May 7, 1815 and d. July 31, 1894. She d. Dec. 2, 1843.
3. DAVID⁴ BAKER (*Capt. Lovewell*³) m. Oct. 8, 1812, Polly Lane; d. April 3, 1874. Children:
- 7. i. LOVELL⁵ (Note change in spelling), b. Feb. 9, 1815.
 - ii. NAOMI, b. Feb. 12, 1820.
 - 8. iii. ASA LANE, b. July 24, 1823.
 - iv. MARYANN, b. Sept. 17, 1825.
 - v. SOPHIA, b. March 31, 1829; m., 1852, William D. Parker of Nashua.
 - vi. LYDIA HEAD, b. April 10, 1833.
4. LOVEWELL⁵ BAKER (*Richard*⁴) m. Oct. 1, 1819, Nancy Lane. Children:
- i. RUFUS ZEBULON, b. Dec. 10, 1820.
 - ii. BELINDA, b. Nov. 2, 1822.
 - iii. ALBERT HARRIS, b. July 14, 1825.
5. ZEBULON⁵ BAKER (*Richard*⁴) lived on Willey Hill, on the farm later known as the John C. Whitney place; m. Dec. 30, 1824, Mary Stowell of Lempster, b. Feb. 27, 1801; d. June 14, 1894. He d. April 24, 1853, aged 57. Children:
- i. ABNER, b. Jan. 19, 1826.
 - ii. EMILY, b. Sept. 4, 1827; d. inf.
 - iii. EMILY, b. June 17, 1829.
 - iv. ERMINA, b. Oct. 28, 1832; d. 1836.
 - v. MARY, b. Aug. 1, 1835.
 - vi. JOHN STOWELL, b. Nov. 14, 1838.
6. SAMUEL⁵ BAKER (*John*⁴ *Capt. Lovewell*³) m. Jan. 28, 1834, Mary Thompson; d. Sept. 4, 1886. Children:
- i. MARGARET ATALINE, b. 1843.
 - ii. HANNAH ELIZABETH, b. 1845.
 - iii. JOHN THOMPSON, b. 1847.
7. LOVELL⁵ BAKER (*David*⁴ *Capt. Lovewell*³) m. first, June 7, 1840, Margery Gunnison, dau. of Dea. William Gunnison of Newbury. She d. Jan. 29, 1845, leaving one child, Laura Asenath. He m.

second, Susan, dau. of Caleb and Sarah (Curtis) Whitaker, who d. Jan. 23, 1889. He d. March, 1875. Ch:

- i. SARAH, or SADIE, who m. Cyrus Clough, prominent farmer; later removed to Walpole, where he was elected rep. to the legislature. Children:
 1. ELWIN, m. Nellie McLaughlin, Feb. 14, 1900.
 2. ARTHUR, b. 1882; d. Walpole, unm.

8. ASA LANE⁵ BAKER (*David*⁴ *Capt. Lovewell*³) m. Mary Ann Russell, who d. Oct. 17, 1895, aged 76. He d. Feb. 4, 1906. Children:

- i. CYNTHIA, d. June 6, 1865, aged 8.
- ii. MATTIE A., d. Dec. 4, 1882, aged 23. The preceeding summer she had been one of a party of Goshen young folks who climbed Mount Ascutney in Vermont. On the descent they were overtaken by a violent thunder shower and received a thorough drenching. During the long ride home Miss Baker became so chilled that she took a severe cold, resulting in her death.

Random statistics of the Baker family.

1852, Jan. 15, AURELIA M. BAKER m. Dudley Huntley of Marlow.

1854, April 2, EMILY BAKER m. Owen A. Willey, both of G.

LIEUT. JOHN S. BAKER, b. May 14, 1838, d. in Union service at Carrollton, La., March 17, 1863. Ophelia A. Cofran, his wife, b. June 6, 1839, d. Aug. 31, 1892.

NAOMI BAKER d. Feb. 7, 1851, aged 51.

ELLA J. BAKER, wife of George T. Stockwell, d. Aug. 21, 1876, aged 28.

HARVEY D. BAKER, b. 1833; m. Susan Willey, b. 1837, d. 1914.

He d. 1897. Children:

- i. FRANK W., b. 1858?; m. March 22, 1878, Etta F. Pike, who who d. April 15, 1881; Ch. Fred.
- ii. STELLA M., m. first, Perry; m. second, McCullough; m. third, Willard Whitney.
- iii. CHARLES, b. 1868; d. 1894.

BARTLETT

1. DEA. STEPHEN BARTLETT,⁴ son of Christopher³ (*Richard*² *Richard*¹ etc.) born April 10, 1745, in Pembroke, N. H.; m. Jan. 28, 1773, Hannah Belknap, b. April 12, 1755; d. Feb. 16, 1835. He was enrolled March 6, 1776, with rank of 2nd Lieut. in Col. John Waldron's Regt., Brig. Gen. Sullivan's Brigade, stationed at

Temple's Farm. Was mustered out, with pay, from Capt. William Barron's Co., July 22 following. (Rev. Rolls, Vol. 1, pps. 358-476).

From a deed, Jan. 27, 1794, from Stephen Bartlett of Pembroke, Gentleman, to Zacheus Colby of Pembroke, it is reasoned that his removal to Goshen occurred shortly thereafter. Family tradition gives the time of transfer "about 1800."

The farm at Goshen Center to which he came had been partially cleared by a Hudson. There were already two small graves at the south end of the house-ridge, by a great rock, where the land breaks down sharply to the Blood Brook, graves of two little girls stricken with diphtheria. Arrived at the farm, Stephen thrust the whip which he had carried on the journey into the ground at the corner of driveway and road. There it promptly took root and grew into a magnificent willow tree, with a great trunk and wide-spreading branches, until wrecked by gales in 1898.

That a brother, Jonathan, also removed from Pembroke to Goshen, "after 1777," is stated by Carter (*Hist. of Pembroke*), but the name has not been discovered locally. The extensive and able family of Ex Gov. John H. Bartlett of Sunapee stem from Richard¹ though coming by way of Deering rather than Pembroke.

Deacon Stephen Bartlett assumed a fundamental position in the Congregational Church at the Corners, as well as positions of trust in the town. He died May 16, 1813. Children, born in Pembroke:

- i. HANNAH,⁵ b. Oct. 26, 1773; m. 1794, Jacob Cummings Jewett, b. 1770; d. 1805. She d. Sept. 7, 1804. Ch.:
 Hannah Belknap Jewett, b. 1795; d. 1887; m. 1816, Jabez Richardson Gott.
- ii. POLLY, b. July 26, 1775.
- iii. PHOEBE, b. Nov. 23, 1777.
- iv. STEPHEN, b. April 30, 1780.
- v. ABIGAIL, b. May 10, 1783; d. July 4, 1793.
- vi. RICHARD, b. Sept. 3, 1785; had dau., Maria Johnson, b. June 10, 1810.
2. vii. BELKNAP, b. July 4, 1788.
- viii. JOHN CALEF, b. July 23, 1790; m. third, Naomi Clements, in Dutchess County, N. Y.
- ix. SUSANNAH, b. Aug. 18, 1792; d. at four years of age.
- x. NANCY, b. May 26, 1796.
2. BELKNAP BARTLETT⁵ (*Dea. Stephen⁴, Christopher³ Richard² Richard¹*) m. Dec. 27, 1812, Sally Stevens of G., b. Sept. 15, 1790. Children, b. in G.:

- i. LOIS CAROLINE, b. Sept. 12, 1813; m. John McLaughlin; res. Claremont. Ch.:
 - 1. Carrie, m. George Philbrick.
 - ii. ELIZA ANN, b. Jan. 20, 1815; unm.
 - iii. HORACE CHASE, b. June 26, 1817; m. Mary Jane Peasley, a woman possessing poetical ability; one of her poems was entitled, "What the Church Is." No ch. He d. 1898.
 - iv. SAMUEL STEVENS, b. May 5, 1820, was somewhat eccentric; m. Diana Cynthia Woodward. No ch. He d. 1896.
 - 3. v. BELKNAP, 2nd of the name, b. April 21, 1822.
 - vi. SARAH B., b. June 25, 1825; m. James Trow, stage driver; d. 1897.
 - vii. THANKFUL, b. Nov. 24, 1828; unm.
- (From family records of Geo. B. Bartlett, Sr., and Douglas C. Moore, Denver, Colo.)
3. BELKNAP BARTLETT⁶ (*Belknap*⁵ *Dea. Stephen*⁴ etc.) m. Dec. 4, 1850, Lydia Fletcher, who d. Dec. 1, 1905. He continued the cultivation of the original Bartlett homestead; d. Feb. 25, 1895. Children:
- i. LORA ANN⁷, b. Jan. 23, 1855; m. Nov. 10, 1878, David A. Frail of Nova Scotia; d. Dec. 22, 1915. One son, Clyde B., b. Sept. 11, 1882, d. 1905.
 - ii. GEORGE BELKNAP, b. Jan. 15, 1867; m. first, June 28, 1899, Lizzie M. Bailey of Sunapee, who d. Oct. 9, 1902. He m. second, Grace A. Moody, Sept. 22, 1906. Children, by second marriage:
 - 1. George B., Jr., b. Sept. 23, 1907; m. Lillie Mellen; two daughters.
 - 2. Eben Clyde, b. April 15, 1910; m. Fern Gove; three sons.
 - 3. Harry Gordon, b. March 28, 1912; m. Sarah Partridge; one son.

BARTLETT

1. HOMER CHASE BARTLETT², son of Wise Bartlett¹, m. Susan, eldest dau. of Dea. Asahel and Betsey Ann (Chandler) Lear; d. at Newport, Sept. 5, 1850. She d. at Providence, R. I., July 5, 1889. Children:
- i. VIRGIL CHASE.
 - ii. CHARLES H., died in Union Army at Beauport, S. C., 1862.
 - iii. EDWIN.
 - iv. FRANCES, m. James G. Peck and resided at Providence, R. I.

NANCY BARTLETT had a store account with Luther Barnes in 1816.

BINGHAM

1. CALVIN BINGHAM, b. 1794; m. Rebecca Glidden of Unity; removed to Goshen, where his wife Rebecca d. Nov. 25, 1833. He then moved to Acworth, where he d. Nov. 28, 1839. Children:
 - i. JAMES, b. Feb. 13, 1795; d. Feb. 14, 1852.
 - ii. EUNICE, b. March 7, 1797.
 - iii. FRANCES, b. March 1, 1799; m. Jonathan Gove; d. 1891?
 - iv. REBECCA, b. April 10, 1801; m. first, Coggins; second, Atwood.
 - v. SALLY, b. Nov. 22, 1803; d. inf.
 - vi. SOLON, b. March 23, 1806, m. June, 1826, Rachael Willey, who d. Feb. 1855; six children.
 - vii. OSCAR, b. May 12, 1810; d. Sept. 7, 1861.
 - viii. BETSEY DIANA, b. May 19, 1813; d. inf.
 - ix. JOHN CALVIN, b. Oct. 8, 1816.
 - x. LUCY, b. Dec. 16, 1820; d. inf.

BLOOD

1. LEMUEL BLOOD, son of Abel Blood, soldier of the Revolution, was b. in Kittery, Me., 1785-6, coming to Bradford with his father at an early date. Leaving his father settled upon Blood Hill in Bradford Center, Lemuel came to Goshen in 1802, taking up a tract of three hundred acres of wild land at the head of an upland basin fronting Sunapee Mountain. Here he wrought with great industry and fashioned a truly patriarchal clan about his hearthstone. He was married three times; first to Sally? Bates; second, April 9, 1820, to Lucy Bates, sister to the first. She d. June 5, 1827, and he m. third, Eliza B. Dodge, probably a near neighbor, as the Dodge Lot, so-called, adjoins the Blood farm. He d. Sept. 29, 1858, aged 73. She long outlived him, dying June 1, 1885, aged 74. Of the three unions there were born twenty-three children and at his funeral fifteen of the sixteen then living were present, five of each marriage. Last of the family locally was Moody E. Blood who removed to Newport and there passed his last days; he was a man of powerful build.

BOOTH

1. OLIVER³ BOOTH (*Joshua² Oliver¹*) b. in Lempster Aug. 14, 1790; m. March 14, 1812, Eunice Smith and removed to Goshen, to the present Edith F. Pike place; d. May 7, 1876. She d. March 27, 1873, aged 82 yrs. 6 mos. Children:
 1. SILAS S.⁴, b. Nov. 14, 1814; m. May 4, 1842, Alice, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth (Williams) Gunnison at Goshen Center. A new house was immediately built for the young couple on the farm

adjoining the bride's parental home on the east. It was on identical lines with the Gunnison house and it is probable that the frescoed walls of an upstairs room were thus decorated by the artistic Alice. It is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Rene Pertusio. Children:

- i. GEORGE A., b. June 4, 1845; m. May 3, 1876, Laura D. Aldrich. He d. June 10, 1903.
 - ii. EFFIE M., b. April 13, 1850; m. June 7, 1881, Geo. W. Nourse of Newport. Children:
 1. Alice M., b. 1888; d. inf.
 2. Lawrence G., b. July 18, 1893.
 - iii. ETTA E., b. March 21, 1852.
2. JOSHUA W.⁴, b. Oct. 22, 1816; m. Nov. 16, 1843, Mary Gunnison, who d. March 11, 1899, aged 78. For Joshua, as for Silas, a new house was built, this one of plank construction, opposite his father Oliver's at the Village. He was a musician of ability and an area representative for an organ manufacturer, probably the Estey Co., of Brattleboro, Vt. He also established the first fire-insurance agency in town; d. May 15, 1899. Children:
- i. CHARLES A.⁵, b. May 21, 1847; m. Nov. 10, 1870, Celestia Carr. Children:
 1. George Gardner, b. Oct. 14, 1871.
 2. Harriet Florence, b. July 30, 1875.
 3. Robert Carr, b. May 11, 1879.
 4. James Wilmer, b. Dec. 25, 1883.
 5. Helen Marion, b. Jan. 27, 1892.
 - ii. ALICE E., b. June 25, 1853; m. Oct. 1, 1878, George Woodbury, a jeweler, of Newport. No ch.
 - iii. JAMES, b. Sept. 10, 1856; d. July 4, 1872.

BOOTH

1. ROYAL BOOTH, eldest son of Epaphras² (*Oliver*¹) and Edy (*Roundy*) Booth, b. April 9, 1781, in Lempster, m. (1) Abigail Dudley, who died Jan. 19, 1817, aged 34. He m. (2) Susan Dudley, sister of the first, daughter of John and Lydia (Stevens) Dudley of Newport; she died July 20, 1873, aged 82. He d. March 31, 1873, aged 92.

"Royal Booth was a natural mechanic," wrote a grandson, Austin B. Willey, in after years. "Although a farmer, he had a shop where he made butter-tubs, sap-buckets, pork-barrels, sap-holders, etc. He built his own buildings — afterward the Sam Baker place — and such framing was a wonder even in that day. It is no wonder, then, that his sons were gifted mechanics . . . One son, Dudley Booth, born in Goshen, 1807, left home when a young man and never returned; finally drifted into

Canada — which was almost out of the world at that time — where he married and raised a family. At his death in Ottawa, in 1876, the highest tributes were paid him. One newspaper-clipping stated:

‘He was an expert watchmaker and jeweler and as a manufacturer and repairer of optical and mathematical instruments he had few equals. In the manufacture and boring of rifles he originated many new and useful improvements and as a maker of sights for this weapon he was unsurpassed on this side of the Atlantic.’ ”

The mechanical ability of an elder son, Royal Booth, Jr., has been previously mentioned. (See Early Industries).

Sylvia Booth, dau. of Royal, Sr., m. Lauren Willey; d. 1886.

Lydia Booth, sister of Sylvia, m. Merrill Willey, bro. of Lauren; d. 1880, aged 75.

Alfred Booth d. July 10, 1871, aged 85.

BRADFORD

1. WILLIAM BRADFORD, JR., m. Hannah Hopkins of Mont Vernon. He was of direct descent from Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth and the family was prominent in the early history of Amherst and Mont Vernon. Children:
 - i. LEONARD, b. Mont Vernon, Sept. 13, 1790.
 - ii. MARY, m. Daniel L. Stearns; d. Aug., 1849, aged 52.
 - iii. ANNE (“Aunt Anna”), d. G., unm. A sister Alma is suggested by one authority.
2. LEONARD BRADFORD (*William, Jr.*¹) m. Nov., 1814, Betsey, dau. of Phinehas and Sarah (Hildreth) Jones of Amherst; was a cooper by trade; is credited with being one of two men who shot the last wolf in this region. He removed to G. prior to 1816. His wife d. Sept. 5, 1873, aged 78. He d. in Washington, May 14, 1882, having removed there in 1848. Children, all b. in Goshen:
 3. i. CLINTON, b. Aug. 9, 1816.
 - ii. ORISSA, b. Dec. 17, 1818; m. Jan. 24, 1844, Hibbard Huntley of Marlow.
 - iii. CAROLINE, b. July 29, 1821; d. inf.
 - iv. LEANDER, b. Aug. 1, 1824; d. June 4, 1844, by accidental drowning in Gilman’s Pond in Unity. With several other men he had been washing sheep for John Chase and, upon finishing the work, said, “I’m going for a swim and dive.” It is probable that the work had been more exhausting than realized, or young Bradford was overwarm; he dove and was immediately overcome by the sudden chill of the

deep water; he was dead when brought to shore. This tragic event had an ending which has been almost forgotten. Circumstances at the young man's funeral caused some of those attending to believe there was still life remaining in the body. The grave had been filled and mourners largely gone when a hurried consultation ended in a frantic exhuming of the coffin. The lid was opened but no trace of life was found.

- v. ELBRIDGE, b. Aug. 24, 1827; m. Sept. 5, 1848, Lovina A. Burnham of G.; rem. to Washington and thence, in 1882, to Augusta, Wis.
- vi. JEANNETTE, b. June 28, 1830; d. in G., Oct. 10, 1846.
- vii. LEONORA G., b. Jan. 11, 1833; m. March 6, 1855, Joel N. Bailey; res. in Alexandria.
- viii. FRANCES J., b. May 6, 1835; m. Dec. 28, 1854, Allen W. Ball of Washington.

3. CLINTON BRADFORD³ (*Leonard² William, Jr.¹*) m. Feb. 23, 1841, Delight Lewis, dau. of John Lewis of G.; lived in G., Unity and Washington; d. in W., Oct. 19, 1863. Children, the first four b. in Unity:

- i. GEORGE E., b. 1842.
- ii. VICTORIA R., b. 1845.
- iii. JEANETTE A., b. 1847; m. Joseph Bean and res. in Derry.
- iv. ADELBERT L., b. 1850; d. 1872; was apt in humorous rhyming, much to the delight of his companions. One of his compositions referred to a squeamish comrade as one who
 "Milks the cows with his mittens on
 And runs from a setting hen."
- vi. CAROLINE F., b. G., 1852; m. first, Dec. 25, 1873, Chas. F. Downing; m. second, Oct., 1879, Miles Laffa. (Hist. of Washington).

Curtis Bradford and Lucinda Gillet were m. in G., Dec. 12, 1850.

BROOKS

- I. CHARLES BROOKS, remembered as "Elder Brooks," lived east of the old Melvin Gregg farm, in the vicinity of Leonard Bradford. During the years 1822-23 he performed several marriage ceremonies in town, signing himself "Minister of the Gospel," probably of the Methodist faith. One of these weddings was of Polly Brooks of Lempster to David Fifield of Meriden. In 1816-17 the Barnes store ledger listed Charles, Moses and Daniel Brooks, the latter believed to be of Lempster.

A somewhat irreverent story remembered in the locality placed Elder Brooks on a preaching mission in New York state one summer, while his boys were left in charge of affairs at home. He wrote them an encouraging letter, saying that he thought of them constantly and added that he was praying for them. Possibly the boys were unjustly resentful; one of them blurted out, "Wish Father would come home and help with the haying and then pray for us later on "

2. FREEMAN BROOKS and Candace Chellis, both of G., were married Oct. 25, 1826. Children (G. vital stat.):
 - i. DELIA ANN, b. 25, 1827.
 - ii. CHARLES HAPGOOD, b. Aug. 28, 1828.
 - iii. FREEMAN CHELLIS, b. March 9, 1830.

CALEF

1. JOHN CALEF, b. 1763, son of Col. John and Judith (Chellis) Calef of Kingston; m. Nov. 26, 1788, Abigail Bartlett, b. March 20, 1765, dau. of Dr. Richard and Abigail (Belknap) Bartlett of Pembroke. He was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1786. He lived at the present Olipnant place at the Corners. The old tavern well, which was but a few rods from his door although across the small brook, produced water much to Mr. Calef's liking and it was his custom to mount a horse, ride over to the tavern and bring back his pail of water, carefully balancing it against the motion of his steed. Children, b. G.:
 - i. ABIGAIL, b. March 20, 1798.
 - ii. SALOME, b. Jan. 19, 1801.
 - iii. HELEN, or HELENA, b. Aug. 21, 1805.
 2. AMOS CALEF, brother of John, was b. about 1769; m. Phoebe Church; lived at the present Hi-Way Cabins of Nile Ronning. Children (G. rec.):
 - i. NANCY, b. Sept. 17, 1804.
 3. ii. JOHN CHURCH, b. July 29, 1806.
 - iii. SAMUEL, b. Jan. 15, 1810.
 - iv. MARY JANE, b. Aug. 3, 1812.
3. JOHN C. CALEF (*Amos*²) became a wealthy merchant of Gloucester, Mass. He was described as "a youngster full of life," a favorite with nearly everyone. By an anecdote related a generation ago by C. M. Brown, it is evident that the True family had cause for complaint against him. According to the story, merchant Calef revisited the scenes of his boyhood after an absence of fifty years and was regaled by an old schoolmate of the "Line

schoolhouse" with mimicry of Mr. True in the days long past: "Venus, Venus, come in the house Come in the house Come-in-the house-now Hear ye what Dad say? Dad says, come-in-the-house . . . Stay out there and perish for all Dad cares. Out there a-talking with that John Calef!"

CHAMBERLAIN

1. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, b. in Rowley, Mass., June 19, 1819; m. Louisa Huntley of Lempster, b. July 29, 1819; d. Feb. 13, 1896. He d. Sept. 3, 1872.

CHAMBERLAIN

2. SIMEON² CHAMBERLAIN, son of Simeon¹, a Baptist Minister, and Rhoda (or Ruth?) (Dunham) Chamberlain, was b. Feb. 16, 1817; m. Dec. 11, 1850, Mrs. Mary Ann (Tandy) Spaulding, widow of Lorenzo F. Spaulding, b. Nov. 5, 1816; d. May 30, 1877. He d. Dec. 7, 1880.
3. LORENZO S. CHAMBERLAIN (*Simeon² Simeon¹*) b. May 12, 1854; m. March 25, 1873, Mary E., dau. of James Mummery of G.; she d. Mar. 27, 1917. He d. May 4, 1914. Children:
 - i. ALTON S., b. Feb. 9, 1874; m. Mollie Leslie; d. Newport.
 - ii. MAURICE E., b. July 28, 1875; d. 1888.
 - iii. VIOLA, b. Jan. 25, 1877; m. Hatch C. Pike.
 - iv. NORMAN W., b. Oct. 18, 1879; d. 1895.
 - v. NELLIE M., b. July 30, 1881; d. April 4, 1900.
 - vi. ROSCOE L., b. May 30, 1883; successful realtor of Kansas City, Mo.; m. Lillian Mathieu of Farmington, Me.
 - vii. FLORENCE J., b. Aug. 12, 1885; m. Edwin Trow.
 - viii. ETHEL C., b. May 30, 1888; m. Ernest May; res. Haverhill, Mass.
 - ix. EDNA, b. Oct. 8, 1890; m. Guy W. Cutts of Newport.

CHELLIS, or CHALLIS

1. EZEKIEL² CHALLIS, son of Thomas, Sr.,¹ was b. at Kingston, July 22, 1765; m. July, 1784, Elizabeth, dau. of John Challis, Sr., b. Sept., 1763. He always took an active part in all town affairs, particularly militia musters; he d. at G., Jan. 28, 1803. She d. at Dracut, Mass., Oct. 19, 1844. Children, the first two b. at Kingston:
 - i. POLLY, b. May 8, 1785; m. Ezekiel Dwinell.
 - ii. SETH, b. July 27, 1786.
 (The family removed to Goshen in 1787).

- iii. WILLIAM, b. in G., Dec. 24, 1787; m. Nancy Bartlett.
- iv. JOHN, b. June 9, 1789; m. Asenath True; went west early.
- v. EZEKIEL³, b. Sept. 5, 1792; m. Sarah, or Sally, Burbank.

Children:

- 1. Elizabeth, b. March 3, 1826; d. 1828.
- 2. Benjamin, b. Aug. 13, 1829.
- 3. Candace B. b. Nov. 3, 1831.
- 4. John A., b. Aug. 6, 1834.
- 5. Nathaniel P., b. Sept. 6, 1837.
- vi. MIRIAM, b. March 7, 1794; m. Dr. Ira Weston.
- vii. ELIZABETH, b. Nov. 21, 1797; d. at G. Jan. 27, 1821.
- viii. CANDACE, b. Oct. 7, 1801; m. Freeman Brooks.

- 2. SETH³ CHELLIS (*Ezekiel² Thomas, Sr.¹*) m. Oct. 6, 1824. Myra, dau. of Eber Gilbert, b. at Mt. Holly, Vt., April 30, 1796. Children, b. at G.:
 - i. MARY DWINELL, b. Feb. 13, 1826; authoress; m. S. Frank Lund.
 - ii. LORINDA, b. Oct. 24, 1827; m. Freeman S. Chellis.
 - iii. MYRA CORNELIA, b. July 5, 1830; d. 1848, at Dracut, Mass.
 - iv. SETH GILBERT, b. July 31, 1832; m. Sarah Tower at Lowell, Mass.

CHELLIS

- 3. SAMUEL F.³ CHELLIS, son of Thomas² (*John, Sr.¹*) and Mary (French) Chellis, b. Aug. 3, 1786; m. Rhoda Watson of Newport, Jan. 28, 1815, and settled in G., where four of their children were born. He d. April 22, 1855. Children:
 - i. SUSAN FRENCH, b. Dec. 27, 1815; m. Charles Cotton; d. Dec. 15, 1896.
 - ii. FREEMAN S., b. March 23, 1818; m. Lorinda Chellis; d. in Claremont, Sept. 27, 1907.
 - iii. MARY MAROA, b. June 15, 1821 (twin sister died); m. George Cotton; d. in Claremont, March 27, 1887.
 - iv. JOHN HARVEY, b. April 6, 1826; d. in Claremont, Sept. 3, 1900.

(Family rem. to Newport in 1827, where following children were born):

 - v. GEORGE EDSON, b. Feb. 13, 1828; d. in Conn., Mar. 30, 1898.
 - vi. THOMAS, b. Mar. 11, 1833; d. 1837.

COFRAN

- 1. BENJAMIN⁴ COFRAN, son of Lt. Joseph³ (James² Dea. John¹) and Margaret (Murray) Cofran, was b. in Pembroke, N. H., 1779; married Miriam Stevens, b. 1781; d. April 4, 1863. He d. Dec.

- 23, 1857. Lieut. Joseph³ Cofran, his father, d. in Goshen, Mar. 20, 1816. Children of Benjamin and Margaret Cofran:
- i. SOPHRONIA, b. Dec. 1, 1801, m. John H. Sprague; res. Claremont.
 - ii. MARY, b. Dec. 9, 1803; m. 1822, Jacob Morrill of Nashua.
 - iii. NATHANIEL THAYER, b. Aug. 11, 1807; m. May 19, 1834, Susan A. Hayward; lived on the present Wasassier place at the Center.
 - iv. THANKFUL WILCOX, b. Aug. 30, 1809; d. 1866.
 - v. MIRIAM, b. Sept. 7, 1811; m. James Baker; d. Mar. 29, 1871.
 - vi. OLIVER STEVENS, b. July 24, 1813.
 - vii. SUSAN B., b. Aug. 7, 1815.
 - viii. JAMES, b. July 14, 1817; d. 1881.
 - ix. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 7, 1819; d. 1867.
 - x. LUCINA M. b. Mar. 27, 1822; m. Sawyer.
 - xi. STEPHEN B. b. May 20, 1825; m. Alma Jane Gunnison; lived at the Gunnison homestead at Goshen Center; d. Sept. 25, 1870. Children:
 1. John G. W. Cofran (*See Insurance*).
 2. Imogene, m. Justin Marshall of Lynn, Mass.
2. BETSY⁴ COFRAN, dau. of Lt. Joseph³, b. 1778; m. Jan. 1, 1800, John Currier, Esq., and res. in Goshen.

CUTTER

1. JOHN CUTTER, JR., son of John Cutter, Esq., of Jaffrey, m. Betsey — ; d. Feb. 5, 1829, aged 40.

An Administrator's sale was advertised in the *N. H. Spectator* for Friday, March 20, 1829, at the house of the late John Cutter, Jr., in Goshen (at the Corners, believed to be the present Arthur Parks place):

"A great variety of personal property, consisting of nearly all he died possessed of, such as 4 Horses, 4 Oxen, 9 Cows, 9 2-year-old Steers and Heifers, 2 Calves, 58 Sheep; farming utensils, tanner's tools; 15 to 20 Tons of Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Flax in the bundle, sleighs, Wagons, Harnesses, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Green Hides, household furniture, etc. etc.

John McCrillis, Adm'r.

Children of John Cutter, Jr.:

- i. JOHN TELESTUS, b. Jaffrey, Aug. 1, 1811.
- ii. LAURA, b. Jaffrey, Dec. 10, 1812.
- iii. CLARISSA, b. Jaffrey, Aug. 19, 1814.
- iv. EMILY, b. Goshen, Feb. 24, 1816.
- v. ERMINA, b. Goshen, Jan. 20, 1818.

- vi. ELIZABETH, b. Goshen, March 3, 1820.
- viii. CHARLES, b. Goshen, Feb. 22, 1822.

2. ERMINA, eldest dau. of John Cutter, Esq., m. Levi Underwood; died Oct. 17, 1821, aged 24. (Corner cem. ins.)

CUTT, or CUTTS

1. THOMAS CUTT, son of Robert and Mary (Hall) Cutt, b. in Portsmouth, April 15, 1700; m. April 23, 1723, Dorcas Hammond; d. Jan. 10, 1795.
2. JOSEPH CUTT (*Thomas*¹) b. Aug. 2, 1736; m., Nov. 2, 1758, Mary Stephenson. Moved with his family from Kittery, Me., to Goshen in 1789; d. 1808. They took up 500 acres of wild land in the north part of the town, at the base of Sunapee Mountain. A log house and barn was built on the old, hillside road, east of the Gay place. As their sons came of age they set off a hundred acres of land to each and built them a house. When the youngest, Samuel, received his share the aging parents went to live with him. Mrs. Cutt d. in 1828, aged 94, having been blind for twenty years. Children:
 - DORCAS, m. Samuel Gunnison, Jr. (See *Gunnison*).
 - i. LUCY, b. March 14, 1761; m. Edward Dame, s.p.
 - ii. WILLIAM, m. Jan. 18, 1789, Betsey Kerswell, or Caswell, of York, Me. Children:
 1. Robert, d. unm. in War of 1812. 2. Horace, m. Mary Carr. 3. Alvah, m., Jan. 17, 1837, Lucy A. Piper. 4. Polly, m. John Clapp. 5. William, Jr., m. Olive Dame, Feb. 22, 1811.
 - iii. MARY, or MOLLY CUTTS (final *s* added about this time) m. Daniel Moses and lived at North Goshen; had two children: 1. William Moses who m. Lucy Cutts. 2. Sarah, who m. John Ayers.
 - iv. ELIZABETH, or Betty, m. Jacob Worthen and had one son, Samuel, who m. a Miss Owen.
 - v. THOMAS, m. Lucy Bascom, dau. of Elias and Eunice Bascom, and moved to Vermont where all of their fourteen children were born. She d. Aug. 5, 1841, aged 63 yrs.
3. vi. CHARLES, b. Nov. 7, 1772.
- vii. EDWARD, m. Ruth Rice. Children:
 1. Betsey, m. Wilder Harris. 2. Lucy, m. William Moses. 3. Alzira. 4. Louis, m. Martha Peabody. 5. Loren.
- viii. HANNAH, m. David Harris and had children.
- ix. SAMUEL, m. Mehitable Bachelder, who d. March 21, 1876, aged 93. He d. April 9, 1855, aged 75 yrs. 6 mos. Children:

1. Lorrin, d. June 18, 1818, aged 7. 2. Samuel, Jr., d. inf.
3. Sarah, b. 1806?; m. Samuel Smart; d. July 16, 1846. 4. Laura, m. Sewell Clark.
- x. SARAH, m. Enoch Huntoon, M.D. Children:
 1. Lucy. 2. John Merritt. 3. Edward. 4. Malvina. 5. Joseph. 6. Sally.
3. CHARLES³ CUTTS (*Joseph*² Thomas¹) m. 1793, Abigail Hurd, who d. Oct. 25, 1858, aged 81. Children:
 - i. JOHN⁴ b. March 23, 1794; m. first, Hannah Rand; second, Martha Peasley and moved to Sunapee. Children, by first wife:
 1. Temperance, b. Oct. 4, 1816. 2. Charles, b. March 13, 1820. 3. John Rodney, b. Nov. 15, 1821; m. April, 1851, Sophronia M. George, b. Dec. 30, 1832; d. Dec. 6, 1910. He d. Jan. 31, 1904. A dau., Jennie A., d. Sept. 24, 1869, aged 12. 4. Prudence, b. June 28, 1822; m. Horace R. Everett, Oct. 27, 1861.
 - ii. OLIVER, b. Jan. 19, 1796; m., April 29, 1823, Charlotte Croxford; d. June 14, 1875.
 - iii. NATHAN, b. March 15, 1798; m. April, 1824, Mary Burnham; d. May, 1865.
 - iv. DORCAS, b. Jan. 27, 1800; m. Sept., 1818, Stephen Sischo.
 - v. REUBEN, b. July 7, 1802; m. Feb. 14, 1828, Mehitable E. Cheney; d. March 15, 1890.
 - vi. THANKFUL, b. Oct. 4, 1804; m. Nov. 28, 1827, David C. Maxfield; d. Oct. 7, 1853.
 - vii. ARIAL, 'Rial, or Royal, b. Oct. 25, 1806; m., 1829, Rebecca Sischo, who d. Feb. 15, 1868, aged 64. He d. July 21, 1869. Children:
 1. Mary S., b. 1830; was employed in a factory at Weare and there m. Carlton H. Weeks, b. 1829; d. 1907. 2. Samuel. 3. Susan, m. Philander P. Knight. 4. Philinda, m. Osborne Barton of Hopkinton.
 - viii. SYLVESTER, b. 1808; d. inf.
 - ix. ABIGAIL, b. July 27, 1809; m., Nov. 13, 1828, Page Maxfield.
 - x. SALLY, b. May 11, 1814; m. May 11, 1843, Daniel Currier; d. Oct. 30, 1869.
 - xi. LEMIRA, b. May 8, 1816; m., Mar 1, 1838, Nathan Maxfield; d. Mar. 16, 1884.

(Cutts Family in America, C. C. Howard, 1892)

Joel D. Cutts, b. March 25, 1826; m. first, Barbara M., who d. Nov. 9, 1854, aged 27. Their only dau., Mary M., d. Oct. 13,

1864, aged 12 yrs. He m., second, Eleanor B. — , b. Nov. 20, 1833; d. Aug. 21, 1917. He d. March 6, 1904.

DAME

1. EDWARD DAME, private and drummer in New Hampshire troops, War of the Revolution, is believed to have been son of Simeon Dame; removed from Kittery, Me., to Goshen in 1787, "and the next year worked with Daniel Grindle," his sworn statement. His wife Lucy died Sept. 14, 1855, aged 94 yrs. 6 mos. He died March 4, 1843, aged 87. (North cem. ins.) Lived in the house now C. C. MacTavish.

2. HATEVIL DAME, believed son of Jonathan Dame, came to Goshen from Kittery, Me., after serving in the Revolution; married Jerusha Witham. His house stood upon the hillside east of the Gay place and was later moved down and incorporated into the present Gay buildings. He is reported to have died of the much-dreaded black diphtheria and was given private burial on the home farm. Location of the grave, although sought by the D.A.R. and others, has not been definitely determined. Children; names not necessarily in chronological order:
 - i. JOEL S., b. Sept. 6, 1791; was a farmer in Lempster; m. Harriett Gunnison of Sunapee. Ch.:
 1. Olive, b. 1828; d. inf. 2. Joel S., b. 1830, d. inf. 3. Olive C., b. 1833, d. inf. All buried North cem.
 - ii. AARON, b. Sept. 1, 1793; went to Canada in 1816.
 - iii. BENJAMIN, was a blacksmith; m. Marian Flanders. Child: Benjamin F., d. May 8, 1831, aged 3 yrs.
 - iv. SAMUEL W., b. May 29, 1804; m. Saloma Huntoon; was away many years, residing in Vt. and Illinois.
 - v. LYDIA WITHAM DAME, d. unm.

JONATHAN, "Uncle Jock," Dame was a deaf mute; assisted by the town (presumably in old age) circa 1835.

OLIVE DAME m. William Cutts and lived in the present Paul Robbins house at North Goshen.

DANE

1. DANIEL DANE of Goshen, Sept. 5, 1825, advertised to sell his farm at auction — "in easterly part of town (the Center dist.), containing about 100 acres of excellent land — good House and Barn — together with about 100 apple and 30 Pear trees which

are very productive — inquire of Benjamin Cofran . . . ”
Nothing further is known of the family.

FARR

1. NATHAN FARR, b. Feb. 15, 1780; m. Polly Barney, b. Washington, Jan. 15, 1789, dau of Levi and Elizabeth (Chase) Barney. She d. Dec. 19, 1859. He d. in Goshen, Oct. 18, 1873. Children:
 - i. LEVI, m. (1st) Betsey G. Priest, who d. Jan., 1841. He m. (2d) Mary G. Craig. He d. Dec. 27, 1896, at Claremont.
 - ii. ELEAZER D., b. June 20, 1816 (Forward)
 - iii. M. LURINDA, m. Dea. Almon Tandy.
2. REV. ELEAZER D. FARR, M.D., m. Dec. 7, 1837, Charity P. Tandy, b. March 10, 1814 d. Jan. 11, 1895. He d. March 14, 1899. Children:
 - i. OREN ELEAZER, deacon of Baptist church many years and veteran of Civil War, b. Oct. 26, 1838; m. Aug. 2, 1859, Ellen M. Spaulding, b. 1840; d. Aug. 5, 1919. He d. 1935.
 - ii. ALICE MARIA GUNNISON m. Dec. 24, 1860, Henry T. B. Husted, at Bridgeton, N. J. Removed to the West. She d. at LaJunta, Colo., Aug. 28, 1910.
 - iii. ALMINA PHILENA, b. 1844; m. Feb. 5, 1868, William B. Dow, at Weathersfield, Vt. d. 1940. He d. 1920. Children:
 1. Ernest E., b. 1869; res. Saxton's River, Vt.
 2. Edith M., b. 1871.
 3. Ida May, b. 1873; m. Emery Porter of Nova Scotia and d. N. S.
 4. Charles W., b. 1875; m. (1st) Nina Holland; (2d) Ethel Spackman of Haverhill, Mass.
 - iv. EMILY J., d. Nov. 9, 1858, while young.
 - v. NATHAN, d. March 18, 1861, at Cedarville, N. J., while young.
 - vi. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. June 3, 1852; m. Oct. 11, 1876, at Goshen, John Nelson.
 - vii. IDA LURINDA, b. Dec. 26, 1854; m. Oct. 11, 1876, Hial F. Nelson (double wedding with Sarah and John). (See *Nelson*)
 - viii. ELMER DANZEN, m. (1st) Dec. 24, 1885, Etta S. Fife, at Royalston, Mass. Ch:

Bernard Elmer, b. May 9, 1893.

md. (2d)

Frances Forbes of Georgia.

FLETCHER

1. JONAS FLETCHER, b. New Ipswich; removed to G. when he was eight years old and made it his home for more than a half-

century; died Oct. 2, 1860, aged 62. *The Sullivan Republican* said of him:

"Deacon Fletcher was a man whose loss will be deeply felt by his friends and townsmen, his influence as a citizen, a neighbor and Christian having been always and actively exerted in favor of correct moral principles, temperance and religion. Tenacious of his opinions, he was nevertheless friendly to liberal sentiment and rejoiced in whatever he saw of good among people of a different faith than his own."

Children of Jonas and Orissa Fletcher: (G. records)

- i. WILLIS HUNTLEY, b. Nov. 4, 1827.
- ii. PHEBE MARIA, b. May 16, 1829.
(Two children named Harriet E., b. 1831 and 1833 respectively, d. inf.)
- iii. ELLEN ORISSA, b. May 30, 1836.
- iv. JONAS WILLARD, b. June 4, 1838.
- v. HARRIET ELIZABETH, b. July 27, 1842.

WILLIS H. FLETCHER of G., m., July 29, 1849, Jane H. Farr of Lowell, Mass.

ESTHER FLETCHER m., Oct. 24, 1822, Micah J. Washburn, both of Sharon, Vt.

RACHEL FLETCHER d. March 14, 1852, aged 57.

FULLER

1. THADDEUS MUZZEY FULLER, cabinet maker, saw-mill owner, ingenious workman; lived at the Corners, possibly the Arthur Parks place. His day-book, recently presented to the town of Goshen by a descendant, Mrs. A. M. Crooker of Milford, gives a fascinating picture of his varied activities, coupled with astoundingly low prices for the things he produced. Thus, in March, 1836, he made a chest of drawers for Silas Fuller and received \$4.50; a rocking-chair was priced at .92; a "small chair," .67; a spinning-wheel, \$2.; a "great wheel," \$2.; a quill-wheel, \$1.67; a clock-reel, \$1.25 — all collector's items of great value today. His skill in the manufacture of spinning-wheels must have been widely known, for there are many items concerning new wheels, or repairs upon those which were showing wear.

In 1840, he made a paring-machine (for paring apples) for Jonas Fletcher, "and mending ditto," \$1.42. He made 12 chairs for John Smith of Newport and received his pay in "carding wool and dressing blue cloth." In Jan., 1832, eleven chairs were mended for Capt. Levi Trow at a charge of \$1.25. Two days' work framing came to \$1.16. Potatoes were .25 per bushel. For a new fanning-mill, however, he charged \$12.

During April and May, 1835, nine dozen fork-handles were shipped to James Boutell of Hancock. Indeed his saw-mill provided a major portion of his income, on a flat rate of sawing lumber at \$2. per M, yet he kept a livery-stable — “chaise hire to Newport, \$3.50”; horse and wagon to Lempster, .30; wagon alone, .15. A stock of goods showed sales of pork, butter, cheese, etc., as well as cotton cloth at .15 per yard and calico at .46. A waistcoat was made for Luther Reed at a cost of .75; was also village sexton and farmed, with the aid of a hired man, Silas by name.

A daughter, Clarinda, m., first, Nov. 25, 1830, Joseph Philbrick; m. second, Aug. 28, 1845, Samuel Gardner of Wendell.

GOVE

1. PETER GOVE, farmer, b. Ellsworth, Me., Oct. 16, 1810; m. May 22, 1835, Betsey B., dau. of Col. Jessial Perry of Newport. She was b. Oct. 28, 1815; d. Dec. 6, 1891. He d. Lowell, Mass., Feb. 27, 1895. Children:
 - i. JESSIAL PERRY GOVE, b. April 7, 1837; m. Feb. 11, 1867, Ellen M. Nichols; d. July 19, 1901.
 - ii. SUSAN E., b. Feb. 11, 1839; m. Aug., 1858, Ira D. Cheney; res. Lowell, Mass.
 - iii. EMMA F., b. May 7, 1845; m. Sept. 9, 1877, Orlo F. Way.
 - iv. MATTIE J., or Martha, b. June 26, 1851, twin; m. Aug. 13, 1874, Warner B. Sargent; res. Somersworth.
 - v. MARCIA A., b. June 26, 1851, twin, m. Irving Thissell; rem. to Ashton, So. Dakota, in 1883-4.

GREGG

1. PETER C.³ GREGG (*James² Reuben¹*) b. Aug. 26, 1778; m. Mary Mills, b. Oct. 2, 1783; d. May 12, 1854. According to best sources of information, he lived south of Willey Hill, in the one-time Thompson-Shedd neighborhood, near the Lempster town line. The “Gregg orchard,” a walled enclosure sought by hunters in deer-season, is still so-called. He was in G. by 1816; d. May 22, 1869. Children:
 - i. DAVID⁴, b. July 19, 1804; m. H. Melissa Robinson, b. July 6, 1812; d. May 29, 1865. He removed to Vermont; d. at Springfield, Vt., Dec. 3, 1902. Children:*
 2. 1. GEORGE GRANVILLE.

*Date furnished by Dr. Maurice D. Gregg of Bradenton, Fla., son of Leon A. Valuable information has also been gleaned from the family records in possession of George C. Gregg of Goshen.

2. HATTIE, m. Henry Newman of Washington. Children: (1) William. (2) Burt.
 3. SARAH R., unm.
 4. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, rem. to Iowa.
 - ii. NANCY, b. Oct. 5, 1806.
 - iii. MARY ANN, b. May 12, 1809; d. May, 1834.
 - iv. JANE, b. April 23, 1811.
 - v. CHRISTY, b. June 20, 1813.
 - vi. REUBEN, b. July 3, 1815; m. Catherine —, who d. July 20, 1877/8, aged 56 years. 11 mos. Lived on the farm later owned by his son Melvin. He d. April 8, 1880. Children:
 1. CHARLES HENRY, b. Feb. 28, 1843.
 2. HIRAM A., b. Dec. 18, 1844.
 3. MELVIN CHRISTY, b. April 4, 1847.
 4. ALZIRA E., b. 1852; d. March 29, 1877.
 5. LUELLA J., m. Eugene I. Purington.
 - vii. ROBERT, m. March 22, 1849, Harriet Thompson, b. Oct. 11, 1820/1. He d. March 15, 1860, and she m., second, Dec. 5, 1863, John C. Strickland. Children of Robert and Harriet Gregg:
 1. KERZINA A., b. March 22, 1848; m. Aug. 15, 1864, Daniel W. Thompson, 1st N. H. Cavalry. He d. at Washington, D. C., April 8, 1865, aged 18 yrs. 7 mos. She d. June 1, 1865.
 2. ELIZA, b. March 20, 1852.
 3. JAMES W., b. Jan. 27, 1854; d. 1865.
 4. ALMOR (?), b., Feb. 21, 1856; d. 1865.
 - viii. SAMUEL, b. Dec. 19, 1819; m. Eliza A. Libbey, b. Pittsfield, Me., Jan. 22, 1820, dau. of Solomon Libbey; d. March 11, 1902. He d. Feb. 9, 1895. Children:
 1. IDA F., b. May 7, 1855; d. Sept. 17, 1929; unm.
 2. EMMA JENNIE, b. Jan. 22, 1860; m. Henry P. Trow; d. March 1, 1898. Children: (1) Inez Augusta, b. 1880; m. L. Y. Bowlby. (2) Edwin, m. Florence Chamberlain. (3) Florence, m. Arthur J. Hurd of Newport.
- SALOMA D. LIBBY (*Solomon*¹) b. March 4, 1835; d. in G. June 16, 1900, unm.
- ix. EMILY A., b. Feb. 27, 1812; d. Dec. 8, 1865.
 - x. JAMES, b. Aug. 2, 1826; m. Mary Ann, or Miriam, Thompson, b. June 29, 1829. He d. March 29, 1854, and she m., second, Obadiah Emery; d. June 18, 1906. Children of James and Miriam Gregg:
 1. HENRY B., b. Sept. 12, 1851; m. Josephine George; Children: (1) George Christie Gregg, b. Sept. 16, 1880. (2) Ralph W. Gregg, b. 1883.
 2. MARY B., b. Nov. 12, 1853; d. inf.

2. GEORGE GRANVILLE GREGG (*David*⁴ *Peter C.*³ *James*² *Reuben*¹) was probably b. in Acworth; m. Mary E., dau. of Asahel P. Fairbanks. Children:
 - i. LEON ASAHEL, b. Weathersfield, Vt.; m. Grace Hackett of Sherburne, Vt.
 - ii. GERTRUDE LUCRETIA, m. Geo. H. Fitch.
3. HIRAM A. GREGG (*Reuben*⁴ *Peter C.*³ *James*² *Reuben*¹) was veteran of the Civil War; m. — Hodgeboom of Vergennes, Vt.; d. 1926. Children:
 - i. ARTHUR.
 - ii. WALTER.
 - iii. DAISY, m. Baker.
4. MELVIN C. GREGG (*Reuben*⁴ *Peter C.*³ *James*² *Reuben*¹) m. 1878, Ada S. Alexander, b. Nov. 13, 1859; d. June 18, 1935. He d. June 28, 1927. Ch.:

FRED MELVIN, b. July 20, 1886; d. 1908.

GUNNISON

1. CAPT. SAMUEL⁴ GUNNISON (*Joseph*³ *Elihu*² *Hugh*¹) has been given space in a previous chapter. Children:
 - i. SUSANNA, b. Dec. 4, 1746.
 - ii. JOSEPH, b. Halifax, N. S., 1748; d. inf.
 - iii. MARGARET, b. July 16, 1755; m. Capt. Robert Neal.
 2. iv. SAMUEL, JR., b. May 29, 1757.
 - v. EPHRIAM, b. 1759; d. young.
 3. vi. DANIEL, b. April 29, 1761.
 4. vii. EPHRIAM, b. July 16, 1766; twin.
 5. viii. NATHANIEL, b. July 16, 1766; twin.
 - ix. ALICE, b. Nov. 11, 1768; d. April 10, 1799.
2. SAMUEL⁵ GUNNISON, JR., (*Capt. Samuel*⁴ *Joseph*³ *Elihu*² *Hugh*¹), also styled Captain, was a prominent farmer in Newbury and deeply interested in its development, particularly on the Lake shore. He m. Feb. 25, 1780, Dorcas Cutts, b. 1760; d. Jan. 22, 1839. He d. Aug. 27, 1823; buried at North cemetery. Children:
 - i. JOSEPH⁶, b. April 8, 1781; m. 1802, Tabitha Wells; d. prior to Oct. 4, 1827, when Tabitha deeded property to Samuel Cutts.
 6. ii. SAMUEL, the 3rd., b. Dec. 15, 1786.
 - iii. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 3, 1789; d. 1795.
 - iv. POLLY, b. Feb. 23, 1792; d. 1795.
 - v. ALICE, b. June 17, 1794; m. June 3, 1819, John Straw of Newbury and had four children:

1. Oliver. 2. Samuel. 3. Dorcas. 4. Fidelia.
 - vi. WILLIAM, b. Feb. 8, 1798; m. Laura Willey.
 - vii. OLIVER, b. April 4, 1800; m. Oct. 1, 1822, Susan Willey, who d. April 9, 1854, at Canandaigua, N. Y.
3. DANIEL⁵ GUNNISON (*Capt. Samuel⁴ Joseph³ Elihu² Hugh¹*) m. Ruth Richmond, who was b. 1759 and d. April 28, 1813. He was a farmer at East Lempster; d. Dec. 16, 1821. Children:
- i. ARROUET, b. Jan. 2, 1789.
 - ii. MARCIA, b. 1791; d. March 26, 1807.
 - iii. DAVID, b. Feb. 14, 1792.
 - iv. BENJAMIN, b. July 18, 1793.
 - v. ELIZABETH, b. June 10, 1795; m. May 21, 1815, Nathaniel O. Way of Claremont and had four children.
 - vi. RUTH, b. Nov. 24, 1796.
 - vii. DANIEL, Jr., b. Sept. 1, 1797.
 - viii. ALICE, b. 1800.
4. EPHRIAM⁵ GUNNISON (*Capt. Samuel⁴ Joseph³ Elihu² Hugh¹*) was a farmer at G.; m. Aug. 6, 1787, Deborah Freeman, who was b. Jan. 24, 1764, and d. April 18, 1852. He d. June 14, 1851. Children:
- i. EUNICE, b. Jan. 31, 1789; m. in 1809, Ebenezer Batchelder of Decatur, Ohio; had seven children.
 - ii. DEBORAH, b. March 28, 1791; m. in 1809, Abner Colby of Auburn, N. H.; eleven children.
 - iii. LUCY, b. March 14, 1793, was the intended wife of Mr. James Osgood, so recorded on her gravestone in the North cemetery; d. Feb. 28, 1813.
 - iv. LOIS, b. June 15, 1795; m. John Stevens of Newbury and had seven children.
7. v. VINAL, b. March 31, 1798.
- vi. EBENEZER, b. June 28, 1799; m. in 1820, Polly Mellon; was a shoemaker at Montpelier, Vt.
- vii. MARGARET, b. June, 1802; m. Jan. 1823, David Hastings of Wendell and had eight children.
5. NATHANIEL⁵ GUNNISON (*Capt. Samuel⁴ Joseph³ Elihu² Hugh¹*) m. Jan. 14, 1789, Hannah Batchelder, b. 1767. Both died of spotted fever, April 15, 1813. Children:
- i. SALLY HOOK, b. Oct. 1, 1789; m. May, 1814, Caleb Gage of Wendell; d. Aug. 15, 1822, leaving four children.
 - ii. POLLY, b. Oct. 6, 1791; m. 1809, Parker Richardson; had eight children.
 - iii. JOHN ("Squire"), b. Feb. 4, 1794; lived on the Winham farm

- at G. Center before going West; m., first, Sally Willey; m. second, Mrs. Olive (Smith) Willey.
- iv. LEVI BARTLETT, b. Feb. 22, 1799; m. Rhoda Hurd and removed to Canandaigua, N. Y.
 - v. HANNAH, b. June 5, 1803; m. Wm. Smith of Bloomfield, N. Y., Feb., 1825 and d. 1833.
 - vi. ALMIRA, b. Dec. 10, 1805.
 - vii. LEMIRA, b. April 21, 1808; m. March, 1829, Homer Chase of Canandaigua, N. Y.; d. July, 1837, leaving two dau.
 - viii. NATHANIEL, JR., b. Feb. 14, 1811 (See previous chapter).
6. SAMUEL⁶ GUNNISON, the 3rd, (*Samuel, Jr.*⁵ *Capt. Samuel*⁴ *Joseph*³ *Elihu*² *Hugh*¹) farmer at the Center; m. Sept. 4, 1809, Elizabeth Williams, b. July 2, 1788; d. Aug. 22, 1864. He d. July 9, 1864. Children:
- i. SOPHRIA WILLIAMS, b. July 19, 1810; m. June 1, 1831, William Peaslee of Grand Rapids, Mich.; 2 children.
 - ii. JOHN WILLIAMS, b. Nov. 11, 1812; Capt. U. S. Army (See biog. sketch).
 - iii. ALICE MARIA, b. Oct. 25, 1818; m. May 4, 1842, Silas S. Booth of G. (See *Booth*).
 - iv. MARY ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 13, 1820; m. Nov., 1843, Joshua W. Booth.
 - v. JOSEPH ANDREW, b. Oct. 30, 1822.
 - vi. LOIS MINERVA, b. Nov. 13, 1823; m. April 24, 1845, Benjamin F. Sawyer of Napa City, Cal.; two children.
 - vii. ALMA JANE, b. Aug. 3, 1826; m. Stephen B. Cofran.
 - viii. ALBERT R., b. Oct. 4, 1830 (See *Professional*).
7. VINAL⁶ GUNNISON (*Ephriam*⁵ *Capt. Samuel*⁴ *Joseph*³ *Elihu*² *Hugh*¹) m. Dec. 27, 1821, Eliza Baker of G., who d. 1873, aged 72. He d. 1858. Children:
- i. JOHN, b. Nov. 1822; d. at two years of age.
 - ii. ARVIN NYE, b. June 21, 1825; lived in the South; d. March, 1882.
 - iii. MIRIAM WESTON, b. Nov. 28, 1826; d. Nov. 26, 1847.
 - iv. SARAH ANN, b. Feb. 16, 1833; m. Brickett of Mendota, Ill.
 - v. ELIZA B., b. Nov. 23, 1834; m. Joseph Chandler and removed to Salem, Ore.
 - vi. JOHN VINAL, b. Feb. 27, 1837 (See *Industries*).
 - vii. AMOS, b. May 10, 1839.
 - viii. HORACE B., b. Aug. 7, 1843; res. Phillipsville, Cal.

HARRIS

1. DAVID HARIS, JR., son of Dr. David and Rebecca (Woods) Harris of

Washington, b. Feb. 1, 1778; m. Hannah Cutts of G., in 1801; was resident of the "Middle District" in 1809; styled Captain; d. in G., 1845. Children:

- i. WILDER, b. Dec. 27, 1802; m. Betsey Cutts; d. 1870.
- ii. OTIS, b. April 1, 1805; m. Mary Grinnell; d. 1860.
- iii. MELVIN, b. April 30, 1807; m. Polly Cutler, b. Mar. 15, 1831; d. 1876.
- iv. DIANTHA, b. Dec. 7/8, 1809; m. Peabody Brown in 1836; d. Feb. 12, 1842.
- v. EMELINE, b. July 12, 1812; m. Orange Whitney of Newport, Nov. 12, 1835.
- vi. ORLAND, b. Jan. 2, 1815; m. Abigail Dame in 1836; d. Mar. 10, 1843.
- vii. EURAMIA, b. Aug. 31, 1819; m. Lyman Brockway of Washington.

REBECCA HARRIS, sister of David, Jr., b. Washington, May 17, 1786; m. May 15, 1808, Thomas Robinson of G.

LAKEMAN

1. DANIEL LAKEMAN (*Nathaniel² Nathaniel¹*) b. Pembroke?, July, 1772; m. Margaret, or Peggy, who d. 1830. he d. March 10, 1845. Children:
 - i. SHERBURNE, b. July 17, 1804; m. 1835, Marriet Webster, dau. of John and Deborah (Dow) Webster. Had four children, one of whom was Hon. Daniel W. Lakeman of Nashua.
 - ii. MILTON, b. June 27, 1806.
 - iii. BETSEY, b. Jan. 10, 1811; d. inf.

LIBB (E)Y

1. JAMES² LIBBEY, son of James¹, Rev. soldier, and Sarah (Gibbs) Libby; m. Polly Sherman; was a farmer at North Goshen. Children:
 - i. SARAH, d. Aug. 4, 1827, in her 21st year.
 - ii. JOHN, d. Feb. 13, 1836, aged 27.
 - iii. MIRIAM, m. George Kennerson; went West. Ch.: Alice M., d. July 30, 1845, aged 2 yrs.
 - iv. HORACE.
 - v. ABIGAIL S., d. Nov. 5, 1847, aged 29.
 - vi. WEALTHY, m. S. H. Stowell.
 - vii. DERORAH, never m.

**The Libby Family*, Chas. T. Libbey.

LITTLE

1. FREDERICK S. LITTLE, a native of Antrim; farmer and teacher; b. July 20, 1826. He was for four years in charge of an academy in New Jersey. While residing in G. he held the offices of selectman, town clerk and superintending school committee. He m. May 25, 1854, Julietta E. Chase of Washington, b. Dec. 4, 1835; d. Sept. 29, 1869. He m., second, Mary E. Gilman of Untiy, b. Dec. 3, 1844.

LEAR

1. GEORGE WALKER³ LEAR, original proprietor of Saville, son of Walker² (*Tobias, Jr.*¹) and Mary (Nelson) Lear; b. 1747. (For extended account see Chap. 6.)
2. JOSEPH³ LEAR (*Walker² Tobias, Jr.*¹) brother of above, bapt. Aug. 20, 1749; m., first, Mrs. Elizabeth Rand, who d. Aug. 15, 1784. He m., second, April, 1790, Mercy Woodward, sister of Elder Nehemiah Woodward. He d. Jan. 29, 1819. Children, by first marriage:
 3. i. ROBERT⁴, b. in Saville, Feb. 6, 1774.
 - ii. LUCY, b. Aug. 7, 1777; m. Asahel Dickinson.
 4. iii. WALKER, b. Aug. 10, 1784.
 Children by second marriage:
 - iv. TOBIAS, b. April 3, 1794; m. Widow Margaret (Chandler) Rand (See Chap. 6).
 - v. MERCY, or MOLLY, b. Sept. 14, 1796.
 - vi. JOSEPH, JR., b. July 28, 1800; m. June 13, 1822, Mary, dau. of Benjamin Chandler, b. in Newbury, Dec. 27, 1800; d. 1875, in Newbury.
 - vii. POLLY, b. Aug. 18, 1803.
3. ROBERT LEAR⁴ (*Joseph³ Walker² Tobias, Jr.*¹) m. June 30, 1796, Lydia Angell. Lived on the Province Road, in the corner formed by the present Stanley Williamson turn. A second house once stood nearby. Children, (G. records):
 5. i. GIDEON⁵, m. Hannah Merritt; son, Dennis (Forward); d. 1820/21.
 - ii. JOSEPH, "Major Joe," b. Nov. 4, 1800; m. Polly Crowell, b. May 2, 1799; resided in Newbury.
 - iii. JOHN, b. Aug. 11, 1802; m. Eliza Rowell; d. 1830. Children:
 1. Sophronia, d. young.
 2. John, Jr., b. Sept. 4, 1830, a short time after the death of his father.
 - iv. NEHEMIAH, b. G., Oct. 17, 1803; m., first, Eleanor Crowell of Bow, who d. Mar. 22, 1859. He m., second, May 22, 1862,

Nancy C. Jacobs; m., third, Aug. 22, 1875, Mary C. Perkins; resided in Cornish and Newport before removing to Sunapee, where he d.

- v. SARAH, or SALLY, b. Aug. 17, 1804.
- vi. REBECCA, b. April 5, 1806.
- vii. FREELOVE, b. May 22, 1808.
- viii. ROBERT, JR., b. Nov. 10, 1815.
- ix. DAVID LOREN, b. Dec. 7, 1817; m. Sarah C. Shepard.
- x. LYDIA, b. May 10, 1821.

It is stated of the two daughters, Lydia and Sally, that one married a Philbrick, the other a Farrin. Probably a fourth dau. must be added, Ann, who m. Sam Scripture and d. of consumption July 15, 1853, aged 25.

4. WALKER⁴ LEAR (*Joseph³ Walker² Tobias, Jr.¹*) m. Susan Meserve, dau. of Capt. Wm. C. Meserve, b. Sept. 28, 1784; d. March 6, 1858. He was a farmer and blacksmith at the Harry G. Bartlett farm; d. Oct. 20, 1858. Children:

- i. DEACON ASAH⁵ b. in G. June 27, 1806; resided at So. Sunapee; m. March 19, 1824, Betsey Ann Chandler; d. March 17, 1890. Children: 1. Susan, b. June 7, 1824, and m. Homer Chase Bartlett. 2. Benjamin C. 3. Walker. 4. Mary C. 5. Wm. Collins. 6. Edwin B. 7. George B. 8. Olan A. (See *Industries*). 9. Wilson E. Lear.
- ii. MARY ANN, b. April, 1808; m. Imri Purington; d. June 19, 1891.
- iii. COLLINS, b. 1817; d. 1829.

5. DENNIS⁶ LEAR (*Gideon⁵ Robert⁴ Joseph³ Walker² Tobias, Jr.¹*) b. April 12, 1819; was a farmer in the north part of the town; m. Jan. 6, 1848, Mary M. Blaisdell of Sunapee, who d. at age 29. He m., second, Nov. 29, 1857, Laura A. Emery, who d. Dec. 13, 1904, aged 73. He d. Jan. 20, 1891. Children, by first marriage:
- i. MASON D., b. Dec. 2, 1849; d. at Olean, N. Y.
 - ii. FRANK M., b. Jan. 12, 1851.
 - iii. FRED E., b. Jan. 17, 1853; d. in Mass., 1914.

Children by second marriage;

- iv. MIANDIA A., b. Oct. 8, 1858; d. June 18, 1883.
 - v. ORRA S., b. Jan. 12, 1861; m. May 1, 1901, Miss Althine F. Sholes (See *Authors*); d. Nov. 16, 1913.
 - vi. EDGAR A., b. Feb. 9, 1864; d. in New York City.
6. JOHN⁶ LEAR, JR., (*John⁵ Robert⁴ Joseph³ Walker² Tobias, Jr.¹*), m. Mira A., dau. of Ephraim Nelson, and came to care for his

wife's aunt and her husband, Mercy (Nelson) and Levi Pierce, on a small farm at the top of "Lear Hill." He d. 1887. Children:

- i. HENRY GEORGE, b. Dec. 28, 1867; d. 1956.
- ii. VIOLA BELLE, b. Jan. 30, 1874; m. DeWitt Colby, blacksmith of George's Mills.
- iii. JENNIE FLORENCE, b. Sept. 28, 1876; m. (second wife) Arthur L. Benway, prominent farmer of Lempster; d. Dec. 10, 1948.
- iv. ARTHUR MERTON, b. Dec. 16, 1879; m. Jan. 1, 1922, Carolyn M. Snowman of Blue Hill, Me.; d. at Marion, Mass., Oct. 7, 1945. One dau., Anne Louise.

MAXFIELD

1. PAGE MAXFIELD, m., Nov. 13, 1828, Abigail Cutts. Children:
 - i. SANDERS C., b. 1830; d. inf.
 - ii. MARILLA, b. Feb. 9, 1833; m., July 12, 1855, Ira Hurd, Jr.; d. Mar. 26, 1856.
 - iii. RUSSELL T., b. Nov. 7, 1836; m., first, Malvina Comstock, Aug. 26, 1862, who d. April 9, 1875. He m., second, 1877, Adella F. Colby.
 - iv. HARVEY PAGE, b. May 29, 1840; m., Sept. 17, 1866, Fanny P. Dodge, who d. July 13, 1873, aged 29 yrs. 11 mos. He removed to Wisconsin.
 - v. SOPHIA F., b. June 13, 1842; m. (second wife), Jan. 6, 1861, Ira Hurd, Jr.
 - vi. MARY JANE, b. Oct. 11, 1843; m., July 2, 1862, Benj. F. Lear. Ch.: Ada Belle; m. — York.
 - vii. EDITH V., b. June 22, 1844; m., July 24, 1874, John Q. A. Emery, grandson of Elder Amos Emery.

McCRILLIS

1. JOHN² McCRILLIS, son of John¹ and Margaret (Harvey) McGrillis, was b. 1746 in Nottingham, N. H., and lived later in that part of Nottingham which was set off in 1766 as the town of Deerfield. His title of Captain arose from a commission in the Colonial militia before the Revolution. His sister Elizabeth, born 1733, m. Major Andrew McClary. He was a blacksmith by trade, as was his father before him. About 1772 he married Sally Bowdoin. He served in many patriotic capacities during the Revolution in his home town. They moved to Goshen in 1796, coming to the house of their son John, the year before his marriage. Capt. John died at Goshen Corners in 1822 and is buried in the cemetery there beside his wife whose death occurred April 18, 1797. She was born in 1743. Children:

2.
 - i. JOHN³, b. July 15, 1773.
 - ii. SARAH, b. March 3, 1775, in Deerfield; m. John Taylor Coffin.
 - iii. MICHAEL, b. July 15, 1778, in D.; m. Sally Hancock.

2. JOHN³ McCRILLIS, the Centenarian, (*John² John¹*) was born at Deerfield Parade in the house first used as a tavern by Capt. Moore, later kept by Capt. John McCrillis, his father, as a tavern. He, too, was a blacksmith by trade. He m. July 28, 1797, Hannah Dowst, dau. of Ozem and Elizabeth (Jenness) Dowst, b. in Rye, July 14, 1777.*

Family tradition cites the fact that he remembered the Revolutionary War, being nine years old at its close; he recalled seeing a cannon burst at a meeting of rejoicing, and told of incidents of enlistment of men into the Colonial Army who were to receive a two-year-old heifer each as bounty.

Local accounts indicate that Mr. McCrillis first settled and built upon the same spot where he was living in his last years, directly at the Four Corners. With the advent of the Croydon Turnpike, however, and prolonged construction of the difficult section through "the Notch," as it is still known, the advantage of a repair-shop as near the scene of action as possible impelled him to remove his business to what was afterward known as the Wheelock Tandy place on the mountainside, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Blanchard.

Here he carried on a thriving business for many years, especially in the autumn, when Boston-bound wagons of country-produce labored past. Here seven of his eleven children were born.

In 1829 lessening traffic over the Turnpike caused Mr. McCrillis to return to his previous home at the Corners proper, where he resumed his blacksmithing. The shop was but a few rods from his residence and nearly opposite the present home of C. J. Oliphant. The smoothly flattened stone-slab, with a hole in its center, which was used in "setting" wagon-tires is still to be seen.

Here his son, William Henry McCrillis, learned the blacksmith's trade, a family-heritage, and took over the business as his father relinquished it in advancing years.

Mr. McCrillis was at one time a Deputy Sheriff for Sullivan

*The writer, in 1903, stated that the bride's parents were strongly opposed to her marriage, but, feeling that she must decide this all-important matter for herself, Hannah eloped with her youthful suitor, they were married and came to Goshen, she riding behind him on horseback. These particulars, source undetermined, do not appear in the typescript family genealogy quoted above. However, Mr. John W. McCrillis of Newport has expressed willingness to have them entered here, assuming that the statements would have been long ago corrected by his father or grandfather — who was then living — had they been untrue.



Residence of John McCrillis



At Dinner in the Pavilion



Sullivan Commandery, K. T.

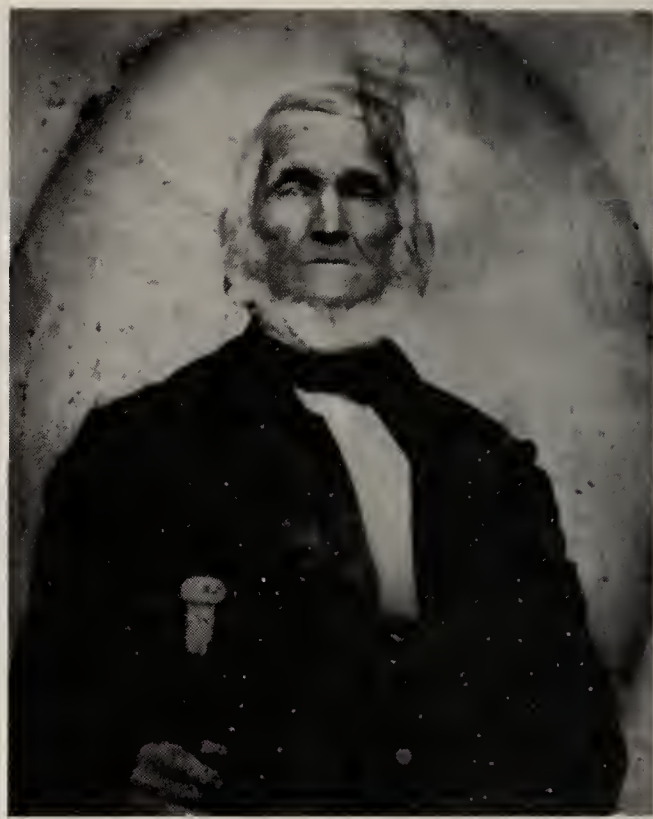


Claremont Cornet Band

The McCrillis Centennial Celebration. From a series of stereoscopic views prepared by Dr. H. G. McIntire, then of Concord; loaned by Imri G. Crane of Goshen.



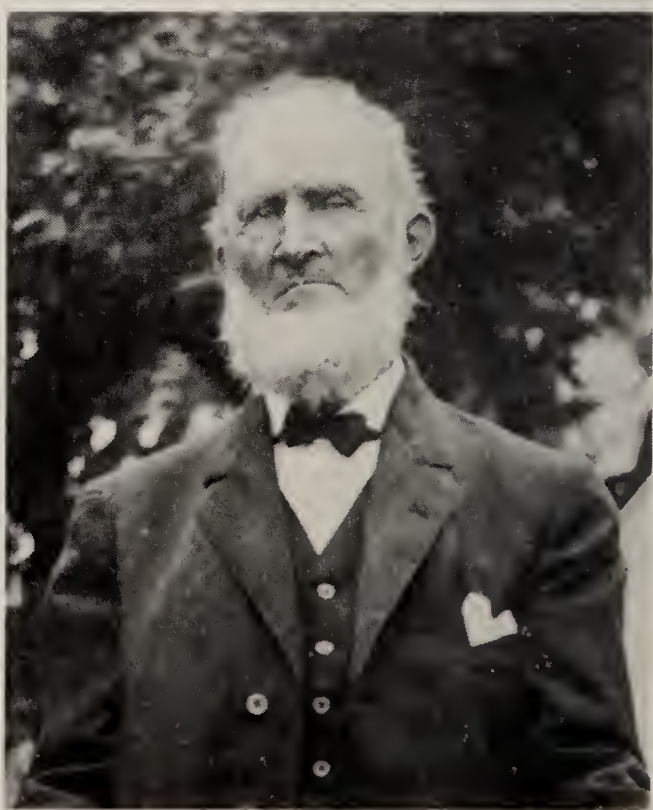
Rev. Nathaniel Gunnison



Thaddens M. Fuller



Hiram Sholes



Hial F. Nelson

County, and in the Masonic fraternity rose to the sublime degree of a Master Mason Dec. 3, 1823.

The celebration of Mr. McCrillis' one-hundredth birthday, July 15, 1873, was a noteworthy event in the town's history. On the lawn of the Congregational church, opposite his residence, a rustic pavilion had been erected one hundred and twenty feet long and eighteen feet wide, with wings on each side the same width, forty feet long, the whole painstakingly covered with evergreen boughs.

The day's festivities began with the arrival of a large delegation of Masons and friends from Newport, under escort of the Sullivan Commandery of Knights Templars and the Claremont Brass Band.

The *N. H. Argus and Spectator* of Newport, in its following issue, carried a full account of the celebration:

"The Masonic Fraternity immediately proceeded to the school-house nearby and formed a procession with Col. Nathan Huntoon of Unity, now in the ninety-first year of his age, as marshall, he having, as we are informed, performed the same service upon the same spot for the Company that marched from Goshen to Portsmouth during the War of 1812. He stood erect and marched with the precision and tread of a soldier of twenty-five. The procession proceeded to the pavilion where ample provision had been made for their reception, five hundred and fifteen people being accommodated at tables within. After being seated, the venerable Mr. McCrillis walked through the pavilion, supported by two of his friends and took his seat on the platform, seeing present forty-one descendants, several of the fifth generation. He appeared quite feeble, although apparently in good spirits and in the perfect possession of his mental powers.

David McLaughlin, Esq., of Goshen took general charge of affairs, while Harvey Huntoon, Esq., of Unity, Past Master of Mt. Vernon Lodge, officiated as Master Mason and presided at the table. A fervent prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wilkins, pastor of the Methodist Church of Newport.

After the dinner had been served, Mrs. Wm. H. McCrillis was presented with a cake basket and pie knife as a testimonial from the ladies of Newport for her kind care and treatment of her aged father-in-law. Mrs. McCrillis made a very happy response. Miss Ayer, a great grand daughter, read an original poem, well adapted to the occasion. An ode, composed by Matthew Harvey, Esq., of Newport, was read by the author and sung by a quartette under the direction of B. Rush Allen

of Newport, the audience joining in singing the chorus; tune, New England.

Following the reading of an interesting account of the venerable man's life by his son-in-law, Dr. McIntire of Concord, appropriate remarks were made by Hon. Hosea W. Parker of Claremont; Hon. E. B. Knight of W. Va.; Alex. Barton, Esq., Brandon, Vt., an old acquaintance of Mr. McCrillis'; Hon. L. W. Barton, Matthew Harvey and H. G. Carleton of Newport; and Harvey Huntoon, Esq., of Unity.

Among the aged persons present besides Col. Huntoon was Mrs. Sally Gilman of East Unity, ninety-four years of age. She appeared active and smart and was wearing a silk dress over one hundred years old. The audience, which numbered at least one thousand, appeared to be highly gratified to see the venerable man. Many of them took him by the hand. The company dispersed about four o'clock, the event being one long to be remembered."

Less than two months afterward, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 4, death claimed Mr. McCrillis. An impressive funeral was held the following Sabbath at the Congregational church, where so recently the festive celebration had been held. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Rev. Lemuel Willis of Warner. Masonic services were conducted under the direction of H. M. Ingram of Mount Vernon Lodge. Children of John and Hannah (Dowst) McCrillis:

- i. SALLY BOWDOIN, b. April 21, 1798; m. Benjamin R. Ayer of Newbury; d. at Newbury, Oct. 5, 1876. They had many children.
- ii. OZEM, b. Sept. 12, 1799; m. June 30, 1834, Laura J. Head, b. in Pembroke, Oct. 19, 1803, dau. of Moses and Deborah (Lakeman) Head. He d. in Chicago, Ill. No children. He early lived in Dexter, Me., but most of his life was a merchant in Boston.
- iii. JOHN, b. Sept. 29, 1801; d. Sept. 11, 1863; never married.
- iv. BETSEY, b. Aug. 12, 1803; m., about 1838, Hiram Carr; lived in Dexter, Me., where she d. Oct. 18, 1878.
- v. JONATHAN, b. Nov. 19, 1805; d. at G. May 3, 1857; unm.
- vi. CAROLINE, b. April 22, 1807; m. Olivet Willey; d. near Chicago, Mar. 10, 1876. Many children.
- vii. MARGARET, b. Aug. 29, 1809; d. 1812.
- viii. JOSEPH CILLEY, b. Oct. 9, 1812; d. July 8, 1852; unm. Merchant.
- ix. WILLIAM HENRY, b. June 30, 1815; m. Sept. 17, 1851, Abby Huntoon of Unity. He was one of Goshen's best citizens, serving as town clerk, selectman, and Representative in the

session of 1859/9 and was again elected in 1868; was for many years postmaster at Goshen. A Mason, he was also a Democrat of the old school, but always had due regard for the opinions of those who differed with him in politics. After his father's death he removed to Newport, where he d. Dec. 9, 1903. His son, John McCrillis, fifth of the name in direct line, was b. at Goshen, Aug. 5, 1858. (See *Professional*).

- x. MARGARET, b. Oct. 3, 1817; m. H. G. McIntire, M.D.; d. at Concord.
- xi. PULASKI, b. Mar. 1, 1820; m. Feb. 1, 1846, Susan Coolidge; d. at Dexter, Me., Mar. 24, 1907.

MESERVE

- I. CAPT. WILLIAM COLLINS MESERVE was b. Nov. 8, 1753; m. 1782, Deborah Bartlett, dau. of Capt. John Bartlett of Portsmouth, who d. March 24, 1831, aged 73. He d. in G., March 28, 1824, aged 70. Ch:
 - i. SUSAN, b. Sept. 14, 1784; m. Walker Lear, who d. Oct. 20, 1858, aged 74. She d. March 6, 1858, aged 73 yrs. 5 mos.
 - ii. JOHN BARTLETT MESERVE, b. Nov. 3, 1786; m. March 27, 1808. Mary Thatcher; d. Dec. 21, 1865.
 - iii. CHARLES HANSON, b. Jan. 8, 1790; m. Mary Young, 1813; d. Nov. 27, 1880.
 - iv. WILLIAM COLLINS, JR., b. May 26, 1792.
 - v. SAMUEL MARSHALL, bapt. Oct. 8, 1795; died in inf.
 - vi. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 26, 1798; m. Eunice Willey, May 16, 1821; d. Sept. 10, 1872.
 - vii. HANNAH GUNNISON MESERVE, b. April 20, 1801; m. Sept. 25, 1823, Calvin Thatcher; d. May 12, 1887.

Capt. Meserve was a grandson of Col. Nathaniel Meserve who, with eleven others, purchased the Mason Grant in 1746 and thus became one of the largest landholders in the province. The elder man also rendered signal aid to the English crown during the siege and reduction of Louisburg in 1758. Of the extensive property of the grandfather, however, nothing seems to have been left for young William when he came of age. His father died when the lad was less than six years old and it is apparent that his mother had spent or lost all their inheritance during his minority.*

At fourteen he ran away to sea. With the coming of the American Revolution he served as First Lieutenant under Capt. Nathaniel Thayer, on the brigantine "Satisfaction" (privateer),

*Hon. John B. Meserve. From the *Portsmouth Times*, 1924.

from April 1, to Aug. 31, 1778, upon which latter date he was commissioned as Commander of the schooner "General Lincoln" (privateer). "England's commercial shipping made rich prizes . . . and a situation bordering on piracy was engendered. Captain Meserve became quite successful in the captures he made, but his career as a privateersman ultimately ended in his capture and nearly cost him his life. He had intercepted a number of British trading ships and with booty on board valued at \$100,000 sailed into New York harbor, being in ignorance that New York had fallen to the British. He was promptly detained and he and his crew became prisoners. They were sent to Halifax for incarceration and subjected to much inhumane treatment. An attempt was made to poison them by giving them poisoned ale to drink. A human British officer, with whom the captain had become acquainted, gave him a warning look ere he had imbibed the glass which was given him. He had drunk enough, however, to become quite ill, but recovered and was afterward released and returned to Portsmouth."

After the close of the war he married and for fifteen years followed the sea. The authority above quoted states very candidly: "Without doubt he was financially greatly embarrassed . . . His earlier accumulations had, as we have seen, been swept away by his capture and many years later he again lost ship and cargo through shipwreck. This swept the board clean for him. Rockingham county records disclose numerous suits against him about this time and also many deeds by himself and wife. In early January, 1797, he and his wife gave a power of attorney to parties in Portsmouth to convey the last piece of Portsmouth property they owned and a few days later they moved to Goshen. His financial condition had probably become such that he was unable to refit himself for further sea operations."

"Secondly, Deborah Bartlett, his wife, was an even-tempered, patient soul—up to a certain point. Her father had been a sea captain and she knew the vices and uncertainties of the life. At first she mildly protested against his ventures and long absences from home, which upon one occasion was prolonged to two years, during a portion of which time he was in a foreign prison, placed there by a rebellious crew. The temper and patience of Deborah were being sorely tried, but above all, the family was growing up. Her mother's heart longed to raise her boys in a different atmosphere. In the parlance of today, she nagged the old Captain so that he finally yielded and the farm at the base of the beautiful Sunapees became the family home. Here my grandfather, John Bartlett Meserve grew to young manhood upon a farm, unused to and unknowing of the things that had

to do with the sea, save as the old Captain, after the day's toil in the hot field was done, would recount his sea experiences. The old Captain was never fully reconciled to the change, but Deborah was happy. Lingering for her husband and boys to come in from the field did not carry with it the misgivings of watching for days and weeks and months across the bay for the white sails of the Captain's schooner."

During the preparation of the "Sketch of Goshen," more than fifty years ago, Mr. Olan A. Lear, a life-time resident of the locality, recalled the story told in his youth that Capt. Meserve brought seven bushels of Spanish silver with him to Goshen, treasure recovered from an old Spanish wreck, and at his death several quarts of the ancient pieces were left.

It is difficult to reconcile this fantastic tale with the now known facts. Perhaps the captain was indulging in some highly-colored yarn for the benefit of listening youngsters, or displayed Chinese coins of little real value, or curios from his voyages that resembled coins.

In later years the Meserve farm came into the possession of John R. Cutts, who made a substantial living upon it until moving to the Village. About 1895/6, Joseph and Benjamin Grace, with their widowed mother and Joseph's two children, George and Ethel, came to the old farm. They had kept a small store in Boston and brought with them an assortment of unsold items such as are now displayed in "5 and 10" stores. Within ten or twelve years the family returned to Boston and the buildings gradually fell into decay.

MURDOUGH

- I. WILLIAM MURDOUGH, son of Samuel Murdough, was b. in Hillsborough, May 23, 1785. He went to Washington when a young man and learned the trade of tanner and shoemaker of Col. Harry Train. He afterward came to Goshen, where he m. Polly Stevens, Nov. 25, 1810. Later years were spent in Nashua, returning to G., where he died, March 26, 1866. After the death of his first wife, he m. Mrs. Mary (McQuesten) Whittemore, Feb. 11, 1842. Children:
 - i. EMELINE, b. G., Oct. 26, 1813; m. Gilbert Ward, who d. at G., Nov. 23, 1887, aged 76. She d. in G., Jan. 27, 1875.
 - ii. MALINE, b. W., May 1, 1817; d. young.
 - iii. MARIA A., b. W., Sept. 29, 1822; m. O. F. Cain, and res. in G. and Nashua; d. in G., July 9, 1871.
 - iv. SALMA H., b. July 24, 1824; m. Adaline Darrah; d. Lynn, Mass., May 5, 1884.

- v. LUCINDA F., b. W., Dec. 31, 1828; unm.
- vi. WALTER B., b. Nov. 10, 1832; m. Emma Earle; rem. to Wisconsin.
- vii. FIDELIA, b. G., April 23, 1849; m. C. H. Barrett; res. Manchester.

(*Hist. of Washington*)

NELSON

JOHN¹ NELSON, b. Feb. 2, 1760; m., first, Jan. 17, 1793, Sarah Glidden, b. Aug. 29, 1763; d. Aug. 3, 1799. He m., second Lucy Glidden, sister to Sarah. She d. March 18, 1805, and he m., third, Hannah Hardy of Cornish, b. Oct. 22, 1778; d. March 12, 1854. He d. Dec. 15, 1843. Children, by third marriage, b. in Croydon:

1. i. EPHRAIM, b. Aug. 27, 1806.
 - ii. NATHANIEL, b. March 20, 1808; m. June 3, 1836, Livia Haywood of Grantham, dau. of Barzillia Haywood; d. June 20, 1881. No ch.
 - iii. JAMES, b. Oct. 24, 1810; m. Betsey Whitaker; d. April 11, 1874. Several ch.
 - iv. MERCY, b. Aug. 4, 1813; m. Nov. 26, 1855, Levi Pierce, who d. March 17, 1866, of injuries received from a fall from a scaffold in his barn. She d. Jan. 5, 1888; had a dau., Cynthia, who m. George Bugbee.
 - v. LYDIA, b. June 6, 1815; m. April 12, 1843, Ansel Dunbar of Croydon, b. April 20, 1819; d. Dec. 30, 1904. She d. Jan. 3, 1897. Children, buried in Village cem.: George D., b. 1845; d. 1892. 2. Hannah A., b. 1840; d. 1867. 3. Luella A., b. March 4, 1860; d. 1950, at Gardner, Mass.
1. EPHRAIM² NELSON (*John*¹) m. March 26, 1844, Lydia Churchill, granddau. of Nathaniel Churchill Rev. soldier; removed to G.; shoemaker; d. June 4, 1865. She d. Oct. 9, 1881, aged 62. Children:
 - i. MIRA ANN, b. Feb. 11, 1845; m. John Lear, Jr. (See *Lear*).
 - ii. MARIETTA ("Etta"), b. Sept. 6, 1846; m. (second wife) Charles Upton; was drowned with her husband, at Salem, Mass., July 5, 1901.
 2. iii. HIAL FLANDERS, b. Feb. 4, 1848.
 3. iv. JOHN LEWIS, b. April 6, 1850.
 - v. JANE PATTY ("Jennie"), b. Sept. 8, 1855; m., first, (second wife) Brooks Burns of Wilton; m., second, 1896, John S. Trow of Trow Hill, Sunapee.
 - vi. SYLVIA, b. April 8, 1855; d. June 5, 1865.
 2. HIAL F.³ NELSON (*Ephraim*² *John*¹) m. Oct. 11, 1876, Ida L. Farr; farmer; deacon and clerk of the Baptist church many years;

served on board of selectmen, school board, moderator, and many other offices of trust; d. Oct. 19, 1922. His wife d. Jan. 6, 1947. Children:

- i. ELMER HIAL, b. Newport, May 6, 1878; m. 1904, Jessie Lewis of Bradford, Mass.; removed to Haverhill, Mass.; grocer; d. 1930. Children, b. in H.:
 1. LILLIAN I.; m. Samuel Ellis; 2 dau.
 2. BEATRICE, m. — Kammerer; res. Rehoboth, Mass.
- ii. ARTHUR WINFRED, b. Newport, Jan. 29, 1880; m., first, Ada N., dau. of John and Flora (Wheeler) Hooper of Unity; she d. May 28, 1924. He m., second, June 25, 1926, Ethel O. Lombard, then pastor of the Village church. A new butter-factory was built by him and operated in conjunction with several farms; rem. to Haverhill, Mass. Children, by first marriage, b. at Haverhill:
 1. HAZEL G., b. Sept. 18, 1904; m. Alfred Babb; d. Aug., 1927.
 2. ARTHUR W., JR., b. July 4, 1907; grad. agri. course, Univ. of N. H.; selectman; m. June 27, 1931, Elizabeth E. Tate of Ellsworth, Me.; a dau., Ruth A.
 3. PAUL HOOPER, b. Feb. 9, 1909; grad. agri. course, Univ. of N. H.; supermarket mgr.; res. Conn.; m. Ireta Stewart; a dau., Elaine.
 4. DAVID HIAL, b. March 5, 1912; airplane technician; res. Conn.; m. Ethel Stewart, sister of Ireta; children: Kent, Lawrence.
 5. CLIFFORD W., b. Aug. 9, 1913; served in Patton's Third Army, World War II; m. Dec., 1956, Mrs. Mildred Tuck; res. Concord.
 6. GORDON CORLISS, b. Goshen, Nov. 24, 1921; served in Medical Corps, Pacific Theater, World War II; insurance; res. Hartford, Conn.

Children, by second marriage:

7. HAROLD L., b. July 31, 1927; m. and resides in Haverhill, Mass.
8. ROBERT E., b. March 17, 1929; with American Airlines.
- iii. WALTER RAYMOND, b. Croydon, Sept. 19, 1882; m., first, Dec. 23, 1908, Cora M. Andrews of Plainfield, b. July 3, 1883; d. Feb. 26, 1915. He m., second, Sept. 1, 1916, Elizabeth M. Morgan of Lempster. Children, by first marriage:
 1. DORIS CARRIE, b. Oct. 19, 1911; grad. K.T.C.; m. Feb. 14, 1940, John H. Newman of Washington; a son, John H., Jr.
 2. RUTH IDA, b. Feb. 20, 1915; grad. K.T.C.; m. June 19, 1937, James Franklin Towle of Chichester. Four ch.: Nelson, David, Francis, Priscilla.

Children by second marriage:

3. WALTER RAYMOND, JR., b. July 24, 1917; m. first, Aug. 8, 1939, Esther Cutting of Newport; m. second, Marie (Brown) Fannie; res. Concord; carpenter. 4. HARLOW ALLAN, b. Oct. 11, 1919; grad. Univ. of N. H.; emp. Gen. Electric Corp., Schenectady, N. Y.; m. Feb. 6, 1943, Emma Long of Schenectady. Two ch.: Richard, Gary. 5. AUSTIN MORGAN, b. Aug. 31, 1921; overseas, World War II; grad Univ. of N. H.; m. Oct. 16, 1948, Lula Price of Concord. Two ch.: Donald. Charles. 6. LOIS ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 24, 1923; m., Feb. 17, 1945, at Santa Rosa, Cal., Ensign Robert E. Burford of Palmer, Mass., teacher; res. W. Hartford, Conn. Five ch.: Robert S. Bonita. Brian. Barbara. Beverly.
- iv. ERNEST SHIRLEY, b. G., Nov. 26, 1891; grad. agri. course, Univ. of N. H.; poultryman; m. Oct. 7, 1914, Mabel R. Bartlett of Groveland, Mass.; res. Ashfield, Mass. Two ch.:
 1. DOROTHY LOUISE, m. first, Lewis Bates of Ashfield, Mass.; m., second, Preston Townsley of Ashfield. Two children: Robert Bates. Shirley Townsley. 2. FLORENCE, m. Ernest Greenman; res. Orange, Mass.
3. JOHN L.³ NELSON (*Ephraim*² *John*¹) or L. John, as he preferred to be known, m., Oct. 11, 1876, Sarah E. Farr, sister of Ida. This was a double wedding, two brothers marrying sisters. They removed to Wilton and Milford, N. H., Worcester, Mass., and Chester, Vt.; was carpenter and farmer; d. 1927. She d. Oct. 20, 1930.
 - i. ALICE SARAH, b. G., July 29, 1877; for many years a teacher in Worcester, Mass.
 - ii. OTHO LEWIS, b. Wilton, Feb. 24, 1880; educated at Milford; m. June 17, 1909, Alice E. Randall at Chester, Vt. He is a leading dairyman; active in town affairs, member of board of supervisors, school board, etc. Children:
 1. HELEN SARAH; grad. K.T.C., teacher; m. Maurice E. Tenney; has son, John Tenney.
 2. RAE ELIZABETH, grad. business-course, Towle High School; m. Harold I. Hodgman. Children: Robert. Virginia. Bruce.

PARKER

"Captain John Parker died in Goshen, March 13, 1825, aged 46. He has left a wife (Hannah Huntoon) and seven children to lament the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father." (*N. H. Spectator*,

issue of April 6, 1825). By records in the T. M. Fuller account-book, it is evident that Edwin Parker assumed charge of his father's household.

PEASLEY

- I. MICAJAH PEASLEY m. Judith — . Children:
 - i. WILLIAM, b. Nov. 12, 1806.
 - ii. ASA DEARBORN, b. Nov. 16, 1807.
 - iii. SUSANNA, b. Sept. 20, 1809.
 - iv. LYDIA, b. Mar. 6, 1812.
 - v. SIMON AYERS, b. Feb. 9, 1814.
 - vi. RHODA, b. Oct. 3, 1815.
 - vii. ELIJAH, b. Sept. 26, 1817.
 - viii. MARY JANE, b. April 29, 1819.

PEASLEY

- I. MARK PEASLEY. Children:
 - i. DANIEL, b. April 7, 1807.
 - ii. REUBEN, b. June 15, 1809.
 - iii. WILLIAM, b. July 21, 1811.
 - iv. NOAH, b. Nov. 22, 1814.
 - v. LUCY, b. Aug. 13, 1816.
 - vi. AARON, b. Aug. 19, 1818.
 - vii. ALMOND, b. Aug. 13, 1820.
 - viii. MARIA L., b. Aug. 27, 1823.

PHELPS

- I. Children of Widow Phelps;
 - i. BENJAMIN, b. Aug. 18, 1766.
 - ii. EUNICE, b. Sept. 28, 1769.
 - iii. BARNABAS, b. Oct. 21, 1767.
 - iv. ELIJAH, b. Sept. 16, 1774.
 - v. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 26, 1776.
 - vi. MARY, b. March 18, 1780.
 2. vii. EBENEZER, b. July 31, 1781.
 - viii. ISIAH, b. July 16, 1785.
 - ix. LUCY, b. June 16, 1785.
 - x. ELIZABETH, b. July 20, 1787.
2. EBENEZER PHELPS m. Lima — . Children:
 - i. WM. STORY, b. Aug. 24, 1805.
 - ii. MELINDA, b. Feb. 9, 1807.
 - iii. HIEL, b. Jan. 3, 1809.
 - iv. ISAIAH, b. Feb. 26, 1811.

PIKE

1. WILSON² S. PIKE, son of Jarvis¹, m., first, Harriet Currier of G., having removed to this town when about 21; m., second, Julia G. Martin of Alexandria, Vt., dau. of Wm. and Abigail (Searl) Martin, who d. March 4, 1898, aged 87. He d. Sept., 1866. Children, by first marriage:
 - i. MARY, m. Ezekiel Bates of Cohasset, Mass.
 - ii. MAHALA, m. James Homer of Boston.
 - iii. LODEMA, m. Wm. Morgan, jeweler, of Providence, R. I.
 - iv. JULIA, d. 1849.
 - v. CYRUS F., b. 1833; d., aged 22.
 Children by second marriage;
 - vi. ELIAS WILSON, b. Oct. 12, 1838.
 - vii. RUTH G., m. Eben A. Purington, farmer.
 - viii. EZRA G., m. Emma L. Purington.
2. ELIAS³ W. PIKE (*Wilson S.² Jarvis¹*) m. July 3, 1859, Mary Frances, dau. of Imri and Mary (Lear) Purington; was educated in town schools and at New London; enlisted in the 16th Reg't, N. H. Vols. Upon his return from the army he carried on the present Trudeau-Purmort farm until Nov., 1894, when he removed to the Village. Was member of Board of Selectmen for eight years; town treasurer, tax collector and member of the school board. Elected Rep. to the Gen. Court in 1886; d. 1911. His wife d. 1931. Children:
 - i. ELDORA M., m. W. O. Sides, Jr., of Portsmouth; d. in Portsmouth.
 - ii. ETTA F., m. Frank W. Baker; d. April 15, 1881.
 - iii. FRED W., prominent farmer; was active in political affairs and was elected to many offices in the town, including Selectman and Representative; m. Mary J. Oakes of Vermont; one son, Howard E., who was b. July 31, 1893, and d. Jan. 6, 1919.
 - iv. SHERMAN L., m. Bertha J. Russell; two children: Bernard T. and Gladys E.
 - v. JENNIE L., m. Ernest H. Hurd; res., Lynn, Mass.; children:
 1. HARRY ELMORE (see *Authors*). 2. MILDRED, m. — Underhill; res., Mound City, Kans.
 - vi. HATCH C., m. Viola E. Chamberlain; d. in Lynn, Mass.
 - vii. HARRY E., twin with Hatch; m. first, Alice Steele; m. second, Beulah Peaslee.
 - viii. JOSEPHINE B., m. Fred Turner of Portsmouth and res. there.

PIKE

- I. WILLIAM W. PIKE, son of John and Ruth (Dunham) Pike, m. Sarah Carr; d. June 25, 1885, aged 89. Children:
 - i. WILLIAM DECATUR, b. Jan. 30, 1821; m. Judith Sylvia Sholes; d. Sept. 22, 1902.
 - ii. MADONA T., b. April 10, 1823; m. Dr. Wm. K. Leavitt; d. April 25, 1848.
 - iii. URSULA R., b. Nov. 15, 1825.
 - iv. PHILURA M., b. Feb. 20, 1828. unm.

PURINGTON

- I. IMRI PURINGTON was a native of Henniker; m. Mary Lear of G.; lived at the present Harry G. Bartlett farm; d. Aug. 18, 1891, aged 74. His wife d. June 19, 1891, aged 83. Children:
 - i. MARY F., b. 1848; m. Elias W. Pike of G.; d. 1931.
 - ii. B. JENNIE, m. Elisha H. Carr.
 - iii. EUGENE I., m. Luella J. Gregg.
 - iv. EMMA L., twin with Eugene, m. Ezra G. Pike.

JOHN PURINGTON, b. 1779; m. Martha —, who d. Jan. 11, 1866, aged 79. Lived on the farm last known as the Boisvert place; d. Jan. 18, 1862, aged 82 yrs. 9 mos.

MOSES C. PURINGTON d. April 16, 1871, aged 33.

GEORGE CLIFTON PURINGTON, son of John and Caroline (Cloggston) Purington, b. May 15, 1847; m. Rose E. Messer, who was b. May 13, 1848, and d. Sept. 16, 1924. Was a prosperous farmer on the former John Marston place; had brother, Clinton, and a sister, Mrs. Wilson Dodge; d. March 14, 1905. Children: 1. Georgia, m. John B. Gocha. 2. John. 3. Arthur C.

- I. EZRA PURINGTON, son of John and Patty (Tucker) Purington, lived on the present DuBois farm, later owned by his son, Eben; d. Dec. 17, 1893, aged 84. His wife, Frances S., d. March 9, 1885, aged 74. Ch.:
 - i. EBEN A., m. Ruth G. Pike; a dau., "Bertie", m., first — Morrill; m., second, Oliver Forehand of Newport.

PUTNEY

CHARLES E. PUTNEY, b. Feb., 1851; m., first, Sadie D. Tandy; m., second, May 2, 1882, Clara L. Hunton and rem. to Marlow. Child, Orville W., b. July 1, 1881.

GREELEY PUTNEY, b. in G., Jan. 24, 1827.
 JOHN PUTNEY m. Judith Ordway; res. in G.
 NATHAN PUTNEY appears in town records.

RAY

- I. ASA RAY, m. Tamson Bartlett. Ch:
 - i. WALLACE, m. Ann Stevens; d. Nov. 18, 1890.

RICHARDSON

- I. PARKER RICHARDSON, son of David a Rev. soldier, b. 1782, m. April 12, 1809, Polly Gunnison, dau. of Nathaniel and Hannah (Batchelder) Gunnison. Children:
 - i. WILSON, b. Feb. 21, 1810; d. 1838.
 - ii. ALBERT, b. Nov. 16, 1811.
 - iii. ELIZA ANN, b. Aug. 14, 1815; d. Aug. 8, 1841.
 - iv. PARKER, JR., b. Nov. 19, 1819; m., Sept. 12, 1849, Mary A., dau. of Calvin Thatcher, b. July 18, 1825; removed to Buffalo, N. Y.
 - v. HANNAH G., b. Dec. 13, 1821; m. — Currier.
 - vi. NATHANIEL G., b. Aug. 9, 1823; d. 1825.
 - vii. SARAH EMILY, b. April 23, 1829.
 - viii. MARY ADELAIDE, b. Aug. 3, 1834.

ROGERS

- I. JAMES ROGERS, son of Thomas and Eunice (Place) Rogers, m., first, Jan. 10, 1824, Lydia Junkins, who d. Dec. 29, 1833; he m., second, Dec. 4, 1834, Mary A. Junkins, who d. Aug. 22, 1887. James d. Oct. 18, 1876. Children of first marriage:
 - i. INCREASE S., b. April 12, 1824; m., first, Nov. 18, 1849, Lucinda E. Emery; m. second, Oct. 7, 1856, Elizabeth Huntley. He d. Oct. 15, 1894.
 - ii. JOHN H., b. July 12, 1825; d. Jan. 18, 1913; m., May, 1848, Emily Rogers, who d. Mar. 7, 1863.
 - iii. JAMES, b. Nov. 10, 1827; d. April 17, 1832.
 - iv. LYDIA, b. Nov. 29, 1829; d. April 12, 1832.
 - v. MARTHA A., b. May 29, 1831; twin, m., Sept., 1854, Josiah W. Rogers.
 - vi. MARY P., twin with Martha; m., March 7, 1858, Elias B. Bascom; d. Feb., 1908.
 - vii. LYDIA J., b. May 9, 1833; d. Jan., 1908.
 Children of second marriage:
 - viii. JAMES WILSON, b. Feb. 19, 1835; m., March 25, 1864, Frances M. Jones, who d. 1896. He d. 1911. Ch.: Agnes, m. Edgar Guillow.

- ix. THOMAS J., b. June 11, 1837; m. Dec. 4, 1861, Betsey J. Purington. He d. June 26, 1865, enroute for home by sea, after serving in the Union army.
- x. CHARLOTTE M., b. July 26, 1839; m. Feb. 10, 1861, Madison, Harding; d. Oct., 1902.
- xi. JOSEPH H., b. Aug. 19, 1841; d. Nov. 3, 1866.
- xii. ROSETTA, b. June 15, 1843; m. March 20, 1864, Doddridge Paul; six children; d. Nov. 11, 1905.
- xiii. LOUISA, b. Aug. 22, 1845; m. Jan. 1, 1865, Loines H. Lewis. Children: 1. Ormond G. 2. Rosetta.
- xiv. EMILY A., b. May 28, 1847; m., first, April 8, 1879, Linton Young; m., second, Dec. 30, 1884, John S. Pitt.

ROWELL

Children of Elmer Rowell (Goshen V.S.):

- i. LEVI, b. Oct. 18, 1795; m. Mary Lear; d. Jan. 11, 1881.
- ii. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 11, 1797; d. March 29, 1816.
- iii. GILMAN, b. July 6, 1800; d. July 15, 1827.
- iv. SARAH, b. Sept. 12, 1801; d. March 15, 1827.
- v. ELIZA, b. Nov. 10, 1804; m. first, John Lear; m. second, Aug. 25, 1839, Levi Pierce; d. Apr. 5, 1854.
- vi. ELMIRA, b. July 24, 1807; d. July 1, 1827.
- vii. ANNA, b. March 31, 1809; d. 1816.
- viii. ROXANA, b. April 20, 1814; d. Jan. 31, 1859.
- ix. LOVINA, b. Aug. 3, 1816; m. Evans Messer; d. Oct. 2, 1851.

SANBORN

- 1. TRISTAM SANBORN was appointed highway surveyor of G., June, 1799.

SCRANTON

- 1. STEPHEN SCRANTON, Revolutionary soldier, was b. Nov. 12, 1762/3; m. Nov. 12, 1795, Betsey Gardner of Sunapee. The majority of his children were evidently born in that town, as the following list is found in Sunapee vital statistics. His wife Betsey presumably died about 1805 and he m., second, Nov. 12, 1807, Phebe, dau. of Samuel and Mary (Lang) Sischo. The family lived at later periods in Goshen and Newport. He d. July 26, 1828. Children by first marriage:
 - i. DANIEL, b. June 7, 1796; d. Oct. 7, 1797.
 - ii. SAMUEL, b. March 22, 1798.
 - iii. FANNY, b. Oct. 28, 1799.
 - iv. SALLY, b. Nov. 8, 1801.
 - v. BETSEY, b. Dec. 1, 1803; d. April 4, 1864.

Children by second marriage:

- vi. PHEBE, b. March 18, 1808.
 - vii. MARY, b. March 2, 1810.
 - viii. NANCY, b. May 31, 1812, in Wendell.
 - ix. HANNAH PERKINS, b. March 10, 1815.
 - x. STEPHEN, JR., b. Jan. 22, 1818.
 - 2. xi. THERON, b. in G. March 4, 1821.
 - xii. ABIATHER POLLARD, b. Newport, June 2, 1824.
2. THERON SCRANTON² (*Stephen*¹) m. Lucinda Simester, b. Chataugay, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1820. He served in the Civil War from Lempster. Children:
- i. WILLIAM C., m. — Coles.
 - ii. EDGAR T., b. in Newport, 1861; m. Inez V., dau. of Philander and Susan (Cutts) Knights, b. 1873. He d. Sept. 24, 1934. Children:
 - 1. MILDRED C., b. March 26, 1899; m. Clayton Buswell of Sunapee, deceased; six children.
 - 2. SUSAN M., b. May 21, 1903; m. Kenneth York; d. Farmington, N. H.
 - 3. IVAN E., b. May 5, 1905; m., first, Doris Lewis; m., second, Ruth Robertson of Maine. Children: Edna. Robert, Letitia. Janet. Sandra. Susan.
 - 4. FLORENCE I., b. May 4, 1907; m., first, Albert Nault and had two children; m., second, Dr. Godwell.
 - 5. ROSCOE H., b. Dec. 15, 1910; educated at local schools and Newport High School; selectman; m. Grace Montgomery. One son, John, grad. Univ. of Michigan.

HARRIET M. SCRANTON, dau. of James and Abigail (Dame) Crowell, died Oct. 26, 1904.

STEVENS

- 1. SAMUEL¹ STEVENS, b. in Kingston, N. H., 1761; m., first, Lois Calef of Kingston, June 8, 1786; removed to G. in 1791. Family annals state that an uncle of Samuel's had drawn a lot in Unity which he proposed to give to the young man; but, upon riding up from Kingston, Samuel found the lot to be situated on a north slope and heavily wooded. Thinking the section undesirable he started upon his return, when in passing through this town he came to the place afterward owned by Oren E. Farr and there decided to settle, building his log-cabin slightly to the northwest of the present buildings. Mrs. Lois Stevens died March 27, 1803, and

Samuel m., second, Olive Willey, b. at East Haddam, Conn. Children, by first marriage:

- i. JOHN² B., b. Sept. 13, 1787; m. Betsey McLaughlin; d. 1828.
- ii. POLLY, b. March 13, 1789; m. William Murdough; d. Aug. 21, 1837.
- iii. SALLY, b. Sept. 15, 1790; m. Belknap Bartlett.
- iv. LOIS, b. Oct. 12, 1792; m. Stephen Doloff; d. Aug. 14, 1867.
- v. ELIZA, b. Jan. 21, 1794; m. Joshua Fletcher; d. Oct. 23, 1868.
- vi. EBENEZER, b. April 16, 1796; m. Hannah M. Hall, dau. of John and Abigail Hall, who d. 1878? He d. Oct. 30, 1822.
- vii. DOROTHY S., b. April 2, 1798; m. Ammi W. Mellen.
- viii. SAMUEL, JR., b. June 25, 1800; m. Lydia Roxana Cain; d. Nov. 4, 1850.
- ix. RUTH, b. Nov. 7, 1802; m. David Ambrose.

Children by second marriage:

- x. EMERSON, b. Aug. 25, 1807; m. Elizabeth Lund. Children:
 1. MARCIA E., b. May 30, 1850; m. Parker T. Dow, b. Nov. 25, 1843, and d. July 21, 1926. She d. April 18, 1922. Ch: i. ALFRED E., b. 1871; d. Mar. 2, 1914. ii. JESSAMINE E., b. June 5, 1869; d. April 24, 1927. iii. GRACE E., b. April 10, 1873; d. Dec. 21, 1948.
 2. ANN, m. Wallace Ray; no ch.
- xi. OLIVE, b. July 5, 1809; m. Geo. W. Pike.
- xii. RACHEL CHURCH STEVENS, b. Jan. 25, 1811; m. Oscar Bingham.

TANDY

1. RICHARD¹ TANDY, or Tande, was of Worcestershire, in the west of England, a Welshman. In the battle of Flanders he received a wound which crippled him for life; left the army and learned the trade of a weaver of broadcloth. One day he and nine other young men were invited on board a man-of-war, to dine with the captain, which was considered a great honor, but after dinner were surprised to find themselves far out at sea. When they came to Boston Richard managed to escape and found refuge with a Mr. Allen of Dorchester, whose daughter Mary he eventually married.* Children, b. in Dorchester, or Gloucester,† Mass.:
 2. i. WILLIAM² b. Aug. 6, 1723.
 - ii. RACHEL, b. April 21, 1727.
 - iii. SAMUEL, b. May 27, 1729.
 3. iv. ABEL, b. July 18, 1731.
2. WILLIAM² TANDY (*Richard*¹) m. May 29, (or May 6), 1746, Mary

*From account given by Rev. Lorenzo Tandy.

†Mrs. Emily J. Armitage, Amherst, N. H., reasoned that the above was identical with the Richard Tandy of Gloucester, Mass., who m. Rachel Allen, March 17, 1723.

Morgan. The date of the family's removal to Kingston, N. H., is unknown. Children, b. in Kingston:

- i. ELIZABETH³, b. March 2, 1747; m. Daniel Grindle.
 - ii. MARY, b. Nov., 1749; d. inf.
 - iii. ABIGAIL, b. Dec. 29, 1750; m. Jacob Clifford.
 - iv. MARY, b. Nov., 1752; d. inf.
 - v. WILLIAM, JR., b. Dec. 24, 1754; d. in Rev. army, believed poisoned by a Tory Surgeon.
4. vi. PARKER³, b. Feb. 18, 1758.
- vii. MARY, b. April 28, 1762; m. Richard Floyd, or Flood, and had children: 1. Rachel. 2. Rhoda. 3. Parker. 4. Jesse. The Floyds were in G., Nov. 12, 1794, when warned by the selectmen to leave town. This "warning," it may be pointed out, was a legal form often used in early days of New Hampshire and Vermont settlements and was not necessarily prejudicial to the standing of the family involved.
3. ABEL² TANDY (*Richard*¹) m. Nov. 5, 1751, Rachel Smith, sister to Ezekiel Webster's first wife.* The statement that he settled in Salisbury immediately after his marriage comes in doubt, as the baptisms of five of his children, as well as the marriage of Abel and Rachel, are registered in the Vital Records of Kingston (*Hammond*). With no attempt to trace Abel's ancestry, Dearborn says: "Accompanied by two brothers (he) emigrated from Scotland . . . He was a powerfully built and muscular man," a description filled by Parker, the Goshen pioneer. Evidence from other sources seems sufficient to justify Abel's inclusion among the sons of Richard¹, as above, with the assumption that a Welshman and a Scotchman were not too dissimilar in the minds of Dearborn's informants. Children (Kingston records):
- i. RACHEL, b. Sept. 2, 1752; m. a Blake.
 - ii. ANNE, b. Oct. 5, 1754.
 - iii. MEHITABEL, b. April 10, 1757.
 - iv. SAMUEL, b. March 12, 1759; m. Nov. 29, 1787, Hannah Sanborn and had eleven children, three of whom were boys:
 1. Moses. 2. Abel, b. 1797; m. Sarah Page. 3. Samuel, Jr.
 - v. ABEL, bapt. at Old Kingston, July 19, 1761, "son of Abel Tandy."
4. PARKER³ TANDY (*William*² *Richard*¹) m. Sept. 1, 1777, Mary Thorne, believed daughter of John ("Quartermaster") Thorne of Kingston, afterward of Sanbornton. She was b. Jan. 20, 1757, and d. in Goshen Jan. 14, 1844. He d. in Goshen Aug. 20, 1823. For

**Hist. of Salisbury, N. H., Dearborn.*

the first eight years after their removal to Goshen, or until 1796, they had lived in the log-house built for them by Daniel Grindle, when the new frame-house was so nearly completed that they moved into it just before the twins, Asenath and Parker, were born early in July. Said Rev. Lorenzo Tandy:

“Our Grandparents had a comfortable home in Kingston where there was good society and religious privileges; and they were respected so much as neighbors and peace-makers that their friends offered them quite a sum of money if they would give up the idea of moving away and remain. But he had been to Goshen and made arrangements to move and, thinking he would have more room for a growing family and could do more good and was more needed in a new place than in an old town, he was unchanged in his purpose. Hence he came, not by railroad, there being none in the country then, but probably with an ox-team.

“The Baptist church in Goshen was organized in Grandfather’s house in June, 1803, and he was elected its first Deacon and Uncle Enoch White’s father was clerk of the Council. As they had no meeting-house the Sabbath meetings were usually held in Grandfather’s house and he was a consistent and zealous supporter of the Baptist cause while he lived, honoring the office he held till the day of his death. He was a man ‘of honest report, full of the Holy Spirit and wisdom.’ When his departure drew near, being one day in the field, in feeble health, with his son James, while resting in the shade at noon, he distinctly heard angelic music and clearly discerning the tune, Northfield, and the words, “There is a land of pure delight,” he chimed in with his own voice and sang the hymn to the end. If it had not been for Grandfather and his children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren, we do not see how there could have been a Baptist church in this town. God grant that succeeding generations may be equally faithful.” James, a Baptist deacon of unblemished repute, was executor of his father’s estate in 1825.

Children of Parker³ and Mary (Thorne) Tandy:

5. i. EZEKIEL⁴, b. June 3, 1778, at Kingston.
- ii. BETSEY, b. Aug. 15, 1780, at Kingston, m. Enoch White, son of Enoch¹, Feb. 2, 1800 d. June 23, 1867. Enoch White d. July 25, 1782; was a large, fleshy man.
6. iii. WILLIAM, b. Sept. 25, 1782, Kingston.
- iv. SALLY, b. May 19, 1785, Kingston, m. Elias Thatcher, March 29, 1808 ,d. in Newport, Nov. 13, 1874. He d. Aug. 22, 1867; lived just north of Newport Baptist church.
- v. POLLY, b. April 7, 1788, in Goshen; m. Dea. William Gunni-

- son of Newbury, Oct. 10, 1816, a second wife. He d. in Newbury, 1831/2, age 78. She d. in Minnesota, March 28, 1871.
- vi. HANNAH, b. April 14, 1791, Goshen, m. (1) Stephen Pike, Jan. 20, 1836. He d. in Unity, June 3, 1850. She m. (2) David Smith, Dec. 2, 1852; he d. in Hillsboro, Apr. 8, 1858; She d. in Goshen "at — Baker's," Jan. 25, 1884.
 - vii. RUHAMA, b. March 24, 1793, Goshen, m. George H. Lear, son of Geo. Walker and Deborah (Woodward) Lear (see *Lear*).
 - viii. ASENATH, b. July 3, 1796, m. Eliakim Thatcher; d. in Parma, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1822.
 - ix. PARKER, twin with Asenath, d. Nov. 28, 1802.
7. x. JAMES, b. Dec. 3, 1800.
5. EZEKIEL⁴ TANDY (*Parker³ William² Richard¹*) b. June 3, 1778; m. Milly Hudson, dau. of Benjamin Hudson, in Goshen, May 18, 1801; d. Nov. 23, 1867. She d. July 2, 1867, age 86. Children:
- i. LUCY, b. June 3, 1802, m. (3rd wife) William Dow of Sunapee, b. 1785. She d. at Sunapee, Aug. 21, 1847.
 - ii. CHARITY, b. Dec. 21, 1803, m. Asa Sargent. Ch.: Carver Sargent, a brilliant student, died while attending the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
 - iii. EZEKIEL, JR., b. June 19, 1807; m., Sept. 18, 1832, Lydia Tinker.
 - iv. MARY ANN, b. Nov. 5, 1816; m. first, Lorenzo F. Spaulding, May 5, 1839, at Goshen meeting house. He d. Nov. 5, 1847, aged 33. She m., second, Dec. 11, 1850, Simeon Chamberlain; d. May 30, 1877. He d. Dec. 7, 1880, aged 63. Children, by first marriage:
 - 1. ELLEN MARIA, b. Aug. 22, 1840; m. Oren E. Farr.
 - 2. VESTA ANN, b. Oct. 1, 1843; d. young.
 - 3. LUCY VIOLA, b. Jan. 12, 1847; m. Alvin Young. Child by second marriage, LORENZO S. CHAMBERLAIN.
 - v. AULDEN T., b. Jan., 1814.
 - vi. ELIAKIM, b. Oct. 26, 1818; m. Evaline A. Way.
6. WILLIAM⁴ TANDY (*Parker³ William² Richard¹*) m., Dec. 27, 1808, Betsey Baker, and were spared to each other for sixty-one years. He d. Nov. 29, 1876. She d. Sept. 18, 1869, aged 86. Children:
- i. AHIAL⁵, b. Jan. 15, 1810; m. Sarah Wood. Children:
 - 1. JUDSON, unmd.
 - 2. MARY E., m. Joseph Smith; descendants lived in Bradford; six children.
 - 3. SOPHRONIA, m. Gilbert Kimball of Unity.
 - 4. JANE, m. Morrison George of Acworth.
 - 5. CHARLES, m. Lizzie Davis of Lempster.
 - 6. ELEAZER, m., second, Martha Kimball.

- ii. PARKER, m. Mary H. Putnam of Croydon, May 22, 1842.
 - iii. CHARITY, b. March 10, 1814; m. Eleazer D. Farr of Marlow.
 - 8. iv. LORENZO.
 - 9. v. ALMON, b. July 27, 1821.
 - 10. vi. WILLIAM, b. Oct. 23, 1823.
 - vii. ALMINA, m. John Fletcher of Lempster; 5 children.
 - viii. MARY E., m. first, Leonard D. Smith of G. He d. May 7, 1873, aged 52. She m., second, David Jones. She d. Jan. 26, 1894. Children, by first marriage; 1. William Smith. 2. Ervin Leonard Smith; m. Clara Kimball.
 - ix. LUCINA, d. at age 19.
7. JAMES⁴ TANDY (*Parker³ William² Richard¹*) m. Jan. 25, 1824, Elizabeth Lewis. Removed to Newport, 1838, and to Cambridgeport, Mass., 1850. Children:
- i. CARLOS M.
 - ii. LOVILLA.
 - iii. CORDELIA.
 - iv. ELEANOR.
 - v. ELEAZER.
 - vi. SARAH J.
8. LORENZO⁵ TANDY (*William⁴ Parker³ William² Richard¹*) m. Lucy T. Stowell, who was living with the Lewis family on the Washington road. Was a Baptist minister, holding pastorates in Hancock and Acworth, N. H., and Tewksbury, North Middleboro, Coldbrook and Royalston, Mass., the latter from 1861 to 1866, where he retired; d. Dec. 22, 1898. His wife d. Jan. 8, 1907.* Children:
- i. NATHAN, b. in Hancock, Feb. 6, 1845; m. first, Annie Gordon; m., second, May Little of Newport; m., third, Mrs. Ada Reed of Athol, Mass.
 - ii. CHARLES F., b. July 11, 1846.
 - iii. LUCY JANE, b. Sept. 25, 1847; d. unm.
 - iv. ELLEN L., b. May 3, 1850; m. Luke Shepardson, b. Sept. 9, 1851; lived at Athol, Mass.
 - v. WILLIAM WHEATON, b. June 19, 1852; res. Gardner, Mass.
 - vi. EVELYN B., or Eva, b. Jan. 29, 1854; m. Wm. H. Bullard.
 - vii. EDDY C., b. Oct. 20, 1856; d. unm.
 - viii. MARY, or May, b. June 29, 1861; m. — Parsons.
9. ALMON⁵ TANDY (*Wm.⁴ Parker³ Wm.² Richard¹*) lifelong Deacon of the G. Baptist church, b. July 27, 1821; m., first, M. Lurinda Farr, sister of Rev. Eleazer Farr. She d. Jan. 27, 1871, aged 39.

**Hist. of Royalston, Mass.*

He m., second, Julia A. Nichols of Bradford, b. July 10, 1828 and d. March 18, 1900. He d. Jan. 6, 1903. Children, by first marriage:

- i. ELLA, m. Solon Farnsworth of Washington; their dau., Lessie, m. Dr. White.
- ii. ELMER, m. Carrie Morgan; res. Milford; children: 1. Alice, m. Leon H. Parker. 2. Carrie. 3. Hazel, m. A. G. Macdonald; res. Detroit, Mich.
- iii. ALICE, m. Charles Beard; children: 1. Elmer. 2. Herbert.

10. DEA. WILLIAM⁵ TANDY (*Wm.*⁴ *Parker*³ *Wm.*² *Richard*¹) beloved miller, b. Oct. 3, 1823; m. Sarah D. Whitaker, who was b. May 11, 1824, and d. Dec. 30, 1907. He d. Mar. 5, 1891, at Cornish. An adopted son, Frank Tandy.

TANDY

1. SAMUEL TANDY m. Rachel Philbrick; removed from Raymond in early years, to the south part of the town, toward Washington. Although having little in common with the Dea. Parker Tandy line, relationship unquestionably existed through Samuel or Abel, sons of Richard¹. For physical characteristics see p. 136. A legal advertisement in the *N. H. Spectator*, dated April 13, 1825, gave notice that Samuel Tandy of Goshen, signing by mark before Arrouet Gunnison and Silas Thompson, relinquished all rights to the services of his sons, James, "a minor under 21 years of age," and Hiram Tandy. Four or five years later Samuel and Austin Tandy were being assisted by the town. Tradition recalls a Sam Tandy who was killed by a fall from, or in, his barn. Children:

- i. RACHEL? "of Deerfield;" m. Edward Young, who was b. in Stoddard, 1797; resided in G. some years after marriage. Children, b. in G.: 1. James T. Young, b. May 28, 1830. 2. Hiram C. Young, b. Nov. 10, 1831. 3. Sarah H., m. Geo. S. Jefts of Washington.*
- ii. HIRAM, b. 1803?; m. Effie Smart of Nottingham; d. in G. Nov. 17, 1882, aged 79. Child: Hial, b. April 16, 1837; d. Nov. 27, 1886.
- iii. JAMES, as above.

SAMUEL TANDY,† b. Dec. 4, 1785; m. Subint H. (Submit?) —, was b. Aug. 15, 1795? and died Aug. 8, 1886. He. d. Nov. 4, 1872; both buried at Corners cem. Children (partial list):

**Hist of Washington.*

†Because of conflicting details it has been considered best to separate the Samuel Tandy records here. For one thing, wives' names are different, although a second marriage is not ruled out. It will also be noted that the births of children indicate two distinct families, separated by a matter of twenty years, or so.

- i. SILAS, b. G., Aug. 5, 1824; early removed to Washington, where he engaged in blacksmithing, his wather's trade; m. May 31, 1854, Julana, dau. of Justus Pike of Hillsboro.
- ii. ALFRED A., b. G., Feb. 19, 1828; m. Diana H., dau. of Joel Severance of Washington, in 1853, and took up residence there. His wife died Dec. 10, 1879, and he m., second, Nov. 25, 1880, Betsey J. Towne of G.; Seven ch. His fifth child, Anna M., b. May 16, 1864, m. Laroy C. Tandy of G., June 5, 1882.

Random records:

James Philbrick and Hannah Tandy m. Feb. 18, 1846.

Henry Tandy of G., m. Aug. 2, 1858, Caroline M. Gould of Sunapee.

Nancy J. Tandy, b. Dec. 18, 1817; m. Tyler M. Philbrick; d. Sept. 30, 1906. Etta Philbrick, b. 1881; m. Hosea C. Nelson, b. 1884; he d. 1951.

THOMPSON

1. JOHN² THOMPSON, son of Charles¹ and Sarah Thompson; m. Mary Brooks, who d. May 9, 1852, aged 85 yrs. 8 mos. He d. Dec. 30, 1840. Children:
 - i. LYDIA, b. March 16, 1785.
 - ii. JOHN, b. Dec. 25, 1787.
 - iii. JOSHUA, b. Oct. 27, 1789.
 - iv. GILES, b. Dec. 12, 1791.
 - v. CHARLES, b. Feb. 19, 1794.
 - vi. MARY, b. March 19, 1796.
 - vii. ABEL, b. Nov. 1, 1797.
2. viii. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 6, 1799.
 - ix. AARON, b. Aug. 15, 1801.
 - x. AMOS, b. May 5, 1803/4.
 - xi. SILAS, b. May 5, 1806.
 - xii. CHRISTOPHER, b. Aug. 1, 1808.
 - xiii. NATHAN, b. March 20, 1813; m. Adaline —; had a dau., Roselth, b. Oct. 23, 1844.
2. SAMUEL³ THOMPSON (*John² Charles¹*) m. Nov. 28, 1822, Belinda, dau. of Richard and Lydia (Robinson) Baker, who d. June 19, 1853, aged 48. He m., second, Sarah C. Honey, who d. April 23, 1889, aged 79. He d. May 24, 1863. Children:
 - i. HARRIET, b. Oct. 11, 1825.
 - ii. MARY ANN, b. June 29, 1829.
 - iii. LYDIA ADELINE, b. May 4, 1836.
 - iv. ERMINA, b. Aug. 9, 1841.

v. EMILY FRANCINA, b. Feb. 22, 1845; m. Alanson George.

AARON A. THOMPSON, son of Samuel B. and Almira (Johnson) Thompson, b. G., Oct. 26, 1856; m. Nov. 12, 1878, Frances Adelia, dau. of Alfred and Diana (Severance) Tandy, b. Washington, N. H., April 24, 1859; d. Mt. Sunapee, March, 1908.

JANE E. THOMPSON, sister of Aaron, b. Oct. 14, 1858; m. July 17, 1880, Jeremiah Dustin Perkins of Newbury.

AMOS THOMPSON m. Elvira Young, who was b. in Washington, Mar. 13, 1842.

ANGIE H. THOMPSON m., April 17, 1861, Lucius C. Young of Washington.

TEWKSBURY

1. JOHN TEWKSBURY d. July 5, 1814, aged 35 (Corner cem.). His wife Sarah made deed of land to Leonard Bradford in 1817. Children:
 - i. SARAH, b. April 14, 1805.
 - ii. JUDA, b. March 10, 1807.
 - iii. HANNAH, b. Dec. 20, 1810.
 - iv. JOHN, JR., b. Jan. 19, 1814.

TROW

1. CAPT. LEVI TROW, b. Mont Vernon, Nov. 18, 1790; m., May 7, 1812, Betsey Averill and settled in G.; d. Aug. 30, 1871. His wife d. Feb. 10, 1870, aged 76.
- PERKINS TROW, b. Mont Vernon, Aug. 4, 1812; m. Elizabeth French, b. in Washington, Jan. 26, 1818; d. July 27, 1894. Ch.:
 - i. AUGUSTA J., b. in G., Jan. 5, 1849; d. in Somerville, Mass., 1874.
- JAMES M. TROW m. Sarah Bartlett, who d. Jan. 27, 1897, aged 71. He d. Mar. 22, 1886, aged 69.
- LEVI WOODBURY TROW b. Sept. 27, 1824; m. Mary Baker, b. Aug. 1, 1835. He d. April 20, 1906.

TRUE

1. MOSES TRUE,¹ a colorful figure in the early life of the town, was unquestionably the Moses placed by Wadleigh on Lot 5, in the 3rd Range South of Corey's Road, or approximately the Ivan E. Scranton farm in Goshen Center. In the Census of 1790, Moses True was listed as having two males under sixteen in his household; they were undoubtedly sons, possibly Moses, Jr., and Caleb C., although proof is lacking here. This date was just prior to the incorporation of Goshen, therefore Moses is properly assigned to Wendell. Ex. Gov. Bartlett notes in his *History*

of *Sunapee* that Moses True was elected Delegate to the momentous State Convention held June 21, 1788, when New Hampshire voted to endorse the Constitution of the United States of America, thereby casting the pivotal vote, the required ninth state of the thirteen colonies. The issue was hotly contested, with fifty-seven delegates for adoption and forty-seven opposed, Mr. True voting with the latter. He died July 10, 1811, aged 70.

Town records list "the children of Moses True and Polly, his wife," as below. They could not have been children of the elder True and must refer to Moses, Jr., who lived at the Village, next-door to 'Squire Chase. Wadleigh's map reaffirms local tradition on this point.

- i. SYLVANUS, b. Nov. 4, 1806.
- ii. HANNAH, b. Aug. 20, 1808.
- iii. MOSES, b. July 10, 1811.
- iv. ERASTUS, b. 1815.
- v. MARY J., b. Nov. 20, 1818.
- vi. LUCINDA, b. June 21, 1822.

DANIEL TRUE m. Polly —? Children:

- i. ASENATH, b. Feb. 26, 1798; m. April 24, 1822, John Chellis.
- ii. BARTLETT, b. Jan. 9, 1800.
- iii. JOHN, b. Aug. 10, 1805.
- iv. BENJAMIN, b. June 7, 1808.
- v. DANIEL, JR., b. Feb. 10, 1813.

CALEB C. TRUE, b. Jan. 20, 1782; m. Jan. 20, 1811, Hannah —, who was b. March 12, 1788. Children:

- i. ABIGAIL, b. Feb. 18, 1812.
- ii. ALMIRA, b. Jan. 30, 1813.
- iii. LAUREN, b. Dec. 20, 1814.
- iv. SUSAN ANN, b. Sept. 19, 1816.

WILLEY

- I. ALLEN WILLEY, Esq., b. July, 1760, was included among Goshen residents at incorporation. He was located by Wadleigh on the Croydon Turnpike leading toward Washington, yet adjacent to the Willey Hill neighborhood, his residence seeming to correspond with the former Herbert Babb (now Brunner) place. In 1809, he surveyed the town of Fishersfield, producing a beautifully executed map, shown on the insert at p. 95, Vol. 28, N. H. State Papers. The care and fidelity evident in all its details prove Mr. Willey to have been an exceptionally able man. He was elected to the state legislature by the combined towns of Goshen and Sunapee; was clerk of Goshen's first town meeting in 1792,

then moderator; was town-treasurer in 1794 and again 1812/3, and served as selectman. He was a Justice of the Peace, performing many marriage ceremonies from 1794 to 1825.

He m., Nov. 22, 1781, Chloe Frink of Lempster, who was b. Dec., 1760, and d. in Lempster in 1832. He d. in Cleveland, O., April 3, 1835. Children:

- i. ALLEN², JR., b. Aug. 5, 1782.
- ii. ELIJAH F., b. Feb. 11, 1784. Graduated from Dartmouth College and with his brother, John W., was among the first settlers of Cleveland, O.; was a Baptist minister and built a church while pastor at Cleveland.
- iii. LUCY, b. Sept. 23, 1787.
- iv. NEWTON, b. Oct. 23, 1788.
- v. LYDIA, b. Sept. 27, 1790; m., Oct. 12, 1812, James Adams.
- vi. JOHN WHEELOCK, b. May 2, 1794; was a Dartmouth graduate; became a lawyer, then Judge and was elected the first mayor of Cleveland in 1836.
- vii. FANNY, b. Sept. 9, 1796.
- viii. CHARLES, b. Aug. 12, 1799.
- ix. AMOS S., b. July 3, 1801.

WILLEY

1. DAVID¹ WILLEY of Haddam, Conn., d. in G., March 6, 1806, aged 80 yrs.; buried at Corners cem. Was definitely related to the ill-fated family of Sapt. Samuel Willey, victims of the avalanche at Crawford Notch, Aug. 28, 1826. Children:
 - i. DAVID², farmer living on Lempster Mountain; m. Sarah —; d. June 16, 1819, aged 71; buried at E. Lempster. Harriet (Willey) Willis termed him, "My great uncle, David Willey."
 2. ii. NATHAN, b. 1765.
 3. iii. REUBEN, b. 1766.
2. NATHAN² WILLEY (*David*¹) m. Eunice Cary; d. 1826, aged 61. About 1790, he and his brother Reuben came from Haddam, Conn., to the sightly benchland (1400 ft. el.) above the Four Corners, known for many years as Willey Hill. Locating on opposite sides of the range-road that ran southerly to connect with the Boston Turnpike on Lempster Mountain, they began clearing and cultivating their new acres. After getting comfortably settled the two brothers in company returned to Connecticut and brought their aged father David home with them. Here he died in 1806.

When one of the houses was accidentally burned in later years, the present brick house was built to replace it. The

cellar-hole of the other, directly across the road, is still plainly shown. Together, in those early days, they sheltered sturdy families that went out, one by one, to successful careers. A descendant, Austin B. Willey, wrote in 1921: "My father (Merrill) was born there in 1805. All went to school at the Corner, in a schoolhouse standing across the road from the present one. I have been told in my youth that there were about a hundred scholars going to that school, and about a third of them were Willeys from off that hill."

The two farms later became the property of Peter Ayotte, a hard-working farmer of French ancestry, and in the course of time were handed down to a grandson, George E. Ayotte.

Children of Nathan and Eunice Willey:

- i. CHARITY, b. July 17, 1790.
 - ii. ELEAZER CARY, b. Aug. 28, 1791.
 - iii. EUNICE, b. Jan. 3, 1793; m. Samuel Meserve; 3 ch.
 4. iv. NATHAN, b. April 3, 1795.
 - v. HENRY, b. Oct. 6, 1796; d. in G.
 - vi. LAURA, b. Feb. 8, 1798; m. Wm. Gunnison.
 - vii. SUSAN, b. Sept. 14, 1799; m. Oct. 1, 1822, Oliver Gunnison.
 - viii. OLIVE, b. May 18, 1801, m., first, Reuben Smith, by whom she had two children, Reuben and a child who d. young; m., second, "Squire John" Gunnison of G.
 - ix. OLIVET, b. March 23, 1803; lived at the brick house on Willey Hill; m. Caroline McCrillis. Children (presumed not in proper order); 1. George. 2. Fred. 3. Henry. 4. Pulaski. 5. Susan, who m. Harvey Baker. 6. Margaret. 7. Lemira (did she m. a Lewis?).
 - x. RACHEL, b. Jan. 1, 1805; m. Bingham; d. in Troy, N. Y.
3. DEACON REUBEN² WILLEY (*David*¹) m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. Amos Hall. She was b. 1777 and d. 1835. He d. Jan. 6, 1846. Children:
- i. SALLY³, b. April 5, 1797; m. John Gunnison, Esq., and had three children: 1. Emily, who m. Ira McLaughlin and d., June, 1921, in Salem, Ore.; he d. in Jefferson, Iowa. 2. Reuben W., m. Olive Call of Newport, b. Oct. 6, 1830, dau. of Stephen Call. 3. Lemira, m. — Raynolds; d. in Clackmar, Ore. Mrs. Sally Gunnison d. June 4, 1842, and Mr. Gunnison m., second, Mrs. Olive (Willey) Smith, cousin to the first; removed to Illinois 1857/8.
 - ii. HARRIET, b. Aug. 1, 1799; m. Oliver Holt; rem. to Alstead about 1858.
 - iii. REUBEN, b. July 4, 1801; d. April 27, 1813.
 - iv. LAUREN, b. Sept. 23, 1803; m. Sylvia Booth; was a farmer, living on the Washington road at height-of-land, in a yel-

low house built by himself in early manhood. He and his wife died there, both eighty-two years of age, March 25/27, 1886, only two days apart, neither knowing the other was dead. A son, Owen A., b. June 13, 1829, m., first, Emily Baker of G., who d. Sept. 10, 1859; m., second, Joanna Farmer. Resided in G. until the spring of 1854, when he rem. to Hancock, thence to Antrim.

5. v. MERRILL, b. Dec. 9, 1805.

vi. REUBEN, JR., b. April 15, 1815; m. Mary Robinson and removed to Nashua.

4. NATHAN³ WILLEY (*Nathan² David¹*) m. Rebeckah Folsom, related to Grover Cleveland's wife. He d. in Felchville, Vt., 1847.

"Mrs. Rebeckah F. Willey died at Lunenburg, Va., Dec. 5, 1886, aged 89 yrs. 8 mos., widow of Nathan Willey. They were among the early Methodists, making their house a Preachers' Home. She was taken from Vermont at the age of 81. Her patience was remarkable. Her religion and love for her favorite denomination were not forgotten as her memory became weak . . ." (*Zion's Herald*). Children:

- i. CHARITY, m. — Cox; both d. in Saginaw, Mich.
- ii. SUSAN, m. Wm. Austin and rem. to Claremont where their four children were b., viz.: 1. Estella, m. — Westgate of Plainfield. 2. William. 3. Hester, d. in Claremont. 4. Lily, m. — Buchanan. Mr. Austin was Captain of a Claremont Company in the Civil War, there losing an arm. At the close of the war, Mrs. Austin obtained a teaching position in Virginia and taught until 72 years old. Both d. in Lunenburg, Va., she at the age of 94.
- iii. MIRANDA, m. Ira Thatcher; d. in Claremont.
- iv. HARRIET, m. R. Willis, a missionary, who d. in Mass. Many of the accompanying records are copied from her Bible.
- v. LAURA, d. in Lempster at two years of age.
- vi. EMILY, m. Jonathan Clark?; res. Burlington, Kans.

5. DEA. MERRILL³ WILLEY (*Dea. Reuben² David¹*) m. April 18, 1829, Lydia Booth, sister of Sylvia, who d. 1880, aged 75. He d. June, 1873. Children:

- i. ABIGAIL DUDLEY, b. Feb. 12, 1830; d. Oct. 30, 1900.
- ii. STEPHEN MERRILL, b. Jan. 22, 1832; d. Dec. 11, 1898.
- iii. JAMES ADDISON, b. Nov. 16, 1834; d. March 25, 1908.
- iv. GRANVILLE CLIFFORD, b. Jan. 12, 1838.
- v. LYDIA BOOTH, b. March 23, 1841.
- vi. AUSTIN BAKER, b. May 18, 1843; d. Feb. 13, 1925.

LOVINA WILLEY SMITH, believed dau. of *David*¹ because Harriet Willis' great-aunt, d. in Marlow.

BENJAMIN WILLEY (rel. to *David*¹ and Allen und'td.) was a resident of G. in 1790; m. Abigail Hurd, May 14, 1789. Children (births recorded in G. Vital Stat.):

- i. ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 19, 1791.
- ii. BELINDA, b. May 13, 1793; m. Dr. Reuben Hall.
- iii. MARY, b. June 5, 1795.
- iv. PHILINDA, b. July 6, 1798.
- v. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WILLEY, b. June 6, 1800; was a Baptist preacher in the White Mountain area.
- vi. SOLON, b. Feb. 2, 1803; d. 1807.
- vii. RACHEL, b. Oct. 2, 1805.
- viii. WEALTHY WOOD WILLEY, b. March 28, 1808.

SHOLES

The first U. S. Census, 1790, listed five families bearing the surname of Sholes in the town of Newport, viz.: Hutchinson, Christopher, Aaron, Hannah and Levi Sholes. They had emigrated from Connecticut and were the only ones of the name then in New Hampshire. Of the five heads of families but two are known to have been actively connected with Goshen, (1) Christopher and (2) Levi, who must be termed Senior.

1. CHRISTOPHER² SHOLES, b. 1765; m. 1784, in Newport, Rhoda, dau. of Enoch and Lydia (Sprague) White; was living in G. in 1800, aged 35.
2. LEVI² SHOLES, SR., son of Hutchinson; m. Elizabeth Stoddard. Children, all b. in Conn.: i. JONATHAN, m. Sept. 13, 1791, Lydia Cummins, both of Newport. ii. JOSEPH.
3. iii. LEVI, JR. iv. PRENTICE. v. a daughter.*
3. LEVI³ SHOLES, JR., (*Levi, Sr.*² *Hutchinson*¹) m. Eleanor Jones; was a country-style tanner; rem. to Orford, but returned to Newport in 1813 and thence, a year later, to Goshen, where he established his permanent home; d. Dec. 12, 1852, aged 72. Children:
 - i. JOSEPH⁴ early found employment in Boston and d. there at the age of 24.
 - ii. JOHN, enlisted in War of 1812 and later was an innkeeper for many years; was tall and dignified; m., Feb. 11, 1819, Rhoda Hall of G., who d. Sept. 18, 1835, aged 37. He d. Jan. 28, 1880, aged 83 (Goshen cem. ins.).
4. iii. HIRAM, b. in Orford, July 6, 1808.

*From records of Mrs. Milton E. Halling, Rock Island, Ill.

iv. CYNTHIA, m. first, Calvin Eaton of Bedford and resided in Manchester for several years. At Mr. Eaton's death she m., second, Daniel L. Stearns. She d. at age 75.

v. JUDITH, d. unm. in early life.

vi. ELIZA, d. unm. as above.

4. HIRAM⁴ SHOLES (*Levi, Jr.*³ *Levi, Sr.*² *Hutchinson*¹) m., 1847, Lois A., dau. of Stephen and Lois (Stevens) Dolloff, who d. Feb. 23, 1894, aged 75. He remembered the removal of the family to G. when he was nearly six years old and that he wore a blue-checked handkerchief tied over his head on the journey. His mother made beautiful hand-woven "counterpanes" and most fortunate was the young bride who possessed one of them. He was an industrious and highly-successful farmer. During the Civil War wool sold at a good profit and he invested the proceeds of a large flock of sheep in Western farm-mortgages. He worked in his garden to an advanced age, famous for his fine old-school politeness that did not in the least dim a keen and sometimes caustic humor. He served his town in various offices of trust and responsibility; d. Dec. 6, 1903, aged nearly 96. Children, b. in G.:

i. LAURETTE, b. 1848; d. infy.

ii. HOLLIS H., b. in G. Jan. 7, 1850; m., May 23, 1889, Mrs. Emma A. (Pike) Alexander, b. Newport, 1858, widow of Ora T. Alexander, by whom she had one child, Anna A., who m., Dec. 25, 1900, Geo. A. Maxham.

Children of Hollis H. and Emma Sholes:

1. HAROLD V., b. Nov. 20, 1890; m., first, Sept. 10, 1912, Mabel E. Hall; m. second, Dec. 18, 1920, Dorothy E. Bartlett.

2. HELEN MILDRED, b. G., May 1, 1896; m. March 22, 1920, Arthur Lloyd Alexander; d. in Claremont, Oct. 4, 1945.

iii. AMANDA, b. 1854; d. inf'y.

iv. ALTHINE FLORENCE, b. Feb. 11, 1857; m., May, 1901, Orra S. Lear; d. 1944 (See *Authors*).

JOHN SHOLES ("The Boy"). Children:

i. JUDITH, m. Wm. Decatur Pike.

ii. ELSA C., m. Oct. 29, 1845, Charles Cutts of Wendell; res. G.

HANNAH C. SHOLES, d. June 24, 1855, aged 32.

ADDENDA

p. 258.

C. S. Newton, mail carrier known to everybody as "Stark," died suddenly of a heart attack, Dec. 8, 1957.

p. 273.

Luther Barnes sold "1 old Blacksmith Shop" to Phinehas Dunsmoor in 1816, for \$15.00. No further details known.

p. 364.

"The C. C. C. camps,* placed under the administration of the Army, have attained a highly worthy and commendable state of morale among member personnel as evidenced by increased personal efficiency and, in the great majority of cases, a hitherto unpracticed self-respect. Under the direct guidance of detached members of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, detailed to C. C. C. duty, this spirit has been fostered along the lines of a patriotic and honorable service to the welfare of the Nation. In future years, former members of its organization may well look back on their period of service with the prideful knowledge of a definite personal contribution to a struggle waged against a far more uncompromising enemy (the Great Depression) than has confronted the nation in former crises.

"That the 122nd. Co., C. C. C., Capt. R. S. Pendleton, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding, stationed at Goshen, N. H., has likewise done its part is borne out by a report of actual work accomplished under the supervision of Mr. John Keenan of the N. H. State Forestry Service. The facts and figures are extremely impressive and may well be a source of pride to the people of Sullivan County as well as to the men engaged in the actual performance of the work."

4100 acres, largely in the Pillsbury Reservation, have been surveyed, lines run, brushed out and blazed and corners set. All different types of forest growth in this area were located and maps made. To facilitate this work, the telephone-line, Goshen to Cherry Valley, was rebuilt and repaired, poles having been cut and peeled in the woods and then hauled out as needed. Five miles of new truck-trails were built, with three miles of old road repaired, resurfaced and maintained. Roadside-brush on town highways was cut for a distance of twelve miles, in addition to the building of a bridge and a new dam 140 feet in length, built with timber cut in nearby forests. Of firewood, the report states, 700 cords were cut, 550 of which were hauled into camp. Tree and plant disease control was worked out over 8500 acres, with 6000 additional acres mapped and ready for future working.

*Press item, Jan. 18, 1934, by Lt. M. B. Severance, 30th. Chem. Regt.

p. 117.

The town, on Sept. 10, 1804, voted to take thirty shares in the Croydon Turnpike, "provided it shall be laid through Goshen." It may be pointed out that an optional route might have proceeded to East Lempster on the present course of Route 10, to there join the Second N. H. Turnpike, rather than at Washington Village. Proposed value of the shares is not stated but must be assumed as \$100. By the 10th. of the following December a town-meeting was in session for the purpose of meeting a first assessment upon their shares in the new venture. Money was evidently scarce, for on the 24th. inst. the selectmen were directed to pay the Turnpike corporation \$30.00 "of the Town's money they have on hand."

Even thus early there was pessimism regarding the success of the Turnpike and an accompanying vote empowered the town's Agent to sell or dispose of the town's shares. At a meeting March 12, 1805, \$270.00 was voted to complete their first assessment.

By early fall a second assessment came due and on Oct. 2, it was "voted that if any person or persons will appear and become obligated to the Town of Goshen by sufficient Bonds to take the said Thirty shares and support, or cause them to be supported, so the Turnpike road be made and completed, then said purchasers shall be entitled to the advantage of the said \$300.00 already raised to pay the first assessment on said shares. Voted that John Currier, Daniel True and Benjamin Willey be a committee to dispose of and transfer the above shares in the Croydon Turnpike."

That a transfer of the shares was made to individuals is evident from ensuing debate in town-meetings of 1808 and 1809, when the matter was discussed with negligible action. However, on Jan. 25, 1810, it was voted to give up the bonds to those who had supported their shares and also to those who had not, provided the latter "will give up the subscription-money which they have received and subscribed." The bonds which Capt. Hezekiah Emerson had given the town when contracting for the shares he took in the Turnpike were returned to his family, as his death had meantime occurred. If any of these shares, or bonds, were in existence today they would be of real interest.

p. 185.

"Capt. Daniel Stearns used to make butter-tubs by hand in a little shop near the (Gunnison) brook: he used to come up to my father's shop, 'to saw out his stuff'. This was before he put in a dam and had power of his own. One time he got his right hand terribly torn on the saw: my father did it up for him." Note by Austin B. Willey, 1922.

General Index

A

Amherst College, 296
Association Test, signers, 105
Assembly, The, 73
Ashuelot Townships, 49

B

Badger's Mill, 168, 169
Basin, The, 333
Baker's River, 36
Baptist Society, 228
Blue Mt. Park, 141
Black River, 35, 100
Blood Brook, 387
Boston Turnpike, 436
Bradford Road, 119
Barrier Against the Indians, 49
Bookmobile, 329
Brewster-Gould Post, 334
Bent's Fort, 265
Boy Scouts, 334, 357
Brown Univ., 226

C

Churches,
 Community Baptist, 221
 Congregational, 210, 215, 184
 Christian Chapel, 219, 220
 Christian Crusaders, 231
 Free Will Baptist, 219
 Methodist, 220
 Mission Society, 223
Civil War, 158, 177, 375
Clothespin Mill, 192, 193
Commons Road, 201
Cold Water Temple, 216, 229
Ceylon Graphite, 238
Cherokee Campaign, 262
California Road, 268
Camp Soangetaha, 332, 363-4-5
Civ. Con. Corps, 337, 364
Champlain, Lake, 100-1-3
Coreystown, 28, 59
Corey's Road, 16, 21, 33, 45, 61, 148, 434
College Road, 32
Conn. River, 35, 40, 45, 112
Croydon Turnpike, 23, 112, 115, 129, 131
Croydon Mt., 139, 140
Cardigan Mt., 153
Coalition Administration, 134
Counterfeiters, 158
County Road, 112, 114

Commons Road, 112
Co-Operative School Dist., 256

D

Democrat's cannon, 242
Div. of town into School Districts, 246
Dartmouth Col., 39, 102, 292, 294, 394, 400
Dry Year, 153

E

Eaton Grange, 43
"English Gate" mills, 172
East India Trade, 238
Entertainments, 330

F

Fort Constitution, 80
 Dummer, 36
 Leavenworth, 265
 McClary, 80
 Sumpter, 319
 William and Mary, 41
First Autos, 320
Four-H Club, 340

G

Girl Scouts, 358
Goshen Tel. Co., 358
Goshen Vol. Fire Co., 338
Grange Fairs, 340
Graphite mine, 235
Great Bog, 151
Grout's, 63
Governor's Road, 32
Great Road, 29
Green Mts., 45, 100

H

Harvard Col., 122, 294
Hardships of the Pioneers, 315
Haunted House, 151
Hugenots, 65

I

Inventory of 1811, 314

J

Jenner on Small Pox, 241
Juvenile Grange, 351
Joiner's Shop, 188

K

Kiwanis, 357
 Kimball Garrison, 42
 King Philip's War, 101

L

Ladies' Auxiliary, 322
 Lead Pencil Making, 238
 Libraries, 323, 328
 Long Street, 42
 Lane's Chimney, 47

M

Military Service Records, 371
 Maple Sugar Making, 348
 Mail Service, 257
 Mason's Grant, 415
 Mason's Curve Line, 13, 29, 32, 44, 48
 Masonian Proprietors, 48
 Mission Society, 223
 Mormon History, 263
 Mount Vernon Lodge, 189
 Mount Kearsarge, 102
 Mount Monadnock, 48
 Millerites, 153
 Militia, Muster Rolls, etc., 76, 132, 135, 137-8
 Mutual Pub. Service Co., 359

N

Northern Cont. Army, 78
 "Number Four," 34, 36, 101, 111
 New Hampton Institute, 226
 N. H. Elec. Corp., 359
 N. H. Historical Society, 237

O

Old Home Days, 331
 Officials of Town, 367
 Otter Creek, 100

P

Parmelee's Ballad, 136
 Perry Mt., 63
 Plane Tragedy, 335
 Pillsbury State Park, 144
 Presidential Campaign, 1860, 242
 Piscataqua River, 79
 Province Road, 17, 19, 32, 39, 56, 63, 69, 72, 110-12, 120-29, 146, 149, 197, 253, 366
 Potato Hill, 63

Provincial Congress, 76
 Prospect Hill, 125

R

Rand's Pond Development, 365
 Report of N. H. Agri. Society, 156
 Review of 31st Reg't, 274
 "Road to the Woods," 63
 Rocky Mts., 263
 Rural Delivery, 258

S

Santa Fe Trail, 265
 Saratoga, Battle of, 106, 109
 Select School, 251
 Silver Mt., 103
 Soldiers' Memorials, 332
 Spanish-American War, 378
 Spotted Fever, 308
 Star Island, 82
 Sunapee Min. & Mfg. Co., 239, 240, 243
 Sunapee Mt. Grange, 221, 322, 350

T

Talking Machine, 331
 Turnpike, 2nd N. H., 112, 117, 151
 Typhus Fever, 148
 Town of
 Acworth, 19, 36, 150
 Alstead, 99, 126
 Antrim, 162
 Amherst, 296
 Bakerstown, 36
 Barrington, 42
 Bennington, Vt., 41, 111
 Brownington, Vt., 277
 Bridgewater, Vt., 67
 Boscawen, 33, 36, 40, 93, 311
 Castleton, Vt., 214
 Cornish, 221
 Croydon, 252
 Cherry Valley, 336
 Canterbury, 41, 42, 102
 Charlestown, 19, 33, 36, 41, 77, 84, 106, 145
 Cornish, 41, 112
 Danville (Hawke), 82
 Deerfield, 166
 Dunbarton, 42, 84, 110
 Epsom, 42
 East Haddam, Conn., 427
 East Lempster, 220
 Fishersfield (Newbury), 13, 20, 69, 84, 183, 237

Town of (Cont'd),
 Fitzwilliam, 48
 Fryeburg, Me., 54
 Fairhaven, Vt., 231
 Gilmanton, 219
 Grantham, 188
 Grafton, 29
 Goffstown, 111, 211
 Gosport, 127
 Guilford, Vt., 283
 Gunnison, Colo., 272
 Hancock, 178
 Hollis, 78
 Hopkinton, 102, 166
 Ipswich, 212
 Isles of Shoals, 219, 254
 Jaffrey, 215
 Killingworth, Conn., 97, 126
 Kingston, 82, 146, 211
 Laconia, 220
 Lempster, 19, 52, 122, 251, 258
 Littleton, Mass., 59, 60
 Little Compton, R. I., 106
 Lyndeborough, 177
 Louisburg, 36
 Madbury, 42
 Manchester, Vt., 110
 Marlow, 153, 226
 Monmouth, 66
 Mont Vernon, 212
 Morristown, N. J., 146
 Newbury (Hereford), 13, 53, 54, 98, 260
 Newcastle, 79
 New London, 100, 153, 221
 Newport, 15, 17, 23, 25, 77, 92, 93
 Olean, N. Y., 193
 Orwell, Vt., 127, 150, 213
 Pembroke, 280, 388
 Penacook, 35, 37
 Portsmouth, 22, 39
 Quebec, 36, 101
 Rockingham, Vt., 59
 Rumford (Concord), 36, 49, 102
 Rye, 66
 Salisbury, 42
 Salisbury, Mass., 106
 Salt Lake City, 263

Saybrook, Conn., 148
 Shreveport, La., 317
 Springfield, 73
 St. Francis, 100
 St. Mary's, Ga., 262
 Stillwater, 78, 82
 Stoddard (Limbrick), 51
 Stonington, Conn., 92
 Sunapee, 129, 182
 Sutton, 43
 Swanton, Vt., 67
 Taunton, Mass., 235
 Ticonderoga, 42, 76, 78, 82, 235
 Unity, 16, 20, 36, 66, 222, 426
 Walpole, 27
 Warner, 42, 44, 109
 Weare, 102, 110
 Webster, 229
 Westminster, Vt., 67
 West Point, 260
 Windsor, Vt., 38, 41, 257
 Whitingham, Vt., 194
 White Hills, Conn., 230
 Woodstock (Peeling), 42
 Woodstock, Vt., 81

U

Union Store, 281
 Utah Lake, 263
 Uncompahgre Valley, 259

V

Vermont Controversy 99
 Virginia Resolves, 40
 Voters, 1956, Town, 368, 370

W

War of 1812, 316, 374, 413
 Warner Gore, 40
 Wild Pigeons, 318
 Winter Carnivals, 340
 Wolf Hill, 140
 War Memorials, 333

Y

Y. M. C. A., 216, 229

Index of Names

— A —

ABELL,
Alfred, 150, 164, 223, 227, 249, 312, 383
Elijah, 15
Hannah (Wilcox), 383
Juletta, 150, 225, 383
Lydia, 150
Phineas, 15
Rebekah, 383
Sylvester, 15

ABBOTT,
Chas. S., 120, 192, 339, 340, 357
Edward, 349
Gilman C., 377

ADAMS,
Belinda (Cutts), 383
Charlotte (Purington), 383
Daniel, 106
Ebenezer H., 249, 383
Elizabeth C., 337, 383
Ella S. (McLaughlin), 337, 383
George, 216
Imri P., 170, 190, 200, 383
James, 383, 436
John A., 134
Isabelle E., 384
Israel, 383
Lydia (Willey), 383, 436
Mercy (Purington), 383
William, 43

ALBEE, 74

ALEXANDER,
Anna A., 440
Arthur L., 440
Emma A. (Pike), 440
Helen M. (Sholes), 440
James, Rev., 217
Ora T., 440

ALLEN,
B. Rush, 413
David, 292
Rachel, 427

AMBROSE,
David, 427
Jonathan, 247
Ruth (Stevens), 427

AMHERST, Gen., 36, 37

ANEY, ANOD,
Ingalls, 384
David, 384

ANGELL, Gideon, 123

ARMITAGE, Emily J., 427

ARNOLD, Rev., 215

ATTRIDGE, Daniel, 203

ATWOOD,
Caleb, 222
Mesebah, 224
Rush, 224

ATKINS, Timothy, 103

ATKINSON,
Lieut. Samuel, 111
Theodore, 30, 58

ASH, Sidney, 380

ASHLEY, Oliver, 77

AUSTIN,
Aulden F., 225
Estella, 438
Harold, 216

Hester, 438
Lily, 438
William, 438
Wm., Jr., 438
Susan (Willey), 438

AVERY,
Amos, 384
John, 384
Polly (Brown), 384
Rebecca, 384

AYER,
Benjamin R., 414
George, 210, 245
Hannah, 210, 211
Rebecca, 211
Miss, 413

AYERS,
John, 398
George, 15, 23, 160
Sarah (Cutts), 398

AYOTTE,
Adelard R., 344, 380
Charles, 380
Edgar G., 382
George E., 337, 361
Louis, 362
Louis A., 380
Mrs. A. A., 192
Peter, 437
Kenneth A., 382

— B —

BABB,
Alfred, 384, 419
Elbridge G., 384
Hazel G. (Nelson), 384, 419
Herbert B., 352, 384, 435
James, 167, 168
Minnie B. (Crane), 384
Mercy (Lear), 167, 384
Polly, 384
Wenonah A. (Royce), 384

BACON, George, 239

BAILEY,
Howard D., 180, 289
L. D., 260
Leonora (Bradford), 393
Joel N., 393
Robert, 58
Sam, 120

BACHELOR, Nat, 246

BADGER,
Hannah, 214, 385
John, 168, 213, 384
Jonathan, 168, 203, 204, 213, 384
Lois, 213, 384
Stephen, 168, 213
Sally, 213, 384
William, 168, 214, 385

BALL,
Allen W., 393
Frances J. (Bradford), 393

BAKER,
Abner, 386
Adaline, 214
Almira, 214
Amos, 198
Amos L., 386
Albert H., 386

- Ataline D., 386
 Asa L., 184, 386, 387
 Aurelia M., 387
 Aurelia (Hall), 198
 Belinda, 385, 386, 433
 Betsey, 385
 Carrie, 350
 Charles, 387
 Cynthia, 387
 David, 203, 248, 385, 386
 Dolly, 385
 Ella, 387
 Eliza, 385
 Elmira, 385
 Emily, 386, 387, 438
 Ermina, 386
 Etta F. (Pike), 387, 422
 Ezekiel C., 198, 385
 Frank W., 387, 422
 Fred, 378, 387
 Fred H., 350
 Hannah, 210
 Hannah E., 386
 Harvey D., 281, 387, 437
 Henry, 376, 385
 Horace, 211, 385
 James, 154, 248, 385, 397
 John, 160, 214, 248, 385
 John S., Lieut., 376, 386, 387
 John T., 386
 Joseph, 385
 Laura A. (Stacy), 176, 386
 Lydia H., 225, 386
 Lydia (Robinson), 385, 433
 Lovell, 158, 176, 228, 236, 240, 248, 386
 Lovewell, Capt., 385
 Luther, 385
 Margery (Gunnison), 176, 386
 Martin, 211
 Mary (Pollard), 385
 Mary A. (Russell), 387
 Maryann, 386
 Mary (Thompson), 386
 Mary, 386, 434
 Mary (Stowell), 386
 Mary (Worth), 385
 Margaret A., 386
 Mattie A., 387
 Miriam (Cofran), 385
 Moses, Capt., 42, 56, 109
 Nancy (Lane), 386
 Naomi, 386, 387
 Ophelia A. (Cofran), 387
 Polly (Lane), 386
 Richard, 203, 225, 248, 385, 433
 Rufus Z., 386
 Samuel, 248, 385, 386
 Sally, 213, 214
 Sarah, 387
 Sarah R., 240, 386
 Sarah (Lakeman), 385
 Sophia, 386
 Stella M., 387
 Susan (Whitaker), 241, 387
 Susan J., 215, 386
 Susan (Willey), 387, 437
 Zebulon, 248, 385, 386
- BALCH, Rev. A. L., 312
 BANNER, Chas. B., 232
 BARBER,
 Asa, 160
 Harold, 216
 BARROWS, Prosper, 195
- BARNES,
 Cyrus, 274, 277
 Jonathan, 275
 Rev. Jonathan, descendants, 273
 Joseph C., 275
 Luther, 132, 202, 203, 248, 273
 Samuel, 278
 Sarah, 276
 Capt., 145
 BARNEY,
 Levi, 401
 Elizabeth (Chase), 401
 BARKER, Harold E., 232
 BARTLETT,
 Abigail, 388, 394
 Abigail (Belknap), 394
 Belknap, 136, 203, 213, 214
 Belknap, 388, 389, 427
 Caleb, 211, 248
 Catherine, 211
 Capt. John, 415
 Caroline, 213
 Charles H., 389
 Christopher, 387
 Diana C. (Woodward), 389
 Eben Clyde, 389
 Eliza A., 213, 389
 Edwin, 389
 Fern (Gove), 389
 Frances, 389
 George B., 363, 389, 331, 346, 352
 George B., Jr., 88, 389
 Grace A. (Moody), 389
 Hannah, 26, 71, 210, 388
 Hannah (Belknap), 387
 Harry G., 193, 344, 350, 389
 Hial, 90
 Homer C., 389, 410
 Horace C., 213, 389
 John C., 388
 John H., 388
 Josiah, Hon., 22, 24
 Jonathan, 388
 Lydia (Fletcher), 389
 Lillie (Mellen), 389
 Lizzie M. (Bailey), 389
 Lois C., 389
 Lora A., 389
 Maria J., 388
 Mary J. (Peaslee), 389
 Nancy, 388, 389, 396
 Naomi (Clements), 388
 Phoebe, 388
 Polly, 224, 388
 Samuel S., 213, 389
 Sarah, 214
 Sarah B., 389, 434
 Sarah (Partridge), 389
 Sally, 213, 214
 Sally (Stevens), 388, 427
 Susannah, 388
 Susan (Lear), 389, 410
 Dea. Stephen, 387, 388
 Stephen, 160, 210, 211, 246, 247, 323
 Stephen, Jr., 388
 Richard, 388
 Dr. Richard, 394
 Thankful C., 215, 389
 Virgil C., 389
 Wise, 188, 189, 389
 BARTNETTE, W. J., 296
 BARRETT,
 C. H., 418
 Fidelia (Murdough), 418

- BASCOM,
 Elias, 398
 Elias B., 424
 Eunice, 398
 Lucy, 398
 Mary P. (Rogers), 424
- BARTON,
 Alex, 414
 Ira, 159
 Levi, 159
 Henry, 178
 L. W., 414
 C., 133
 Osborne, 399
 Philinda (Cutte), 399
- BARTER, John, 58
- BARON, Dieskau, 36
- BASEY, John, 58
- BATES,
 —, 226
 Ezekiel, 422
 Mary (Pike), 422
- BAUM, Gen., 111
- BATCHELDER,
 Ebenezer, 406
 Eunice (Gunnison), 406
- BEAN,
 Joseph, 393
 Jeanette (Bradford), 393
- BEARD,
 Alice (Tandy), 432
 Charles, 432
 Elmer, 432
 Herbert, 432
 Henry, 279
 Ithamar W., 295
- BECK,
 Henry, 249
 John, 58, 249
- BECKWITH,
 Lieut. E. G., 265, 266, 267, 269, 271
 Nathaniel, 123, 245
- BELKNAP, Susanna, 210
- BELL,
 Chas. H., 239
 Claora (Gunnison), 196
 Rev. Sheridan, 196, 216, 333
- BENES, Emil, 168
- BENTON, Senator, 264
- BENWAY,
 Arthur L., 410
 Jennie F. (Lear), 410
- BERGER, Jos. G., 334
- BETTON, Matthew T., 74
- BERQUIST, Frank I., 344
- BEAUREGARD, General, 317
- BEVENS,
 John, 61, 105, 106
 Abigail, 106
- BICKFORD, Mrs. —, 213
- BIGELOW, Frank E., 216
- BINGHAM,
 Betsey D., 390
 Calviu, 15, 23, 123, 160, 203, 245, 248, 390
 Charles, 376
 Eunice, 390
 Frances, 390
 James, 122, 390
 John C., 390
 Helen, 140
 Lucy, 390
 Oscar, 390, 427
 Rachel C. (Stevens), 427
 Rachael (Willey), 390
 Rebecca, 390
 Rebecca (Glidden), 390
 Ripley, 277
 Sally, 390
 Solon, 390
 Vine, 15, 23
- BLACKBURN, Rev. John H., 231
- BLAGDON, George, 82
- BLANCHARD,
 Col. Joseph, 36, 48, 49, 52
 Annie, 233
 Betsey, 294
 Winslow, 412
- BLAXTON, William, 221
- BLODGETT, Isaac, 180
- BLOOD,
 Abel, 372, 373, 390
 Eliza B. (Dodge), 390
 George, 376
 Hannah, 372
 Lemuel, 113, 119, 372, 390
 Lucy (Bates), 390
 Moody E., 390
 Sally (Bates), 390
- BONNEAU, Lillian, 285
- BOOTH,
 Abigail (Dudley), 391
 Alfred, 117, 392
 Alice (Gunnison), 296, 390, 391, 407
 Alice E., 391
 Andrew G., 261, 296
 Burk, 198, 220, 321, 326, 380
 Celestia (Carr), 391
 Charles A., 391
 Edy (Roundy), 391
 Effie M., 391
 Epaphras, 391
 Etta E., 391
 Eunice (Smith), 390
 George A., 391
 George G., 391
 Hannah P., 214
 Harriet F., 391
 Helen M., 391
 Helen (Mathewson), 199
 Horace M., 199, 287, 288, 320, 352, 357, 358, 360
 James, 391
 James W., 391
 Joshua W., 391, 407
 Laura D. (Aldrich), 296, 391
 Mary E. (Gunnison), 391, 407
 Mary, 214, 215
 Mary W., 214
 Mason, 214, 215
 Nathaniel C., 215
 Oliver, 114, 134, 203, 204, 249, 371, 390
 Robert C., 391
 Royal, 206, 248, 391
 Royal, Jr., 181, 182, 183, 392
 Samuel S., 214
 Silas S., 296, 390, 407
 Susan, 213
 Susan (Dudley), 391
 Sylvia, 392, 437
 Wilhelmina (Robert), 199
- BOUTELL, James, 402

- BOWEN, Anthony, 421
 BOWDEN, Michael, 105
 BOWLBY,
 Lenly Y., 209, 254, 258, 354, 358, 360, 404
 Inez A. (Trow), 258, 404
 BOWLER,
 Rev. John, 220, 320
 William O., 89
 Jane (Lang), 89
 BORLUND, Lois, 266
 BOYCE, Erastus, 251
 BOYDEN, Harvey, 238
 BRADBURY,
 Dolly (Stevens), 106
 Ephraim, 105, 106, 107
 Eunice, 107
 Jane, 107..
 Mehitable (Ryand), 106
 Molly (Weare), 106
 Rebecca, 107
 Rowland, 106
 BRADFORD,
 Anna, 184, 185, 392
 Adelbert L., 393
 Betsey (Jones), 392
 Caroline, 392
 Caroline F., 393
 Clinton, 392, 393
 Curtis, 393
 Delight (Lewis), 393
 Elbridge, 392
 Frances J., 393
 George E., 393
 Hannah, 184
 Hannah (Hopkins), 392
 Jeannette, 393
 Leander, 114, 140, 392
 Leonard, 203, 248, 392, 434
 Leonora G., 393
 Lovina A. (Burnham), 393
 Lucinda (Gillet), 393
 Mary, 184, 185, 392
 Orissa, 392
 Victoria R., 393
 William, Jr., 184, 392
 BRAGG, Benjamin, 53
 BRAGDON, Rev. John, 216, 229
 BRAINARD,
 Addison, 230
 Lydia, 245
 BRIAND, Euphemia L., 295
 BRECK, James, 277, 279
 BRIGHAM,
 Helen A., 168, 329, 338
 Leland E., 232, 364
 BROCKWAY,
 Euramia (Harris), 408
 Lyman, 408
 BROOKS,
 Candace (Chellis), 394
 Charles, 248, 393
 Charles H., 394
 Daniel, 393
 Delia A., 394
 Freeman, 394, 396
 Freeman C., 394
 Moses, 393
 Nancy, 225
 Polly, 393
 BROUGHTON,
 Benjamin, 160
 Sally, 224
 BROWN,
 Aaron, 34
 Abram, 109
 Calvin L., 87, 295
 C. M., 190, 394
 Daniel G., 87
 David, 160
 Diantha (Harris), 408
 Fanny, 354
 Geo. E., 141, 333
 Jane, 241
 John H., 42, 220
 Jonathan, 92
 Mary (Grindle), 83, 87, 188, 295
 Maude (Wing), 333
 Nancy (Baker), 252
 Peabody, 408
 Rev. Wm. F., 233
 Wm. Howard, 36
 Wm. Wilson, 87
 William, Jr., 87
 Sarah (Emery), 92
 BROWNELL, Richard L., 239
 BUCK, James, 160
 BUELL,
 Capt. Jonathan, Jr., 24
 Joseph, 124
 BUGBEE,
 Cynthia (Pierce), 418
 George, 418
 BULLARD, William H., 431
 BURBANK, Rev., 212
 BURGESS, Lillian, 255
 BURGOYNE, General, 76, 110
 BURFORD,
 Robt. E., 420
 Lois (Nelson), 420
 BURNHAM,
 Lovina A., 393
 Mary, 224, 225
 Samuel C., 87, 249
 Polly, 87
 BURNS, Brooks, 418
 BUSS, Daniel, 229
 BUSWELL,
 Mildred (Scranton), 426
 Clayton, 426
 BUKER, H. W., Jr., 335
 BURT, Wm., 70
 BUTLER, Frank A., 332, 352, 358
 BUTTERWORTH, Joseph, 354
 BUXTON,
 Alice, 178
 Charles C., 178
 Ellen (Shepard), 178
 George S., 178
 Lizzie M. (Morrison), 178
 Mary E., 178
 Melville S., 178
 Kate, 178, 350
 Stephen, 178
 — C —
 CAIN,
 John, 249
 Maria A. (Murdough), 417

- Obadiah F., 417
Widow Lydia, 249
- CALEF,
Abigail, 282, 394
Abigail (Bartlett), 394
Amos, 213, 275, 323, 394
Helen, 394
John, Col., 394
John C., 136, 160, 203, 213, 246, 247, 323, 394
Judith (Chellis), 394
Judge, 146
Lois (Stevens), 146
Mary J., 213, 394
Nancy, 213, 394
Phebe, 213
Salome, 394
Samuel, 213, 394
- CALL,
Anson, 268
Jonathan, 58
Jonathan, Jr., 58
Olive, 437
Reuben, 228
Stephen, 437
- CALLOWHILL, Alba, 355
- CAMMET, Robert S., 198, 249
- CAMPBELL,
Alexander, 59
Henry, 249
Rhoda (Corey), 60
Wilbur, 340, 344
- CARLL, Anna (Pettis), 328
- CARLTON,
H. G., 414
Mrs. Zemiah, 213
- CARNEGIE, Andrew, 324
- CARON,
A., 338
Eugene J., 380
George, 380
Gwendolyn, 341
Henry, 380
Robert, 382
- CARPENTER, Maynard, 364
- CARR,
Celestia, 391
Claora (Goodale), 196
Elisha H., 186, 196, 283, 321
Hiram, 414
Robert, 196
- CARTER,
Horace, 168
M. Bertrand, 166, 359
- CARY,
Ebenezer, 15
Lavina, 23
William, 105
- CASAGRANDE, Dr., 47
- CASS, Hon. Lewis, 260
- CASWELL, Betsey, 398
- CHADWICK, Allan, 209
- CHAPIN,
D. B., 198
Lyman, 249
- CHAMBERLAIN,
Alton S., 395
Edna, 395
Ethel C., 395
Florence J., 395
- John, 395
Lorenzo S., 283, 284, 324, 349, 395, 430
Louisa (Huntley), 395
Mary A. (Spaulding), 395
Mary Ann, 284
Mary E. (Mummery), 395
Maurice E., 395
Mollie (Leslie), 395
Nellie M., 395
Norman W., 395
Rhoda (Dunham), 395
Roscoe L., 395
Simeon, 153, 395, 430
Viola, 324, 395
- CHAMPLIN, Nathan, 222
- CHAPMAN, Chas. R., 352
- CHANDLER,
Anna M. (Riley), 56
Alzira (Dodge), 170
Benjamin, 69, 409
Catherine, 66
Eliphalet, 98
Elizabeth (Lucy), 98
Ellen I. (Wright), 172
Esther M. (Chase), 172
Hannah (Seavey), 98
Henry, 119, 169, 187, 248
Ira F., 170
Jesse, 22
Joel, 126
John, 170, 171, 177, 360
Joseph, 57, 96, 170, 200, 203, 205, 407
Lucy (Marston), 170
Margaret (Gunnison), 96
Mary (Cross), 69
Mary (Lane), 170
Mary (Pope), 96
Nathaniel, 56
Samuel, 126
William E., 96, 98, 238
Zebulon, 126
- CHARTIER,
Edwin C., Sr., 178, 380
John W., 379
- CHASE,
Betsey (Blanchard), 294
Ellen L., 190
Esther M., 172
Homer, 310, 407
Horace G., 261, 294
John, 372, 392
Mary, 189, 372
Samuel, 247, 275
Thomas, 114
Virgil, 133, 134, 158, 159, 189, 190, 205, 227, 243, 249, 279, 294
- CHELLIS,
Artemas W., 214
Asenath (True), 396, 435
Benjamin, 212, 214, 396
Betsey, 212
Candace, 210, 214, 394, 396
Candace B., 396
Elizabeth, 210, 395, 396
Enos, 147, 160
Ezekiel, 23, 25, 160, 210, 245, 246, 395
Ezekiel, Jr., 396
Freeman S., 396
George E., 396
Joanna, 147
John, 394, 395, 396, 435
John A., 396

- John E., 210
 John H., 396
 Joshua, 83
 Judith (Chellis), 394
 Lorinda, 214, 298, 396
 Mary Dwinell, 214, 297, 396
 Mary E., 214
 Mary (French), 396
 Mary M., 396
 Miriam E., 210, 211, 292, 395
 Myra C., 215
 Myra G., 214, 215, 297
 Myra (Gilbert), 396
 Nancy, 214
 Nancy (Bartlett), 396
 Nathaniel P., 203, 396
 Polly, 210, 395
 Rhoda (Watson), 396
 Samuel F., 396
 Sarah (Burbank), 396
 Sarah (Tower), 396
 Seth, 116, 203, 205, 210, 212, 214, 248, 297, 275, 277, 395, 396
 Seth G., 396
 Susan F., 396
 Thomas, 395
 Thomas, Jr., 396
 William, 210, 214, 248, 396
- CHENEY,**
 Ichabod, 73
 Ira D., 403
 Susan E. (Gove), 403
- CHILDS,** Clyde, 382
- CHURCH,**
 Capt. John, 40, 211
 Phoebe, 394
- CHURCHILL,**
 Nathaniel, 418
 Lydia (Nelson), 418
- CILLEY,** Col., 31, 66, 76
- CLAPP,**
 John, 398
 Job, 124
- CLARKE,** Robt. L., 239
- CLARK,**
 E. M., 337
 J. F., 284
 Jonathan, 225
 Laura (Cutts), 399
 Sewell, 399
 Zephaniah 44, 46, 53, 54, 55, 109, 113, 198
- CLEMENTS,**
 Ina, 285
 Laura, 285
 Naomi, 388
 Peter, 285
 Russell, 378
- CLEVELAND,** Rev. D. M., 230, 333
- CLIFFORD,**
 Jacob, 428
 Abigail (Tandy), 428
- CLOUGH,**
 Arthur, 387
 Cyrus M., 240, 350, 387
 Elwin, 387
 Nellie (McLaughlin), 387
 Sarah (Baker), 350, 387
 Capt. Jeremiah, 41, 111
- COBURN,** Dr. Nelson, 293
- COCHRAN,** Lieut. Joseph, 373
- COFFIN,**
 John T., 412
 Chas. Carleton, 42
 Robert T., 300
 Sarah (McCrillis), 412
- COLBY,**
 Abner, 23, 160, 246, 406
 E. L., 261
 DeWitt, 410
 John, 222, 223, 224
 Mary, 224
 Viola B. (Lear), 410
 Zacheus, 388
- COLE,**
 Harry B., 379
 Samuel, Esq., 102, 160
 Timothy, 160
- COFRAN,**
 Alma J. (Gunnison), 297, 397, 407
 Barzillai, 376
 Benjamin, 203, 211, 212, 213, 278, 396, 401
 Betsey, 397
 Imogene, 397
 James, 397
 John W. G., 297, 397
 Joseph, 160, 247, 323, 397
 Lt. Joseph, 396, 397
 Lucina M., 213, 397
 Mary, 211, 397
 Margaret (Murrey), 396, 397
 Miriam (Stevens), 211, 212, 213, 214, 385, 396, 397
 Nathaniel T., 207, 211, 397
 Oliver S., 212, 397
 Ophelia A., 387
 Sophronia, 211, 397
 Stephen B., 208, 214, 297, 397, 407
 Susan, 212, 215
 Susan B., 397
 Susan A. (Hayward), 397
 Thankful W., 211, 214, 397
- CONVERSE,** E. C., 280
- COOK,**
 Charles, 58
 Charles B., 361
 Collier, 361
 Mildred M., 361, 380
 Richard, 361, 381
- COOPER,**
 Lemuel P., 252
 J. Fenimore, 60
- COREY,**
 Elizabeth, 60
 Mary, 59
 Mary (King), 59
 Oliver, 19, 28, 47, 58, 59
 Oliver, Jr., 59, 60, 145
 Samuel, Lieut., 59, 61
- CORKUM,**
 Eunice, 354
 George, 354
 Leander, 354
- CORLISS,** Timothy, 102, 103
- COSSITT,** Ambrose, 279
- COTTON,**
 Charles, 396
 George, 396
 Mary M., 396
 Susan F. (Chellis), 396
- COUGHLAN,** Richard, 111

COUTERMARSH, L. A., 289

COX, Henry, 344

CRAGIN,
Mrs. Charles, 255
Horace M., 256

CRAIGIE, George, 58

CRANE,
Ada, 350
Geo. F., 258, 344, 352
Imri G., 344
Moses W., 386
Sarah R. (Baker), 386

CREUTZFELDT, F., 265, 270

CROOKER, Mrs. A. M., 402

CROSS,
Orin, 102
William, 249

CROWELL,
Abigail (Dame), 426
James, 426

CURRIER,
Betsey (Cofran), 131, 397
Bridget (Chamberlain), 131
Clarinda C., 158
Daniel, 399
Fanny, 131
Grace, 131
Harriet (Pike), 131
Harvey L., 131
John, 129, 130, 177, 202, 203, 206, 247,
249, 275, 316, 371, 397
John L., 131
Mary, 131
Mary (Carter), 131
Mary A. (Ladd), 131
Martha, 131
Sally (Cutts), 399
William, 131

CUTLER,
Joseph, 43, 160
Sally, 43

CUTTER,
Betsey, 397
Charles, 398
Clarissa, 397
Elizabeth, 398
Emily, 397
Ermina, 397, 398
John, 203, 248, 280, 397
John, Jr., 125, 397
John T., 125, 193, 397
Laura, 397

CUTTS,
Abigail, 399
Abigail (Hurd), 399
Alzira, 398
Arial, 249, 399
Barbara M., 400
Belinda, 383
Betsey, 398
Charles, 160, 243, 398, 207, 399, 440
Charlotte (Croxford), 399
Dorcas, 398, 399
Dorcas (Hammond), 398
Eleanor B., 400
Elizabeth, 398
Elizabeth (Lear), 74
Edmund F., 239
Edna (Chamberlain), 395
Edward, 398
Guy W., 395
Hannah, 398

Hannah (Rand), 399

Horace, 398

Joel D., 399

Joseph, 23, 160, 373, 398

John, 249, 399

John, Jr., 248

John R., 69, 130, 157, 190, 208, 286,
399, 417

Laura, 399

Lemira, 399

Loren, 398

Lorenzo L., 350

Lorin, 399

Louis, 38

Lucy, 398

Lucy A. (Piper), 398

Lucy (Bascom), 398

Mary (Burnham), 399

Mary (Carr), 398

Mary (Hall), 398

Mary, 398

Mary (Stephenson), 398

Mary S., 399

Martha (Peabody), 398

Martha (Peasley), 399

Mehitable (Bachelder), 398

Mehitable E. (Cheney), 399

Nabby, 224

Nathan, 249, 399

Oliver, 399

Olive (Dame), 383

Philinda, 399

Polly, 398

Prudence, 399

Rebecca (Sischo), 399

Reuben, 399

Robert, 398

Ruth (Rice), 398

Sally, 399

Samuel, 203, 249, 398, 399

Samuel, Jr., 399

Sarah, 398, 399

Sophronia M. (George), 350, 399

Susan, 399

Sylvester, 399

Thomas, 23, 398

Temperance, 399

Thankful, 399

William, 23, 160, 246, 249, 383, 398

William, Jr., 398

— D —

DAHILL, Leo, 381

DAME,

Aaron, 400

Benjamin, 400

Edward, 23, 25, 115, 160, 245, 246,
247, 249, 371, 372, 398

Eunice, 371

Harriet (Gunnison), 400

Hatevil, 160, 371, 400

Jerusha (Witham), 400

Joel S., 249, 400

Jonathan, 159, 400

Lydia W., 400

Lucy (Cutts), 398, 400

Marian (Flanders), 400

Olive C., 398, 400

Saloma (Huntoon), 400

Samuel, 400

Simeon, 400

DANE, Daniel, 400

DANDROW, Wm. B., 258, 289

DANIEL, Capt. Eliphalet, 371

- DARLING,
Hiram, 344
Dr. W. W., 292
- DARRAH, Fred A., 287, 378
- DAVIS,
"Al.", 364
Edmund, 58
Helen, 350
Jefferson, 264
- DAWSON, James 355
- DEAN, David, 279
- DELONY, Martha A., 262
- DEMING, Sarah (Halladay), 324, 325
- DEROBERTIS, Albert, 154, 344, 357
- DEVANO, Merton, 381
- DICKINSON,
Asahel, 68, 409
Lucy (Lear), 68
Martin, 68
- DICKERMAN, Gerald, 340, 344
- DICKEY, John G., 237
- DINGWALL, Col. A. G., 361
- DINSMOOR, Samuel, 261
- DIXON, Joseph, 238
- DODGE,
Alzira (Chandler), 170
Belle M., 350
Charles, 286
Dexter, 282
George, 251
Hylands, 228, 249
Maria A., 197
Nancy, 225
Samuel, 248
Sarah, 43, 215
William, 43
Mrs. Wilson, 423
- DOLE, Wallace, 284
- DOLLOFF,
Almira, 212
Horatio C., 214
Lois, 212, 213, 440
Lovina S., 212
Stephen, 203, 212, 384, 427, 440
Stephien, Jr., 213
- DORR, Geo. A., Jr., 365
- DOORE, Rev. Frank R., 223
- DORUS, 102, 104
- DOW,
Alfred E., 331, 427
Almina P. (Farr), 401
Charles W., 401
Edith M., 401
Ernest E., 401
Ethel (Spackman), 401
Grace E., 427
Ida M., 401
Jessamine E., 427
Lucy (Tandy), 430
Marcia E. (Stevens), 427
Mary A. (Kelley), 293
Parker T., 376, 437
William, 430
William B., 376, 401
W. W., Dr., 293
- DOWNING, Chas. F., 393
- DOWST,
Elizabeth (Jenness), 412
- Hannah, 412
Ozem, 412
- DRAKE, Myra, 355
- DRAPER Corp., 141, 337
- DROCK,
John, 148
Sabry, 224
Simon, 147, 148
Susanna, 148
- DROUN,
Carrie H., 377
Nelson, 377
- DRUMMOND, W. W., 271
- DuBOIS, Floyd C., 219, 345
- DUDLEY,
Abigail, 391
Lydia (Stevens), 391
John, 391
Susan, 391
- DUNBAR,
Ansel, 188, 418
George, 418
Hannah A., 418
Luella A., 418
Lydia A. (Nelson), 188, 418
- DUNCKLEE, Silas, 249
- DUNSMOOR, Phinehas, 132
- DUPEY, James A., 239
- DUPRE, Charles, 361
- DUSTIN, Moody, 114
- DUTTON, Silas, 273
- DWINELL,
Ezekiel, 395
Polly (Chellis), 395
- E —
- EATON,
Calvin, 185, 440
Cynthia T. (Sholes), 185, 440
John, Jr., 275
- EDES, Maj. S. H., 189, 379
- EDWARDS, Samuel, 203
- ELLINGWOOD, W. H., 254
- ELLIOTT, Capt. Aaron, 147
- EMERSON,
C. L., 352
Daniel, 78, 114, 118, 167, 211, 249
Elizabeth, 211
Eunice, 211
George, 162
Hezekiah, Capt., 116, 123, 160, 211,
245, 246, 247
Jonathan, 211
- EMERY,
Amos, 411
Belinda A. (Jones), 70
Colonel, 133
Edith V. (Maxfield), 282, 411
John Q. A., 282, 411
Lester, 220, 282
Obadiah, 404
Ransom R., 70
Sarah, 92
William, 376
- EVANS, Sally, 247
- EVERETT,
Horace R., 399
Prudence (Cutts), 399

— F —

FIELD,
 Carson, 188
 Rev. L., 215
 FIELDEN, Rev. Jos. F., 231
 FIFIELD, David, 393
 FITCH,
 Geo. H., 405
 Gertrude L. (Gregg), 405
 FISHER,
 Rev. Elias, 20, 21, 122, 212
 John, Esq., 39, 43, 56, 98, 106
 FITTS, Lieut. Abraham, 56, 63, 106, 109
 FLETCHER,
 Almina (Tandy), 431
 Ellen O., 402
 Eliza (Stevens), 427
 Esther, 212, 402
 Harriet E., 402
 Jane H. (Farr), 402
 John, 431
 Jonas, 153, 214, 401
 Jonas W., 402
 Joseph, 248
 Joshua, 427
 Josiah, 203, 248
 Lucy, 213
 Mariah, 214
 Orissa, 214, 401
 Phebe M., 214, 402
 Rachel, 212, 402
 Robert, 49, 50, 51, 54
 Willis H., 214, 402
 FLOYD,
 Jesse, 428
 Mary (Tandy), 428
 Parker, 428
 Rachel, 428
 Rhoda, 428
 Richard, 160, 428
 FOREHAND, Oliver, 423
 FORTUNE,
 John, 334
 Leon J., 379
 FOSS,
 Thomas, 113
 Zachariah, 58, 74
 FOSTER,
 Nathan, 195
 Samuel, 58
 FOWLER, Benj., 222
 FRANCIS, Rev. Matthew, 232, 333
 FRAIL,
 Clyde B., 389
 David A., 389
 Lora A. (Bartlett), 389
 FRENCH, Benj., 275
 FREMONT, Gen. John C., 264, 265, 272
 FRIZELL, Martha, 34
 FROST, Robert, 300
 FRINK, Elijah, 122
 FULLER,
 Caleb, 249
 Clarinda, 403
 Philo, 282
 Silas, 402
 Thaddeus M., 204, 248, 278, 402

— G —

GAGE,
 Caleb, 309, 406
 Daniel, 81, 203
 Jane, 224
 Joshua, 106, 107
 Joseph, 132, 203, 277
 Juda, 224
 Lemira (Gunnison), 309
 Lydia, 224
 Philinda, 224
 Thaddeus, 224
 GALPIN, Ralph A., 366
 GARDNER,
 John, 58
 Samuel, 403
 GAY, Roger, 344
 GEORGE,
 Elizabeth, 350
 Henry S., 220, 286, 321, 350, 376
 Jane (Tandy), 430
 Morrison, 430
 Perley F., 286
 GILBERT,
 Eber, 396
 Myra, 396
 GILES, Benjamin, 75, 99, 127
 GILMAN,
 Alfred, 294
 Anna, 17, 19
 Col. David, 108
 Emma, 158
 Lillian A., 294
 Moody, 249
 Robert, 58
 Sally, 414
 Stephen, 14, 17, 19, 78
 Virgil C., 159
 GILMORE,
 Fred, 175
 J. A., 239
 Nathan P., 376
 GLADUE, Oliver T., 379
 GLIDDEN,
 —, 281
 Rebecca, 390
 GLOVER, Dorcas, 67
 GOCHA,
 Georgia (Purington), 329, 423
 John B., 336, 352, 423
 GOFF, Col. John, 37
 GORGES and Mason, 48
 GORDON,
 David, 15
 James A., 248
 GOOCH, Rev. Wm. S., 216, 217
 GOTT,
 Hannah (Jewett), 388
 Jabez R., 388
 GOULD,
 George H., 251
 Hannah, 213
 Nathan, 249
 GOLDTHWAITE, J. W., 35
 GOVE,
 Archie O., 379
 Betsey B. (Perry), 403
 Ellen M. (Nichols), 350, 403
 Emma F., 403
 Frances (Bingham), 390

- Harold E., 379
 Harriet, 379
 Jonathan, 390
 Jessial P., 170, 182, 200, 234, 350, 403
 Marcia A., 142, 403
 Martha, 142, 403
 Peter, 403
 Susan E., 403
 Warren, 157
- GOYETTE,**
 Eugene, 199
 Eugene A., Jr., 379
 Leo L., 381
 Richard E., 382
 Valderese, 334
- GRACE,**
 Benjamin, 113, 417
 George, 417
 Ethel, 417
 Joseph, 113, 417
- GRANT, Rev. W. F.,** 231
- GRAVES,**
 Bela, 196
 Eunice (Bradbury), 107
 Frank, 350
 Joseph, 107
- GREELEY,**
 Abigail, 247, 248
 Peter, 219
- GREENLADE, W. G.,** 216
- GREGG,**
 Ada S. (Alexander), 405
 Almor, 404
 Alzira E., 404
 Arthur, 405
 Catherine, 404
 Charles H., 404
 Christy, 213, 404
 Daisy, 405
 David, 213, 403
 Eliza, 404
 Eliza A. (Libbey), 404
 Emily A., 214, 404
 Emma J., 214, 404
 Fred M., 405
 George C., 88, 403, 404
 George G., 403, 405
 Gertrude L., 405
 Grace (Hackett), 404
 Hattie, 404
 H. Melissa (Robinson), 403
 Harriet (Thompson), 404
 Henry B., 404
 Hiram A., 242, 244, 276, 404, 405
 Hugh, 334
 Ida F., 404
 James, 404
 James W., 404
 Jane, 213, 214, 404
 Josephine (George), 404
 Kerzina A., 404
 Leon A., 403, 405
 Luella J., 404
 Mary, 213
 Mary A., 213, 404
 Mary B., 404
 Mary B. (Fairbanks), 404
 Mary (Mills), 403
 Maurice D., 403
 Melvin C., 196
 Miriam (Thompson), 404
 Nancy, 213, 214, 404
 Peter C., 203, 213, 248, 403
 Ralph W., 404
 Reuben, 213, 404
 Robert, 213, 404
 Samuel, 213, 404
 Sarah R., 404
 Walter, 405
 Wm. H. H., 404
- GRINDLE-GRINDALL,**
 Daniel, 14, 23, 25, 27, 31, 78, 82, 112, 160, 221, 224, 374, 428, 429
 Elizabeth (Tandy), 222, 224, 372, 428
 Elizabeth (Blagdon), 82
 William, 82
- GUEDJ, Rev. Gabriel R.,** 233
- GUILLow,**
 Agnes (Rogers), 424
 Edgar, 424
 George E., 180, 379
 James R., 379
- GUNNISON,**
 Albert R., 295, 296, 407
 Alice, 271, 405, 406
 Alice M., 196, 407
 Alice (Fernald), 94, 99
 Alma Jane, 407
 Almira, 407
 Amos, 317, 378, 407
 Andrew J., 295, 296
 Angie (Carr), 196
 Arvin N., 317, 319, 378, 407
 Arrouet, 203, 248, 279, 375, 406, 432
 Belle G., 196
 Benjamin, 203, 375, 406
 Claora A., 196
 Daniel, 23, 160, 246, 308, 309, 405, 406
 Daniel, Jr., 406
 David, 406
 Deborah, 406
 Deborah (Freeman), 406
 Delony, 262
 Dorcas, 398, 405
 Ebenezer D., 94, 406
 Elizabeth, 262, 406
 Elizabeth (Williams), 390, 407
 Eliza (Baker), 407
 Eliza B., 407
 Ephraim, 15, 23, 94, 95, 143, 160, 201, 203, 245, 308, 373, 405, 406
 Euphemia L. (Briard), 295
 Eunice, 406
 George W., 94
 Hannah, 43, 95, 224, 407
 Hannah (Batchelder), 308, 406, 424
 Herbert F., 308, 333
 Horace B., 377, 407
 Hugh, 94, 334
 Jane (Tandy), 430
 Jane (Fernald), 94
 Joseph, 405
 Joseph A., 407
 John, 95, 204, 205, 248
 John, Esq., 183, 190, 203, 375, 406, 437
 John V., 120, 194, 195, 196, 317, 324
 John W., Capt., 94, 187, 259, 407
 Laura (Willey), 437
 Lemira, 309, 407
 Levi B., 407
 Lois M., 407
 Lois, 406
 Lucy, 406
 Margaret, 57, 405, 406
 Margaret (Swain), 95
 Margery, 386
 Marjorie (Baker), 176
 Maria D., 262, 406
 Martha (Delony), 262

- Mary E., 407
 Mary, 391
 Miriam W., 407
 Nathaniel, 15, 23, 95, 96, 160, 253, 308, 405, 406, 424
 Nathaniel, Jr., 407
 Oliver, 406, 437
 Olive (Smith-Willey), 407, 437
 Polly, 405, 406
 Polly (Mellon), 406
 Polly (Tandy), 429
 Rhoda (Hurd), 407
 Ruth, 406
 Ruth (Richmond), 406
 Sadie H., 196
 Sally, 225
 Sally H., 406
 Sally (Willey), 407, 437
 Sarah Ann, 407
 Sarah A. (Richardson), 312
 Sarah (Putnam), 317
 Samuel, Capt., 14, 22, 57, 72, 75, 76, 94, 96, 98, 107, 108, 405
 Samuel, 203, 308, 323, 390, 398, 405, 407
 Samuel, Jr., 56, 98, 107, 373, 405
 Susanna, 405
 Susan (Willey), 406, 437
 Sophira W., 407
 Vinal, 94, 157, 194, 249, 278, 375, 406, 407
 William, Dea., 14, 22, 43, 57, 98, 221, 222, 224, 386
 William T., Hon., 320
 William, 437
- H —
- HADLEY, —, 198..
 HALE,
 Enoch, 51
 Nathan, 76
 HALEY,
 Isaiah, Rev., 219
 Samuel, Jr., 127
 Susannah, 127, 219
 HALE, Calvin, 239
 HALL,
 Abigail, 427
 Amos, 17, 20, 23, 25, 76, 92, 93, 105, 201, 292, 437
 Aurelia M., 198
 Belinda (Willey), 292, 439
 Charles H., 376
 Clark, 94
 Edward, 224, 225, 257, 375
 Eliza, 222, 224
 Elizabeth (Russell), 94
 Emerette (Smart), 177
 Erasmus D., 292
 Ezra, 92
 Grover C., 94
 Hannah M., 427
 Henrietta (Abbott), 94
 John, 93, 427
 Jemima (Carter), 92
 Luther, 94
 Martha, 93, 222, 224
 Ransom J., 94
 Reuben, Dr., 92, 93, 204, 292, 439
 Rhoda, 439
 Sarah, 92, 437
 Walter S., 94
 Willis A., 94
 William W., 196
 Uriah, 92
- HALLADAY,
 Henry H., 325, 327
 Sarah H., 328
 HAMMOND, Otis G., 58
 HANSON, Frank L., 287, 288
 HARDY,
 Stephen, 58
 William, 376
 HARDING,
 Madison, 425
 Charlotte M. (Rogers), 425
 HARLOW, Rev. Wm., 212
 HARRIS,
 Abigail (Dame), 408
 Betsey (Cutts), 398, 408
 David, 203, 398, 407
 Diantha, 408
 Emeline, 408
 Euramia, 408
 Hannah (Cutts), 398, 408
 Mary (Grinnell), 408
 Melvin, 408
 Orland, 408
 Otis, 408
 Polly (Cutler), 408
 Rebecca, 408
 Rebecca (Woods), 407
 Wilder, 398, 408
 HAROLD,
 Cornelius P., 382
 John, Jr., 379, 380
 Neil F., 381
 William P., 381
 HARRISON, Joseph, 64
 HASLETT, James, 28, 61
 HASTINGS,
 David, 406
 Lemuel, 61, 106
 HARVEY, Matthew, 261, 294, 413
 HAVEN,
 Abial, 377
 O. R., 75
 Rev., 211
 HAWKINS, Bernard, 347
 HAYWOOD,
 Barzillia, 418
 Livia, 418
 HEAD,
 Deborah (Lakeman), 414
 Laura J., 414
 Moses, 414
 HEATH, James, 190
 HEBARD,
 Asa, 14
 Ezra, 283
 Milan, 14
 HENDRICKSON, Chas. W., 360
 HERBERT, Ens. Richard, 42
 HERNDON, John G., 114, 300
 HEWSON,
 Harold L., 336, 379
 H. Francis, 333
 HINSDALE, Ebenezer, 35
 HEYWOOD, Wm., 34, 40, 59
 HILDRETH, Thomas, 268

HILL,
Herschel, 345
Jeremiah, 295

HITCHCOCK,
C. H., 235
Jed, 365

HOBBS,
Blanche L. (Winter), 179
Elizabeth (Lang), 90
William F., 90

HODGMAN,
Bruce, 420
Frank H., 153, 344, 381
Harold I., 340, 420
Rae E. (Nelson), 420
Robert, 420
Wilbur C., 381
Virginia, 420

HOLLAND, 17, 19, 64

HOLT,
Harriet (Willey), 437
Oliver, 437

HOMANS, Sheppard, 265

HOMER,
James, 422
Mahala (Pike), 422

HOOPER,
Ada N., 419
Flora (Wheeler), 419
John, 419
Rev. Josiah, 220, 324

HOOK, Thomas, 150

HOUSTON, Gov. Sam, 319

HOVEY, Rev. Jonathan, 213

HOWARD,
Benjamin, 107
Charles, 183, 333
Ezra P., 181
Joseph A., 181
Mary (Trow), 181

HOWE,
Chester, 336
Harry, 258, 336
James M., 239
Lucy, 225
Solomon, 225
Wm. E., 258, 284, 336, 352, 358

HUBBARD,
Elbert, 238
Elisha, 60
Lois (Corey), 60
Leverett, 58
Susanna (Corey), 60
Watts, 60

HUDSON,
Benjamin, 160, 224, 249, 373, 430
Milly (Tandy), 148, 188, 224, 430
Nancy, 224

HUGGINS, Bert, 290

HULL, Joseph, 210

HUMPHREY,
Arthur, 14, 19, 23, 25, 47, 160
Samuel, 88, 203, 248

HUNT,
Col., 63
Joseph S., 34, 35

HUNTING, Ebenezer, 222

HUNTLEY,
Aurelia M. (Baker), 387

Dudley, 387
Hibbard, 392
Orissa (Bradford), 392

HUNTOON,
Charles, 81, 90
Edward, 399
Enoch, 399
Harvey, 413
Joseph, 399
John M., 399
Lucy, 399
Malvina, 399
Major, 133
Martin H., 109
Nathan, Col., 374, 413
Nathaniel, 19, 63
Sally, 399
Sarah (Cutts), 399

HUOTT, Yvette, 344

HURLIN, Rev. Wm., 230

HURD,
Dolly (Baker), 385
Donald C., 379, 380
Ernest H., 196, 199, 300, 422
Harry Elmore, 300, 422
Ira, 349, 350, 376, 385
Ira, Jr., 411
Jennie L. (Pike), 300, 422
John, 95
Mary (Atwood), 91
Marilla (Maxfield), 411
Mildred, 422
Nathan, 167
Peter, 91
Samuel, 53
Shubael, 150
Sophia (Maxfield), 411
Wealthy, 245

HUSTED,
Alice M. (Farr), 401
Henry T. B., 401

HUTCHINS,
Capt. Nathaniel, 31
Isaac, 249

— I —

INGALLS,
Clarissa, 225
Hannah M. (Stearns), 184, 186
Jonathan, 184, 186, 215, 253
Lucina, 215
Milly, 215
Sewell, 167, 214, 215, 249

INGRAM, H. M., 414

— J —

JACKSON, Gen. Andrew, 133

JACOBS,
Hannah, 225
Nancy C., 410
Whitman, 224

JAFFREY, George, 51

JENNISON, Robert D., 381

JENKINS, Robert, 55

JENKS, Samuel, 58

JEFFRIES, John, 49

JEFFTS,
George S., 432
Sarah H. (Tandy), 432

JEWETT,
 Eliza C., 210
 Hannah, 210
 Hannah (Bartlett), 388
 Hannah B., 388
 Jacob C., 388
 Lucy, 211

JOHNSON,
 Edward, 381
 Eric, 381
 Frank, 172
 John, 171, 176
 John W., 288
 Mary, 334
 Gen. William, 36

JONES,
 Alice J., 70
 Alice (Rand), 70
 Betsey, 392
 David, 431
 Delos G., 70
 Ezra, 114
 Dr. Fred P., 294, 327
 Henry, 70, 376
 Isabel E., 70
 John F., 70
 J. Q., 227
 Lillian A. (Gilman), 294
 Luke, 161, 162
 Phinehas, 392
 Sally (Humphrey), 70
 Sarah (Hildreth), 392
 Zachariah, 70, 249

JUDKINS,
 Anne, 109
 Elder G. J., 220
 Hannah (Hunton), 109
 John, Jr., 63
 Jonathan, 109
 Josiah, 63, 109
 Josiah, Jr., 109
 Judah, 109
 Philip, 109

— K —

KELLY,
 John, 293
 Lydia (Blagdon), 82
 Mary A., 293
 Sophia (Huntoon), 293

KENDALL, —, 49, 52

KENNERSON,
 Alice M., 408
 George, 249, 408
 Miriam (Lakeman), 408

KERN, R. H., 265, 270

KEYES,
 Dolly (Mathewson), 199
 Ralph, 199
 William, 77

KIBBEY, Philip, 222

KIDDER, —, 51, 248

KIMBALL,
 Gilbert, 430
 Capt. Peter, 42, 110
 Sophronia (Tandy), 430

KING,
 Almira C., 186
 Arvilla B. (Stearns), 186
 Aspasio H., 186
 Edward H., 288
 Elijah, 58

James L., 48
 Richard, 59

KNIGHT,
 Arial W., 284
 E. B., 414
 Fred C., 284
 Philander P., 399, 426
 Susan (Cutts), 399, 426

— L —

KNOLLYS, Hanserd, 221

KROOK, Rev. C. M., 220

LA BOMBARD, Ed., 352

LAFFA, Miles, 393

LAKEMAN,
 Betsey, 408
 Daniel, 160, 204, 213, 248, 408
 Daniel W., 408
 Emeline, 213
 Margaret, 213, 408
 Marriet (Webster), 408
 Milton, 408
 Samuel, 385
 Sarah, 385
 Sherburne, 248, 408

LANE,
 Hannah, 43
 Jared, 147
 Robert, 43
 Ruth, 245

LANG,
 Benjamin, 30, 90, 91
 Clara (Parkhurst), 91
 Cyrus, 91
 Elizabeth, 90
 Elizabeth (Rand), 88, 89
 Fidelia, 91
 Ida (Burnap), 91
 Ira W., 91
 John, 30, 90
 Jonathan, 92
 Margaret, 90
 Rosilla, 91, 157
 Samuel, 91
 Stephen, 14, 90
 Temperance, 92
 William, 91
 William, 14, 23, 30, 88, 90, 106, 108,
 160, 249
 Wm. H., 91
 Wm., Jr., 31, 76, 89, 107

LARCOM, Lucy, 288

LATHAM, Frank T., 231

LATHROP, Dr., 247

LAURIE, Betty, 341

LAWS, Thomas, 181

LEAR,
 Ada B., 411
 Althine F. (Sholes), 410, 440, 216,
 221, 284, 300, 325, 327, 332, 352,
 361
 Ann, 74, 410
 Anne L., 410
 Arthur M., 179, 284, 410
 Arvilla M., 70
 Asahel, 45, 191, 198, 384, 389, 410
 Benjamin C., 410
 Benjamin G., 82
 Benjamin F., 85, 113, 195, 350, 411
 Betsey, 82
 Betsey A. (Chandler), 389, 410

- Collins, 410
 Carolyn M. (Snowman), 410
 David Loren, 410, 411
 Deborah, 82, 224
 Deborah (Woodward), 81, 430
 Dennis, 409, 410
 Edgar A., 410
 Edith V., 411
 Edwin B., 410
 Eleanor (Crowell), 409
 Eliza (Rowell), 409, 425
 Elizabeth, 73
 Elizabeth (Rand), 68, 75, 80, 409
 Elizabeth (Sherburne), 74
 Elizabeth (Walker), 74
 Evelena (Raymond), 82
 Frank M., 410
 Fred E., 410, 430
 Freeloove, 410
 George, 203, 245
 George B., 198, 376, 410
 George H., 430
 George Walker, 14, 23, 58, 72, 76, 80, 105, 113, 160, 404, 409, 430
 George, Jr., 81
 Gideon, 409
 Hannah (Merritt), 409
 Henry G., 167, 410
 Jennie F., 410
 Jennie (Robinson), 198
 John, 74, 164, 409, 425
 John, Jr., 409, 410
 Joseph, 14, 23, 68, 75, 80, 107, 124, 160, 249, 409
 Joseph, Jr., 409
 Maj. Joseph, 409
 Laura A. (Emery), 410
 Lucy, 30, 409
 Lucinda, 82
 Lydia, 224, 410
 Lydia (Angell), 409
 Margaret (Rand), 409
 Maria A. (Dodge), 198
 Mary, 74, 194
 Mary A., 410
 Mary C. (Perkins), 410
 Mary (Chandler), 409
 Mary (Cowell), 74
 Mary (Blaisdell), 410
 Mary J. (Maxfield), 411
 Mary (Nelson), 74, 409
 Mason D., 193, 410
 Mercy (Woodward), 69, 78, 409
 Mercy, 409
 Miandia, 410
 Mira A. (Nelson), 347, 410, 418
 Molly, 224
 Nancy C. (Jacobs), 410
 Nehemiah, 409
 Olan A., 191, 410, 417
 Oley J., 378
 Oliver, 82
 Olive M., 70
 Orra S., 88, 284, 300, 325, 410, 440
 Polly, 409
 Polly (Crowell), 409
 Rebecca, 410
 Robert, 80, 89, 160, 409
 Robert, Jr., 410
 Ruhama (Tandy), 81, 430
 Sarah, 410
 Sarah (Shepard), 410
 Susan, 389
 Susan (Meserve), 194, 410, 415
 Sophronia, 409
 Sylvina, 82
 Tobias, Sr., 74, 249
 Tobias, 31, 69, 70, 80, 249, 409
 Viola B., 410
 Walker, 73, 136, 194, 197, 203, 249, 410
 William C., 74, 410
 Wilson E., 410
 LEAVITT,
 Calvin G., 381
 Elder, 229
 Madona (Pike), 423
 Dr. Wm. K., 423
 LEE,
 Nancy, 90
 Robert, 70
 LEES, Mrs., 288
 LEDOYT,
 Abial, 222
 Esther, 222
 Joanna, 222
 LEROUX, Antoine, 265
 LESLIE,
 David, 224
 Margot, 224
 LEWIS and Huntley, 282
 LEWIS,
 Arthur B., 342
 Delight, 393
 Edith, 343
 Ettabelle, 351
 E. F., 343
 John, 248, 257, 375, 393
 Joseph C., 179
 Loines H., 425
 Louise (Rogers), 425
 Ormond, 425
 Rosetta, 425
 Sarah, 225
 Seth, 115, 160, 248
 William, 160
 Zadock, 248
 LIBBEY,
 Abigail S., 408
 Deborah, 408
 Eliza A., 404
 Horace, 226, 408
 James, 14, 23, 160, 204, 247, 371, 408
 John, 408
 Widow Mary, 249
 Miriam, 408
 Polly (Sherman), 408
 Saloma D., 404
 Sarah, 408
 Sarah (Gibbs), 408
 Solomon, 404
 Wealthy, 408
 LIBERTY, Peter, 321
 LITTLE,
 Frederick S., 251, 409
 Julietta E. (Chase), 409
 Mary E. (Gilman), 409
 Miss, 251
 LOMBARD, Ethel O., 232
 LONG, Stephen H., 272
 LOVELL,
 John, 60
 Martha (Corey), 60
 LOWELL,
 Amy, 300
 Peter, 15
 LUMLEY, Richard, 65

LUNNIE, George, 289

LUND,

Frank W., 186, 340
Mary D. (Chellis), 298, 396
S. Frank, 298, 396

LUNT,

Daniel, 58
Samuel, 58

LUTWYCHE, Col. Edward, 40

LYMAN, Veterand, 147

— M —

MACDONALD,

A. G., 432
Hazel (Tandy), 432
Sarah, 233

MACTAVISH, C. C., 177, 334, 362, 400

MALCOLM and Parkins, 352

MALOUIN, Leon T., 379

MANNING, Rev. Abel, 214, 216

MANTERE, Kenneth R., 382

MARCH, Clement, 239

MARSHALL,

Abigail, 225
Imogene (Cofran), 397
Joe, 175, 206
Justin, 397
Samuel, 225

MARSTON,

Daniel, 123, 160
Gen. Gilman, 237
Lucy (Chandler), 170, 225
Nathaniel, 149
Nathaniel, Jr., 375
Smith, 203

MACCLARIES, Capt., 42

MARTIN,

Abigail (Searle), 422
Daniel, 245
Julia G., 422
Luther, 14, 23, 25
Thomas, 28, 58, 71
William, 422

MASON,

Capt., 48
Harry, 343
John Tufton, 50
Howard, 343

MATHEWSON,

Helen L., 199
Dolly, 199

MATHER,

Anna (Whittemore), 293
Dr. Rockwood G., 293

MAXFIELD,

Abigail (Cutts), 399, 411
Adella F. (Colby), 411, 350
Currier, 157, 249, 286
David C., 87, 399
Day E., 198
Emma A., 329
Fanny P. (Dodge), 411
Harvey P., 411
Lemira (Cutts), 399
Malvina (Comstock), 411
Marilla, 411
Mary J., 411
Nathan, 242, 399
Page, 220, 399, 411

Russell T., 411

Sanders C., 411

Sophia, 411

Thankful (Cutts), 87, 399

Lieut. Woodbury, 376

MAXHAM,

Anna A. (Alexander), 440
Eda M., 350
Etta (Hardy), 350
George E., 440

MAXNER, Archibald W., 331, 355, 358

MAYO, Lawrence Shaw, 33, 35

McBRITTON,

Janey, 77
William, 77, 105, 107

McCLARY,

Maj. Andrew, 411
Elizabeth (McCrillis), 411

McCLELLAN,

Maurice, 121
Olive, 233, 351

McCRILLIS,

Abby (Huntoon), 296, 413, 414
Betsey, 414
Caroline, 414
Elizabeth, 411
Hannah (Dowst), 412
John, 114, 160, 190, 197, 203, 248, 278, 397, 411, 414
John, Jr., 248, 296, 412
John W., 297, 412
Jonathan, 248, 414
Joseph C., 414
Laura J. (Head), 414
Margaret (Harvey), 411
Margaret, 414, 415
Mary E. (Wilmarth), 297
Michael, 412
Ozem, 248, 280, 414
Pulaski, 415
Sally (Bowdoin), 411, 414
Sally (Hancock), 412
Sarah, 412
Susan (Coolidge), 415
William H., 197, 204, 274, 296, 297, 412, 414

McCUMBER, Lemuel, 248

McINTIRE,

Dr. Harvey G., 413, 415
Margaret (McCrillis), 293, 415

McLAUGHLIN,

Carrie, 389
David, 200, 383, 413
Elizabeth (Chandler), 383
Emily (Willey), 437
Ira, 437
John, 389
Lydia, 372
Lois C. (Bartlett), 389

MEACHAM, Ralph H., 256

MELLEN,

Ammi W., 427
Dorothy S. (Stevens), 427

MELVILLE, James, 256

MENZIES, Leslie, 335

MERRIAM, Sarah, 215

MERRIGAN, Paul H., 194

MERRILL,

Ezekiel, 107
Jane (Bradbury), 107

MERRITT, Ebenezer, 53
 MESERVE,
 Charles H., 203, 415
 Deborah (Bartlett), 415, 416, 417
 Eunice (Willey), 415, 437
 Hannah G., 415
 John, 225
 John B., 415, 416
 Mary (Thatcher), 415
 Mary (Young), 415
 Col. Nathaniel, 415
 Samuel, 415, 437
 Susan, 410, 415
 Capt. Wm. C., 160, 373, 410, 415, 417
 Wm. C., Jr., 415
 MESSER,
 Alvin L., 91
 Benjamin, 249
 Caroline (Merrill), 91
 Elisha H., 91
 Emma J., 91
 Evans, 425
 Everett H., 91
 Harvey A., 91
 Harvey H., 91
 Isaac, 91
 James H., 205
 John E., 377
 Joseph H., 91
 Judith (Whittier), 91
 Louise (Whitaker), 91
 Lovina (Rowell), 425
 Lydia (Rothwell), 91
 Moses, 91
 Nathaniel P., 91
 Sylvia (Lang), 91
 Thirzah (Hurd), 91
 Thomas, 91
 METCALF, H. H., 63, 158, 217
 MILLS, Mrs., Dick, Gladys, 354
 MILES, Frances J., 158
 MILLER, J. W., 175
 MITCHELL, Maude, 284, 329, 354
 MICHAELSON, O. H., 71
 MOODY,
 Eben N., 194
 Ralph, 194
 MOOR, Col. Daniel, 111
 MOORE,
 Douglas C., 389
 Howard P., 110
 John, 42
 Jotham, 237
 Reuben S., 110
 MOREY, H. P., 87
 MORGAN,
 Rev. Asaph, 212
 Lodema (Pike), 422
 William, 422
 MORRILL,
 Jacob, 214, 249, 397
 Mary, 214
 Rev., 211
 Robert, 283
 MORRIS, Capt., 265, 266, 267, 270
 MORRISON,
 Alexander, 58
 Josiah, 178
 Phoebe (Knight), 178
 MORSE,
 Amos P., 210

Clarissa, 210
 Fred L., 340
 Hervey, 210
 Ichabod, 224
 Laura, 210
 Malcolm L., 382
 Micah, 123, 160, 210, 245, 323
 Ruth, 245
 Sally, 210

MORTENSEN, R. W., 365

MOSES,
 Daniel, 398
 John M., 335
 Lucy (Cutts), 398
 Mary (Cutts), 398
 William, 398

MOULTON, Joseph, 29, 58

MURRAY, Capt., 145

MUMMERY,
 James, 395
 Arnold, 376

MUMEY, Dr. Nolie, 259

MUZZEY, Frank, 45

MURDOUGH,
 Adaline (Darrah), 418
 Emeline, 417
 Emma (Earle), 418
 Fidelia, 418
 Lucinda F., 418
 Maline, 417
 Maria A., 417
 Mary (McQuesten), 417
 Polly (Stevens), 417, 427
 Samuel, 417
 Salma H., 417
 Walter B., 418
 William, 173, 273, 417, 427

— N —

NAULT, Albert, 426

NEAL,
 Capt. Robert, 80, 405
 Robert, Jr., 74, 79
 Margaret (Lear), 74, 79, 80
 Margaret (Gunnison), 405

NELSON,
 Ada N. (Hooper), 290, 419
 Ann (White), 74
 Alice S., 420
 Alice E. (Randall), 329
 Arthur W., 141, 143, 232, 290, 291,
 331, 352, 419
 Arthur W., Jr., 208, 335, 358, 419
 Austin M., 381, 420
 Beatrice, 419
 Betsey (Whitaker), 418
 Clifford W., 419
 Cora M. (Andrews), 329, 356, 419
 David H., 419
 Doris C., 419, 329
 Dorothy L., 420
 Elizabeth (Morgan), 329, 419
 Elizabeth E. (Tate), 335, 419
 Elmer H., 290, 291, 419
 Emma (Long), 420
 Ephraim, 142, 163, 418
 Ernest S., 290, 420
 Esther (Cutting), 420
 Ethel (Lombard), 419
 Ethel (Stewart), 419
 Etta (Philbrick), 433
 Florence, 420

Gordon C., 419
 Hannah (Hardy), 418
 Hazel G., 419
 Harlow A., 420
 Harold L., 419
 Helen S., 420
 Hial F., 141, 158, 183, 186, 401, 418,
 235, 324, 349
 Hosea C., 433
 James, 418
 Jane P., 418
 Jessie (Lewis), 419
 Joseph, 74
 John, 418
 Lillian I., 419
 Livia (Haywood), 418
 L. John, 178, 401, 418, 420
 Lois E., 420
 Lula (Price), 420
 Lucy (Glidden), 418
 Lydia, 418
 Lydia (Churchill), 418
 Mabel R. (Bartlett), 420
 Marietta, 418
 Marie (Brown), 420
 Mercy, 418
 Mildred (Tuck), 419
 Mira A., 418
 Nathaniel, 418
 Otho L., 192, 289, 343, 420
 Paul H., 419
 Rae E., 420
 Robert E., 419
 Ruth A., 419
 Ruth I., 329, 419
 Sarah E. (Farr), 178, 401, 420
 Sarah (Glidden), 418
 Sylvia, 418
 Walter R., 325, 362, 419
 Walter R., Jr., 420
 William, 95

NEWMAN,
 Doris C. (Nelson), 233, 234, 271, 419
 Hattie (Gregg), 404
 Henry, 404
 John H., 256, 340, 344, 350, 351, 419
 John H., Jr., 419

NEWTON,
 Chas. S., 178, 258
 Hubbard, Esq., 69, 116
 Lucy E. (Fisk), 340, 351
 Nancy, 247

NORTON,
 Allison R., 258
 Marana, 24
 Samuel, 24

NOURSE,
 Alice M., 391
 Effie M. (Booth), 391
 George W., 391
 Lawrence G., 391
 William H., 196

NORRIS, Moses, 295

NOYES, Paul, 58

NUTTING, Olney, 45

— O —

ODELL, —, 196

OLIPHANT,
 C. J., 197, 344, 412
 Melvain, 381

ORD, Mrs., 250

O'NEILL, Genevieve D., 261

OSGOOD, James, 406

— P —

PAGE,
 Caleb, 110
 Rev. Christopher, 210, 212
 Elwin L., 48
 John, 337
 Parson, 82
 Capt. Peter, 92

PALMER,
 C. H., 352
 Rev. Joseph, 231, 233

PARKER,
 Arthur E., 377
 Edwin, 421
 Hannah (Huntoon), 420
 Hosea W., 296, 414
 John, 58, 420
 Capt. John, 278
 Jonas, 179, 181, 190
 Marietta (Robinson), 181
 Marilla Z., 328
 Oliver H., 328
 Sophia (Baker), 386
 Widow Hannah, 248
 William D., 386
 Zeroyda (Chase), 181

PARKS, Stella, 351

PARMELEE,
 Ezra, 92
 Joseph W., 53

PARMENTER, Mehitable, 245

PATTEN, Ernest B., 216

PAUL,
 Doddridge, 425
 Rosetta (Rogers), 425

PAY, Rev. George F., 230

PEARSONS, Ira, 223

PEASLEY,
 Aaron, 421
 Almond, 421
 Asa D., 421
 Daniel, 421
 Elijah, 421
 James, 246
 Lucy, 421
 Lydia, 421
 Manley, 377
 Maria L., 421
 Mark, 116, 248, 421
 Mary J., 421
 Micajah, 203, 205, 248, 421
 Noah, 421
 Reuben, 421
 Rhoda, 421
 Simeon A., 421
 Susannah, 421
 William, 421

PECK,
 Frances (Bartlett), 389
 Hiram H., 377
 James G., 389

PEIRCE, John, 39

PENNIMAN, Thomas, 21, 24, 25

PERKINS,
 Edmund, 220
 Jane E. (Thompson), 434
 Jeremiah D., 434
 Mary C., 410

- PERRY,
 Betsey B., 403
 Col. Jessial, 132, 133, 403
 Ruth, 216
- PERTUSIO, Rene, 391
- PETTIS,
 Edwin N., 326, 327
 Elise, 344
 Olive G., 324
- PHELPS,
 Abigail, 421
 Barnabas, 23, 421
 Benjamin, 421
 Ebenezer, 421
 Elijah, 421
 Elizabeth, 421
 Eunice, 421
 Hial, 421
 Isaiah, 421
 John, 383
 Lima, 421
 Lucy, 421
 Luella I. (Royce), 383
 Mary, 421
 Melinda, 421
 Widow, 421
 William S., 421
- PHILBRICK,
 Carrie (McLaughlin), 389
 Charlotte, 210
 Daniel S., 212
 Ella, 433
 Etta, 433
 George, 389
 Hannah (Tandy), 433
 James, 71, 123, 160, 203, 210, 213, 245, 248, 433
 James H., 212
 James, Jr., 211
 Joseph, 211, 248, 403
 Louise, 211
 Mehitabel, 210
 Nancy J. (Tandy), 433
 Polly, 210
 Ruth (Sherburne), 71
 Tyler, 162, 433
- PIERCE,
 Andrew J., 239
 Col. Benjamin K., 238
 Gen. Benjamin, 150, 237, 261
 Charles D., 238
 Cynthia, 418
 Dexter, 182
 Eliza (Rowell), 425
 President Franklin, 235, 237, 239, 242, 261
 Mrs. F. W., 322, 325, 330
 Henry D., 235, 238
 Kirk D., 240
 Levi, 149, 410, 418
 Melvin, 357, 359
 Mercy (Nelson), 410, 418
 Richard N., 361
 Thomas W., 239, 240
- PIKE,
 Alice (Steele), 422
 Bernard T., 422
 Bertha J. (Russell), 179, 422
 Beulah (Peaslee), 422
 Cyrus, 131, 422
 Edith F., 285, 345, 361
 Eldora M., 251, 422
 Elias W., 196, 303, 325, 350, 376, 422, 423
- Emma L. (Purington), 422, 423
 Etta, 387, 422
 Ezra C., 196, 283
 Ezra G., 422, 423
 Fred W., 320, 325, 326, 422
 George W., 427
 Gladys E., 422
 Hannah (Tandy), 430
 Harriet, 214
 Harriet (Currier), 422
 Harry E., 303, 352, 422
 Hatch C., 395, 422
 Howard E., 422
 Howard K., 285
 Jarvis, 422
 Jennie L., 422
 John G., Sr., 284, 321, 344, 351, 358, 361, 423
 John G., Jr., 285, 381
 Josephine B., 422
 Judith S. (Sholes), 423, 440
 Juliana, 433
 Julia, 131, 422
 Julia G. (Martin), 422
 Justus, 433
 Col. Leslie M., 334
 Lodema, 131, 422
 Mabel (Krook), 285, 320
 Madona T., 423
 Mahala, 131, 422
 Mary, 131, 422
 Mary F. (Purington), 422, 423
 Mary J. (Oakes), 422
 Olive (Stevens), 427
 Philura M., 423
 Ruth (Dunham), 423
 Ruth G., 422
 Sherman L., 178, 350, 422
 Stephen, 226, 430
 Sullivan, 330, 349
 Ursula R., 423
 Viola (Chamberlain), 395, 422
 William D., 423, 440
 William W., 114, 136, 148, 249, 423
 Wilson, 131, 214
 Wilson S., 249, 371, 422
 Zebulon, 272
- PIKIELNEY, John, 380
- PITMAN, Ezekiel, 58
- PITT,
 Emily A. (Rogers), 425
 John S., 425
- PLACE, John, 371
- POOR,
 Amos, 58
 Benjamin, Jr., 58
- PORTER,
 —, 270
 Emery, 401
 Ida M. (Dow), 401
 Peter, 20
- POWERS,
 Emerette (Smart), 324, 350
 Joel, 383
 Capt. Peter, 36
- PRATT,
 Clyde, 285
 Elizabeth, 285
 Howard E., 285, 340
 Supt., 243
- PRENTISS, Nathaniel S., 99

PRICE,
Maj. Ezekiel, 54, 55
Henry, 55

PRIME, Dr. W. C., 154

PROCTOR,
Hannah, 225
Isaac, 225

PURINGTON,
Arthur C., 423
Bertie, 423
B. Jennie, 423
Caroline (Cloggston), 423
Geo. Clifton, 200, 349, 423
Clinton, 423
Eben A., 172, 422, 423
Emma L., 422, 423
Eugene I., 194, 404, 423
Ezra, 172, 220, 423
Frances S. (Pike), 423
Georgia, 423
Imri, 193, 220, 350, 410, 422, 423
John, 220, 423
John W., 200
Luella J. (Gregg), 404, 423
Martha, 423
Mary A. (Lear), 410, 422, 423
Moses C., 423
Patty (Tucker), 423
Rose (Messer), 347, 423
Ruth G. (Pike), 422, 423

PURMORT,
Arnold G., 365
Lucius A., 196
Richard, 343, 365
Rita, 343

PURNELL, K., 118, 179

PUTNAM,
Alice, 352
Ed., 344

PUTNEY,
Charles, 186, 242, 423
Clara L. (Hunton), 423
Greeley, 424
John, 424
Jonathan, 248
Nathan, 249, 424
Orville W., 423
Sadie D. (Tandy), 423

— Q —

QUACKENBOS, Prof., 101

QUIMBY, General, 133

— R —

RAND,
Abigail, 66
Asahel, 68
Azariah, 68
Benjamin, 15, 23, 27, 61, 66, 106, 136,
188, 197, 245
Benj., Jr., 15, 23, 27, 66, 68, 160
Benj. 3rd, 68
Benj. 4th, 68
Betsey, 68
Catherine (Chandler), 68, 98
Elizabeth C., 30, 68
Emma, 68
Hannah, 31, 68
Hiram, 68
John, 68
Lucy, 66, 68

Margaret (Chandler), 69, 70, 249, 409
Mary, 68
Mary C., 70
Nehemiah, 68
Olive, 68
Orpha, 68
Robert, 68
Temperance (Dickinson), 67, 68, 87,
224
Thomas, 31

RANDALL, James, 248

RANKIN, Thomas, 23, 160, 373, 374

RUST, —, 126

RAY,
Ann (Stevens), 424, 427
Asa, 424
Tamson (Bartlett), 424
Wallace, 424, 427

RAYNER,
Clara, 299
Emma, 299, 300
Mahalah (Holmes), 299
Thomas G., 299

REDDINGTON,
Jacob, 206, 215, 384
Lois (Badger), 215, 384
Reuben, 215

REED,
Rev. Austin, 216
Asa, 225
Frank, 63
Hepzibah, 224
Luther, 248, 402
Mary, 225
Nathaniel, 224

REID, Col. George, 66

RICHARDS,
Ai, 197
Margaret, 217

RICHARDSON,
Albert, 424
David, 424
Deacon, 228
Elder, 378
Eliza A., 424
Hannah G., 424
Henry, 216, 378
John J., 326
Josie (Fellows), 340, 341
Mary A. (Thatcher), 424
Maurice, 335, 350
Nabby, 213
Nathaniel G., 424
Parker, 120, 188, 206, 248, 282, 286,
406, 424
Parker, Jr., 424
Polly (Gunnison), 406, 424
Sarah Ann, 312
Sarah E., 424
Theodore, 203, 213
Wilson, 424

RICHMOND, Winthrop C., 151

RILEY,
Anna M. (Chandler), 56, 60
Nancy, 214

RINDGE, Isaac, Esq., 50, 59, 61

RITCHIE, Albert A., 44

ROBBINS,
Luther F., 170
Paul L., 344

ROBERTSON, Wm. Jr., 203

ROBINSON,
 Alexander, 180
 Emmett S., 179, 180, 199, 320, 352
 James, 378
 Jennie, 198
 Katherine (Egan), 181
 Marietta (Parker), 181
 Marjorie, 181
 Sarah (Moore), 180
 Thomas, 205, 408

ROBY,
 Edward, 243
 Luther, 243

ROCKINGHAM, Lord, 64

ROGERS,
 Agnes, 424
 Betsey J. (Purington), 425
 Rev. Carey, 216
 Charlotte M., 425
 Elizabeth (Huntley), 424
 Emily (Rogers), 424
 Emily A., 425
 Eunice (Place), 424
 Frances M. (Jones), 70, 424
 Increase S., 157, 192, 424
 James, 205, 249, 424
 James W., 70, 146, 192, 424
 John H., 424
 Joseph H., 425
 Josiah W., 424
 Louisa, or Louise, 146, 425
 Lucinda E. (Emery), 424
 Lydia (Jenkins), 163, 424
 Martha A., 163, 424
 Mary A. (Jenkins), 163, 424
 Mary P., 424
 Capt. Robert, 36, 42
 Rosetta, 425
 Rev. Stephen, 215
 Thomas, 371, 424
 Thomas J., 377, 425

ROLLINS, Bernard, 161

RONNING, Nils, 142, 361, 394

ROSENTHAL, Karl, 161

ROUNDY, Alvin, 203, 245

ROWELL,
 Abigail, 425
 Amos, 164
 Anna, 425
 Elijah, 425
 Elmer, 425
 Elmira, 425
 F. P., 333
 Gilman, 228, 425
 Joseph, 155
 Levi, 155, 425
 Lovina, 425
 Mary (Lear), 155, 425
 Mercy (Woodward), 155
 Roxana, 425
 Sarah, 425

ROYCE,
 Elizabeth C. (Adams), 337, 383
 Harvey A., 383
 Lillian (Nichols), 383
 Luella I., 383
 Nellie, 384
 Vere, 54, 55
 William H., 337, 383
 Wenonah, 384

RUNNELS, Rev. M. T., 216

RUSSELL,
 Amy (Dyer), 306
 Bertha, 179, 350
 Emmet, 306, 354
 Eunice, 306
 Eva (McLaughlin), 351
 Hobart B., 324, 350
 J. Leighton, 45, 334
 Jennie (Russell), 350
 Iola (Brown), 306
 L. H., 306
 Philip, 306

RYAND, Isaac, 106

— S —

SABINE, Cora F., 251

SANBORN,
 Abraham, 222
 David, 161
 Prof. E. D., 41
 Harriet (Allen), 292
 Dr. Thomas, 292, 294
 Tristram, 93, 161, 166, 425

SARGENT,
 —, 198
 Asa, 212, 430
 Carver, 430
 Charity, 430
 Evans, 212
 Henry H., 213
 Hezekiah E., 212, 213
 Isaac C., 205, 212, 248
 Lydia, 212, 213
 Martha (Gove), 403
 Nicholas, 212
 Susannah, 213
 Warner B., 403

SAVILLE,
 Arthur G., 65
 George, 64
 Sir George, 64

SARGENT, Col. Paul D., 145

SAWYER,
 Benj. F., 407
 Frank, 173, 175
 Lois M. (Gunnison), 407
 Uriah, 173

SCAMMELL, Alexander, 76

SCHIEL, Dr. James, 265

SCOTT, John M., 377

SCRANTON,
 Abiather P., 426
 Betsey, 425
 Betsey (Gardner), 425
 Daniel, 425
 Doris (Lewis), 426
 Edgar T., 426
 Edna, 426
 Fanny, 425
 Florence I., 426
 Grace (Montgomery), 426
 Hannah P., 90, 426
 Harriet N., 426
 Inez V. (Knights), 426
 Ivan E., 170, 313, 339, 426
 Janet, 426
 John, 426
 Letitia, 426
 Lucinda (Simister), 426
 Mary, 90, 426
 Mildred C., 426
 Nancy, 90, 426

- Phebe, 90, 426
 Phebe (Sischo), 90, 425
 Robert, 426
 Roscoe H., 344, 426
 Ruth (Robertson), 426
 Samuel, 425
 Sally, 425
 Sandra, 426
 Stephen, 90, 136, 425
 Stephen, Jr., 90, 426
 Susan, 426
 Theron, 426
 William C., 426
- SCRIPTURE,**
 Ann (Lear), 410
 Sam, 410
- SEAMANS, Job,** 224
- SEVERANCE,**
 Joel, 433
 Diana H., 433
- SHATTUCK, Samuel,** 61, 106
- SHAW,**
 Doctor, 93, 292
 Ellen (Maxfield), 167, 168
 Wilson, 323
- SHEDD, C. C.,** 173, 175
- SHEPARD, Ellen,** 178
- SHEPARD & MORSE,** 336
- SHEPARDSON,**
 Ellen L. (Tandy), 431
 Luke, 431
- SHEPHERD, Gen. Amos,** 24, 77
- SHERBURNE,**
 Abigail, 212
 Alva, 210
 Benjamin, 161
 Daniel, 15, 23, 71, 73, 88, 105, 113, 201
 Daniel, Jr., 15, 23, 71, 72, 74, 161, 247
 Darinda, 212
 Dorothy, 30
 Henry, 30, 95
 Hyal, 211
 John, 203
 John, Esq., 72
 Margaret (Gunnison), 95
 Mary, 72
 Mehitabel (Gitchell), 71
 Milton, 210
 Miranda, 211
 Nathaniel, 71, 83, 161, 203, 211, 246
 Orinda, 210
 Polly, 210
 Ruth, 26
 Samuel, 72, 73
 Sarah, 71
- SHERMAN, Ernest L.,** 101
- SHOLES,**
 Aaron, 439
 Althine F., 440
 Amanda, 440
 Carlton, 376
 Christopher, 161, 246, 493
 Cynthia, 440
 Dorothy E. (Bartlett), 440
 Eleanor (Jones), 439
 Eleazer, 225
 Eliza, 440
 Elizabeth (Stoddard), 439
 Elsa C., 440
 Emma (Pike), 327, 440
 Hannah, 439, 440
 Harold V., 320, 440
- Helen M., 440
 Hiram, 112, 154, 243, 300, 375, 439, 440
 Hollis H., 154, 193, 243, 251, 320, 440
 Hutchinson, 439
 John, 136, 375, 439, 440
 Jonathan, 221, 223, 439
 Joseph, 439
 Judith, 440
 Laurette, 440
 Levi, 204, 249, 439
 Levi, Jr., 439
 Lois A. (Dolloff), 156, 243, 300, 440
 Lydia (Cummins), 224, 439
 Mabel E. (Hall), 440
 Prentice, 439
 Rhoda (White), 439
- SHORT, Rev. Roy H.,** 232
- SIBLEY, Rev. Horace,** 216
- SIDES, W. O., Jr.,** 422
- SILVER,**
 H. G., 47
 John, 136
- SISCHO,**
 Abigail (Rand), 67, 188
 Catherine, 67
 Dorcas (Cutts), 399
 Eleazer, 105, 107
 Electa (Rand), 70
 Elizabeth, 67
 Eseck, 70
 Filonde, 67
 Margaret I., 70
 Mary (Lang), 90, 425
 Molly, 224
 Phoebe, 222, 224
 Rebecca, 67, 225
 Richard, 67
 Samuel, 67, 70, 77, 90, 107, 222, 224, 249, 371, 425
 Stephen, 249, 399
 Susannah, 67
 William, 66, 78, 106, 108
 William, Jr., 67
- SKINNER, Robert A.,** 356
- SMART,**
 Betsey, 166
 Caleb, 166, 177
 Durrell, 166
 Emerette (Hall), 177
 John S., 19, 320, 326, 338, 344, 351, 352
 Lillian (Jones), 329
 Roxana, 166
 Samuel, 177, 178, 249, 399
 Sarah (Cutts), 399
 Seth C., 166
- SMITH,**
 Abigail, 225
 Alvah A., 376
 Anna, 225
 Clara (Kimball), 431
 David, 430
 Elias, 203, 212, 213, 225, 248
 Ervin L., 431
 Hannah, 224
 Horton L., 352
 John, 203, 402
 Joseph, 430
 Leonard D., 431
 Lucy (Long), 89
 Lydia, 213
 Marjorie, 225
 Mary E. (Tandy), 430, 431
 Nabby, 225
 Patty, 225

- Perley A., 376
 Reuben, 161
 Sally, 225, 226
 Samuel, 89
 Silas, 123, 246
 Susannah, 212
 Timothy, 203
 William, 249, 407, 431
 SNOWMAN, Carolyn, 329
 SNYDER, J. A., 265
 SOUTHWICK, Thomas, 337
 SPAULDING,
 Ellen M., 430
 Henry, 242
 Lorenzo F., 395, 430
 Mary A. (Tandy), 395, 430
 Simeon, 273
 Solyman, 242
 SPENCER, Elizabeth (George), 286
 SPAFFORD, Hannah, 73
 SPRAGUE,
 H., 277
 John H., 58, 397
 Sophronia (Cofran), 397
 STACY,
 Byron, 176
 David, 176
 Isabella, 176
 Laura A. (Baker), 176
 Louisa (Curtis), 176
 Orville, 176
 Sarah A. (Tarbell), 177
 STANNARD, William, 222
 STANSBURY, Capt. Howard, 263
 STARK, Gen. John, 36, 37, 63, 78, 110, 111
 STEARNS,
 Almira C. (King), 186
 Anna B., 184
 Arvilla B., 186
 Benjamin, 184
 Cynthia T. (Sholes), 184
 Daniel L., 114, 183, 185, 186, 206, 213, 228, 248, 375, 392
 Rev. E. F., 217
 Granville, 184
 Hannah M. (Ingalls), 184
 John, 52
 Hon. Josiah, 60.
 Lydia P., 186
 Mary, 184, 212, 392
 Mary (Bradford), 184
 Mary (Corey), 60
 Oren B., 186
 Rudolf, 186
 STEELE, John C., 131, 173, 344.
 STELLJES, John C., 103
 STEVENS,
 Abigail (Buell), 126, 127
 Ann, 427
 Betsey (McLaughlin), 427
 Dorothy, 427
 Ebenezer, 214, 215, 372, 427
 Edward, 128
 Elijah, 427
 Elizabeth (Lund), 427
 Emerson, 211, 427
 Enos, 58
 Frederick, 214
 Hannah M. (Hall), 427
 Henry M., 215
 John, 128, 375, 406
 John B., 427
 John H., 377
 Rev. Josiah, 77, 105, 126, 128, 161, 210
 Lois, 212, 427
 Lois (Calef), 146, 426
 Lucy (Buell), 128
 Lydia R. (Cain), 427
 Marcia E., 427
 Mary, 248
 Mary (Lewis), 128
 Miriam, 396
 Nathaniel, 126
 Olive (Willey), 211, 213, 214, 215, 427
 Polly, 427
 Capt. Phineas, 100
 Rachel C., 212, 427
 Rebecca (Bascom), 128
 Ruth, 427
 Sally, 427
 Samuel, 23, 161, 203, 211, 426
 Samuel, Jr., 249, 427
 Susannah (Haley), 127
 Thankful (Wilcox), 128
 Virgil C., 214, 296
 Walter, 339, 362..
 William H., 71
 STEWART,
 Alonzo B., 325, 354
 Daisy, 354
 STICKNEY, Dr. Henry, 320
 STILES,
 Chloe, 212
 Jane C., 212
 Jeremiah, 212
 Mary, 212
 Moses, 212
 Olive D., 212
 STODDARD, John, 247
 STONE, Walter E., 382
 STORY, William, 15, 23, 77, 105, 123, 161, 201, 263, 245, 248, 314, 373
 STOCKER, Fred, 191
 STOCKWELL,
 Ella J. (Baker), 387
 George T., 387
 STOW, Rev. Baron, 117
 STOWELL,
 S. H., 408
 Wealthy (Libbey), 408
 STRATTON, Rev. H. A., 219
 STRAW,
 Alice (Gunnison), 405
 Dorcas, 405
 Fidelia, 405
 John, 405
 Oliver, 405
 Samuel, 405
 Si, 253
 STRICKLAND, John C., 404
 STUBBS, Capt. Chas. E., 196, 377
 STUROC, Wm. C., 100, 123
 SULLIVAN, Gen. John, 58, 66, 145, 146
- T —
- TAFT, William H., 321
 TANDY,
 Abel, 427, 428, 432
 Abigail, 427
 Ada (Reed), 431

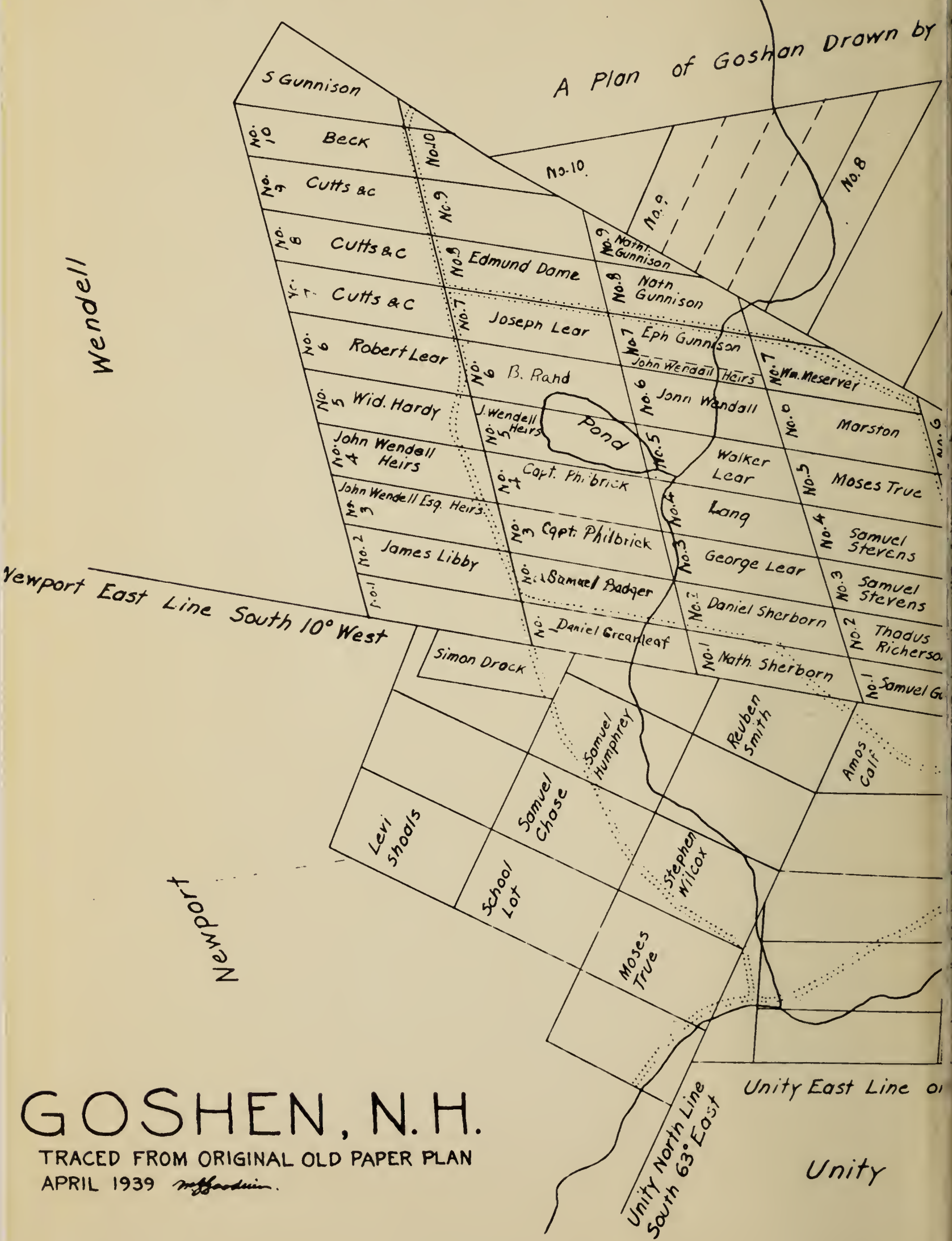
- Ahial, 225, 226, 430
 Alfred A., 433, 434
 Alice, 432
 Dea. Almon, 157, 223, 227, 331, 401, 431
 Anna M., 433
 Anne, 428
 Annie (Gordon), 431
 Asenath, 428, 430
 Aulden T., 430
 Austin, 432
 Betsey, 223, 225, 285, 429, 430
 Betsey J. (Towne), 433
 Carlos M., 431
 Caroline M. (Gould), 433
 Carrie, 432
 Carrie (Morgan), 432
 Charity, 225, 430, 431
 Charity P., 225, 226
 Charles, 430
 Charles F., 431
 Cordelia, 431
 Diana H. (Severance), 433, 434
 Eddy C., 431
 Effie (Smart), 432
 Eleanor, 431
 Eleazer, 430, 431
 Eliakim, 430
 Elizabeth, 427
 Elizabeth (Lewis), 431
 Ella, 432
 Ellen L., 431
 Elmer, 432
 Evaline A. (Way), 430
 Evelyn B., 431
 Ezekiel, 148, 222, 224, 247, 249, 429, 430
 Ezekiel, Jr., 430
 Frank, 432
 Hannah, 429, 433
 Hannah (Sanborn), 428
 Hazel, 432
 Henry, 433
 Hial, 432
 Hiram, 248, 432
 James, 225, 429, 430, 431
 Jane, 430
 Judson, 430
 Julia A. (Nichols), 432
 Juliana (Pike), 433
 Laroy C., 433
 Lizzie (Davis), 430
 Rev. Lorenzo, 83, 226, 315, 429, 431
 Lovilla, 431
 Lucina, 431
 Lucy, 225, 430, 431
 Lucy J., 431
 Lucy Viola, 430
 Lydia (Tinker), 430
 Martha (Kimball), 430
 Mary, 427, 428, 431
 Mary (Allen), 427
 Mary Ann, 226, 430
 Mary E., 430
 Mary (Morgan), 427
 Mary (Putnam), 313, 431
 Mary (Thorn), 81, 82, 428
 May (Little), 431
 Mehitabel, 428
 Milly (Hudson), 148, 222, 224, 430
 M. Lurinda (Farr), 431
 Mollie, 222, 224
 Moses, 428
 Nancy J., 433
 Nathan S., 283, 431
 Dea. Parker, 14, 23, 81, 83, 112, 115, 161, 203, 221, 222, 225, 245, 428, 429
 Parker, Jr., 313, 430, 431
 Polly, 429
 Rachel, 225, 427, 428
 Rachel (Philbrick), 432
 Rachel (Smith), 428
 Richard, 427, 428
 Ruhama, 430
 Sally, 224, 429
 Sammy, 136
 Samuel, 427, 428, 432
 Samuel, Jr., 428
 Sarah, 226
 Sarah J., 431
 Sarah (Page), 428
 Sarah (Whitaker), 241, 432
 Sarah (Wood), 430
 Scott, 136
 Silas, 433
 Sophronia, 430
 Submit H., 432
 Vesta A., 430
 William, 175, 193, 203, 220, 224, 228, 249, 385, 427, 429, 430
 William, Jr., 428, 432
 William, Sr., 82, 161
 William W., 431
 TARBELL,
 Esther (Putnam), 177
 Joel, 177
 W. S., 177
 TATRO, Martin T., 339, 382
 TAYLOR, Gen. Zachary, 262
 TEAGUE,
 Adele, 356
 A. T., 352
 Bert, 334, 382
 Fred E., 96, 333, 334, 356
 Neal G., 379
 TENNEY,
 Charles A., Rev., 231
 Helen (Nelson), 233, 430
 John, 343, 420
 Maurice E., 343, 361, 420
 TEWKSBURY,
 Hannah, 434
 John, 247, 434
 John, Jr., 434
 Juda, 434
 Sarah, 434
 THATCHER,
 Asenath (Tandy), 430
 Calvin, 415, 424
 Eliakim, 225, 430
 Elias, 429
 Elisha, 15, 23
 Emma, 274
 Hannah G. (Meserve), 415
 Ira, 438
 Mary A., 424
 Miranda (Willey), 438
 Sally (Tandy), 429
 Serena, 236
 THAYER,
 Rev. Elihu, 210, 211
 Joseph, 374
 Capt. Nathaniel, 415
 THISSELL,
 Hiram, 354
 Irving, 403
 Marcia A. (Gove), 403
 Melinda (Corkum), 353
 William T., 196, 320, 324, 327

- THOMAS,
 Marshall R., 382
 Merton W., 382
- THOMPSON,
 Aaron, 433
 Aaron A., 434
 Abel, 433
 Adaline, 433
 Almira (Johnson), 434
 Amos, 433, 434
 Amos B., 376
 Arthur, 220
 Ataline D. (Baker), 386
 Angie H., 434
 Belinda (Baker), 385, 433
 Charles, 433
 Christopher, 433
 Cyrus, 376
 Daniel W., 404
 Elvira (Young), 434
 Emily F., 434
 Ermina, 433
 Frances A. (Tandy), 434
 Giles, 433
 Harriet, 433
 Jane E., 434
 John, 123, 161, 203, 245, 248, 279, 433
 Capt. John, 386
 Joshua, 248, 433
 Kerzina A. (Gregg), 404
 Lydia, 433
 Lydia A., 433
 Mary, 386, 433
 Mary Ann, 433
 Nathan, 433
 Roselth, 433
 Samuel, 248, 385, 433
 Samuel B., 434
 Sarah, 433
 Sarah C. (Honey), 433
 Silas, 432, 433
 William, 386
- THORNE, John, 428
- THURBER,
 Benjamin, 76, 105, 108
 Samuel, 77, 105
 Thomas, 371
- THURSTON, Rev. Henry W., 216, 230
- TOWLE,
 J. Franklin, 419
 Ruth I. (Nelson), 419
- TOWNE, John, 250
- TRACY, Isaac, Jr., 147
- TRAVERS, Curtis, 281
- TREFETHEN, Foster, 58
- TROW,
 Augusta J., 434
 Betsey (Averill), 434
 Charles, 257
 Edwin, 395, 404
 Elizabeth (French), 434
 Emma J. (Gregg), 404
 Florence J. (Chamberlain), 395, 404
 Henry P., 404
 Inez A., 361, 404
 James M., 257, 378, 389, 434
 Jane P. (Nelson), 418
 John S., 418
 Rev. Joseph, 220
 Levi, 114, 132, 134, 184, 248, 279, 281, 434
 L. Woodbury, 434
 Mary (Baker), 434
- Perkins, 434
 Sarah D. (Bartlett), 389, 434
- TRUDEAU,
 Amos, 17, 338
 Amos, Jr., 19, 343, 347
 Norman W., 379
 Rita R., 382
- TRUE,
 Abigail, 212, 435
 Almira, 212, 435
 Asenath, 435
 Bartlett, 435
 Benjamin, 212, 435
 Caleb C., 203, 212, 213, 434, 435
 Daniel, 212, 247, 435
 Daniel, Jr., 435
 Erastus B., 376, 435
 Hannah, 212, 213, 225, 435
 John, 211, 435
 Joseph, 211
 Lauren, 212, 435
 Lucinda, 213, 435
 Mary J., 435
 Moses, 15, 23, 108, 161, 249, 373, 434, 435
 Moses, Jr., 434, 435
 Paulina, 190
 Polly, 434
 Susan A., 435
 Sylvanus, 435
- TUCKE, Rev., 127
- TUCK, Rebecca, 225
- TULLOCK, Thos. L., 79
- TURNER,
 Fred, 422
 Josephine B. (Pike), 422
- TWIGGS, Gen., 319
- TWISS,
 Benjamin, 43
 Dexter, 43
 Sarah, 43
- U —
- UNDERWOOD,
 Levi, 169, 248
 Mary, 251
- UPHAM, George B., 19, 35, 43, 85
- UPTON,
 Charles, 418
 Marietta (Nelson), 418
 Richard F., 28
- V —
- VADNEY, Charles, 360
- VAN GULDEN, Norman F., 364
- W —
- WADLEIGH, Gen. Bainbridge, 237
- WAITE, Hon. Albert S., 296
- WAITT, Rev. Aaron, 216
- WAKEFIELD, Jonathan, 223
- WALKER,
 Abel, 77
 Andrew, 92
 Capt. George, 73
 Hannah (Lang), 92
 Haskell, 92
 Henry, 196

- Ira, 92
 Irene (Lang), 92
 Seth, 58
 Solomon, 92
WALLACE,
 James, 289
 Winona (Lunnie), 289
WALLINGFORD, Wid. Elizabeth, 72
WARBURTON, Harry A., Jr., 256, 357
WARD,
 Emeline (Murdough), 417
 Gilbert, 417
WARNER, Col. Seth, 110
WASASIER, Harry, 356
WASHBURN,
 Esther (Fletcher), 402
 Micah J., 402
WASHINGTON, Gen. George, 145, 146
WAY,
 Elizabeth (Gunnison), 406
 Emma F. (Gove), 403
 Nathaniel O., 248, 406
 Orlo F., 403
WEARE,
 Meshech, 105
 Molly (Bradbury), 106
WEBB, Robert, 240
WEBBER,
 Christopher, 77
 Luther, 249
WEBSTER,
 Daniel, 237
 Deborah (Dow), 408
 Capt. Ebenezer, 42
 John, 408
 Marriet, 408
WEEKS,
 Carlton H., 399
 Mary S. (Cutts), 399
WELCH, Col. Joseph, 110
WELCOME, A. P., 195
WENDELL,
 Barrett, 30
 John, 46, 58, 62, 124, 147
WENTWORTH,
 Gov. Benning, 30, 35, 38
 George, 58
 Hugh, 37
 Gov. John, 19, 30, 37, 38, 39, 41, 64
 Sarah, 30
WETHERBEE, Jonathan, 34, 248
WESTON,
 George W., 214
 Dr. Ira, 184, 214, 248, 292, 396
 Lucy M., 214, 292
 Lucy (Wilkins), 292
 Miriam (Chellis), 292, 396
 Thomas, Jr., 292
WHEELER,
 Dr. Francis H., 189, 293
 Izanna E. (Smith), 293
 John, 14, 23, 24, 29, 30, 245
 Nehemiah, 58
 Resolve, 15
 Ursula R. (Pike), 293
WHEELOCK,
 Dr., 102
 Hannah (Corey), 60
 Rev., 213
WHICHER, Thomas, 222
WHIPPLE,
 Leona (Haven), 329
 Warren, 180
WHITAKER,
 Caleb, 387
 Henry, 241, 376
 Sarah, 387
 Susan, 387
 Thomas, 282
WHITE,
 Betsey, 82, 222, 224
 Betsey (Tandy), 429
 Rev. Broughton, 213, 214, 215
 Elias C., 214
 Enoch, 125, 222, 223, 429, 439
 Jason, 226
 Lydia (Sprague), 439
 Mary P., 226
 Rhoda, 439
 Samuel, 150, 203, 237, 248, 372
 Sarah, 237
WHITEHOUSE, Capt. Solomon, 276
WHITING, Leonard, 59
WHITNEY,
 Joshua, 107
 Orange, 408
 Ralph K., 379
 Russell, 379
 Stella M. (Baker), 352, 387
 Willard R., 331, 352, 387
WHITTEMORE,
 Anna, 294
 Elias J., 228
WILD, Daniel, 278
WILCOX,
 Albert, 167
 Jesse, 53
 Uriah, 78, 148
WILKINS, Rev. E. R., 220, 413
WILLARD, Josiah, 35, 49
WILLEY,
 Abigail D., 438
 Abigail (Hurd), 210, 212, 292, 439
 Allen, 13, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 83, 93,
 105, 115, 123, 161, 246, 295, 323, 435
 Allen, Jr., 436
 Amos S., 436
 Austin B., 181, 391, 437, 438
 Belinda, 210, 211, 292, 439
 Benjamin, 14, 23, 115, 161, 210, 245,
 246, 247, 292, 323, 439
 Benjamin F., 439
 Caroline (McCrillis), 414, 437
 Charity, 437, 438
 Charles, 15, 20, 436
 Chloe, 222, 224
 Chloe (Frink), 436
 David, 15, 93, 105, 436
 Eleazer C., 437
 Elijah F., 436
 Elizabeth, 224
 Emily, 437, 438
 Emily (Baker), 437
 Eunice, 437
 Eunice (Cary), 436, 437
 Fanny, 436
 Fred, 437
 George, 437
 Granville C., 438
 Harriet, 436, 437, 438, 439
 Henry, 437

- James A., 438
 Joanna (Farmer), 437
 John W., 295, 436
 Laura, 437, 438
 Lauren, 214, 248, 392, 437
 Lemira, 437
 Lovina, 439
 Lucy, 436
 Lydia, 248, 436, 438
 Lydia B., 438
 Margaret, 437
 Mary, 439
 Merrill, 182, 248, 378, 392, 437, 438
 Miranda, 438
 Nathan, 15, 20, 23, 123, 161, 202, 203, 205, 245, 275, 314, 436, 437, 438
 Nathan, Jr., 437
 Newton, 436
 Olive, 437
 Olive (Call), 437
 Olivet, 248, 414, 437
 Owen A., 387, 437
 Philinda, 210, 439
 Polly, 210
 Pulaski, 437
 Rachel, 211, 437, 438
 Rebeckah (Folsom), 438
 Reuben, 15, 23, 93, 123, 150, 161, 203, 205, 245, 248, 436, 437
 Reuben W., 437
 Sally, 225, 437
 Capt. Samuel, 436
 Sarah, 436
 Sarah (Hall), 93, 437
 Solon, 183, 439
 Stephen M., 378, 438
 Susan, 387, 406, 437, 438
 Sylvia, 214
 Sylvia (Booth), 437
 Wealthy, 211, 439
 Wid. Eunice, 248
- WILLIAMS,
 Stephen P., 200, 321
 Widow M., 23
- WILLIAMSON, Stanley, 256
- WILLIS,
 Harriet (Willey), 438
 Rev. Lemuel, 414
 R., 438
- WINES, Rev. Abijah, 210, 211, 212
- WINHAM, Elisha, 183
- WINN, Asa, 136
- WINTER,
 Blanche L. (Hobbs), 179
 Belle (Dodge), 220
 Frank, 179, 283
 Ida, 252
 Joseph C., 283, 338
 Watson, 252
- WOLFE, Gen., 101
- WOOD,
 Anthony, 354
 Joseph, 159
- WOODBURY,
 Alice E. (Booth), 391
 George, 391
- WOODS, Rev. John, 212
- WOODWARD,
 Benjamin, 67
 Betsey, 67
 Daniel, 78, 107
 Nehemiah, 67, 107, 123, 124
 Elijah, 23, 25, 245
 Emmy, 67
 Israel, 161
 John, 67
 Lucy, 67
 Lucy (Rand), 67, 125
 Nabby, 67
 Rhoda, 67, 125
 Robert, 67, 105
 Samuel, 67
 Thomas, 107, 125
- WORDEN, L. A., 286
- WORTHEN,
 Elizabeth (Cutts), 398
 Jacob, 398
 Owen, 398
 Samuel, 398
- WRIGHT, Darwin, 244
- WYMAN, Aaron, 375
- Y —
- YALE, Rev. David L., 216, 333
- YORK, Kenneth, 426
- YOUNG,
 Abiather, 107, 182
 Alvin, 430
 Cornelius, 214, 222
 David, 72
 Edward, 107, 432
 Elvira, 434
 Eseck, 107
 Hiram C., 432
 James, 124
 James T., 432
 Linton, 425
 Lucius C., 434
 Lucy V. (Spaulding), 430
 O. F., 344
 Phebe K., 214
 Rachel (Tandy), 432
 Robert, 113
 Sarah H., 432
- YOUNGMAN, Jabez, 150, 224

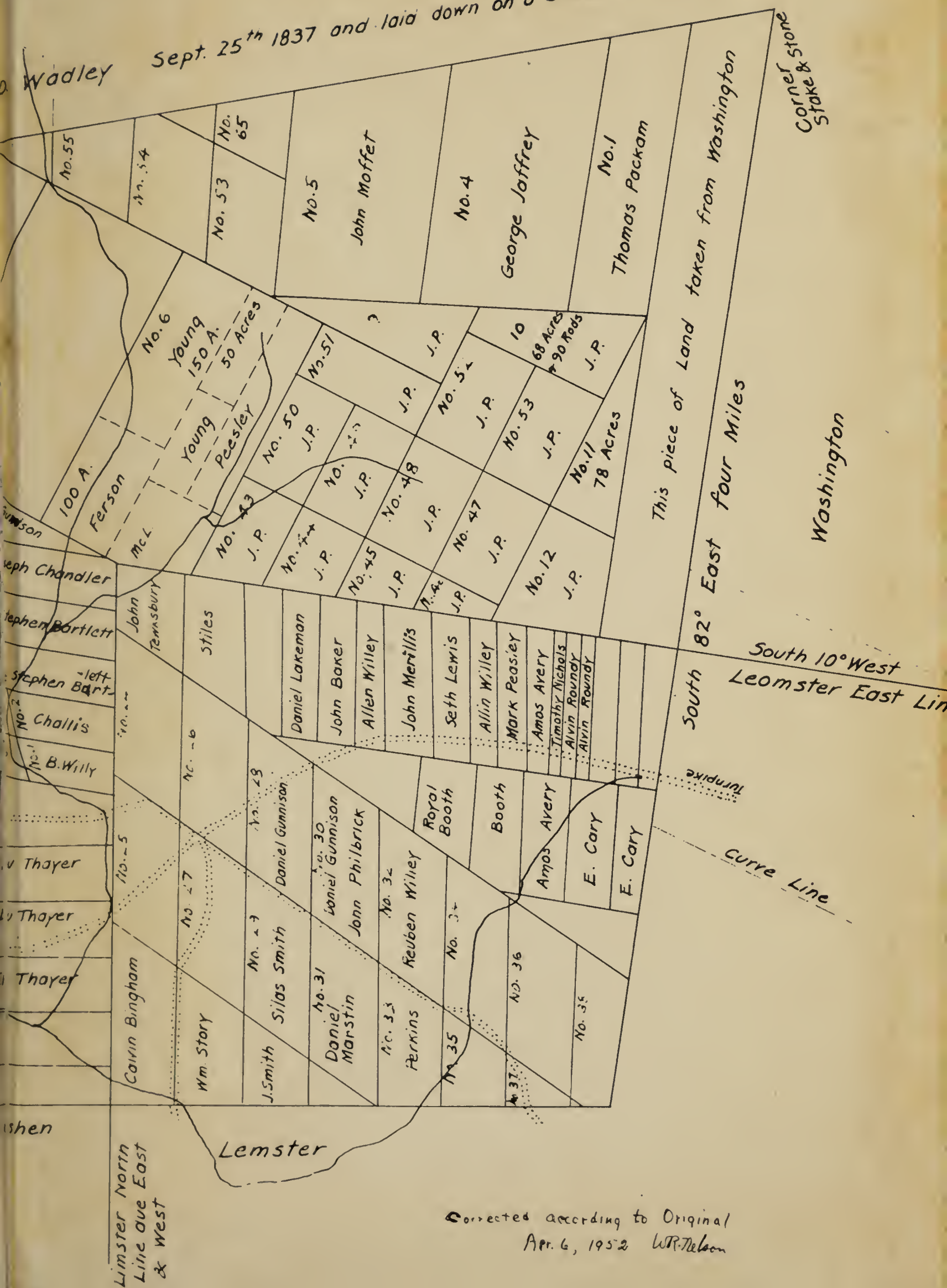
Wadleigh's Map of Goshen, dated 1837, copied by M. G. Goodwin, of the N. H. Highway Dept., 1939. Original presented to the town by the late N. O. Whitford. Although inaccuracies appear, particularly in the Rand's Pond area and again in the southwest portion of the town, it is the only known map giving divergent boundary-lines and names of owners thus early.



bury

Wadley

Sept. 25th 1837 and laid down on a scale of 100 rods to an inch



Corrected according to Original
Apr. 6, 1952 W.R. Nelson

